



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

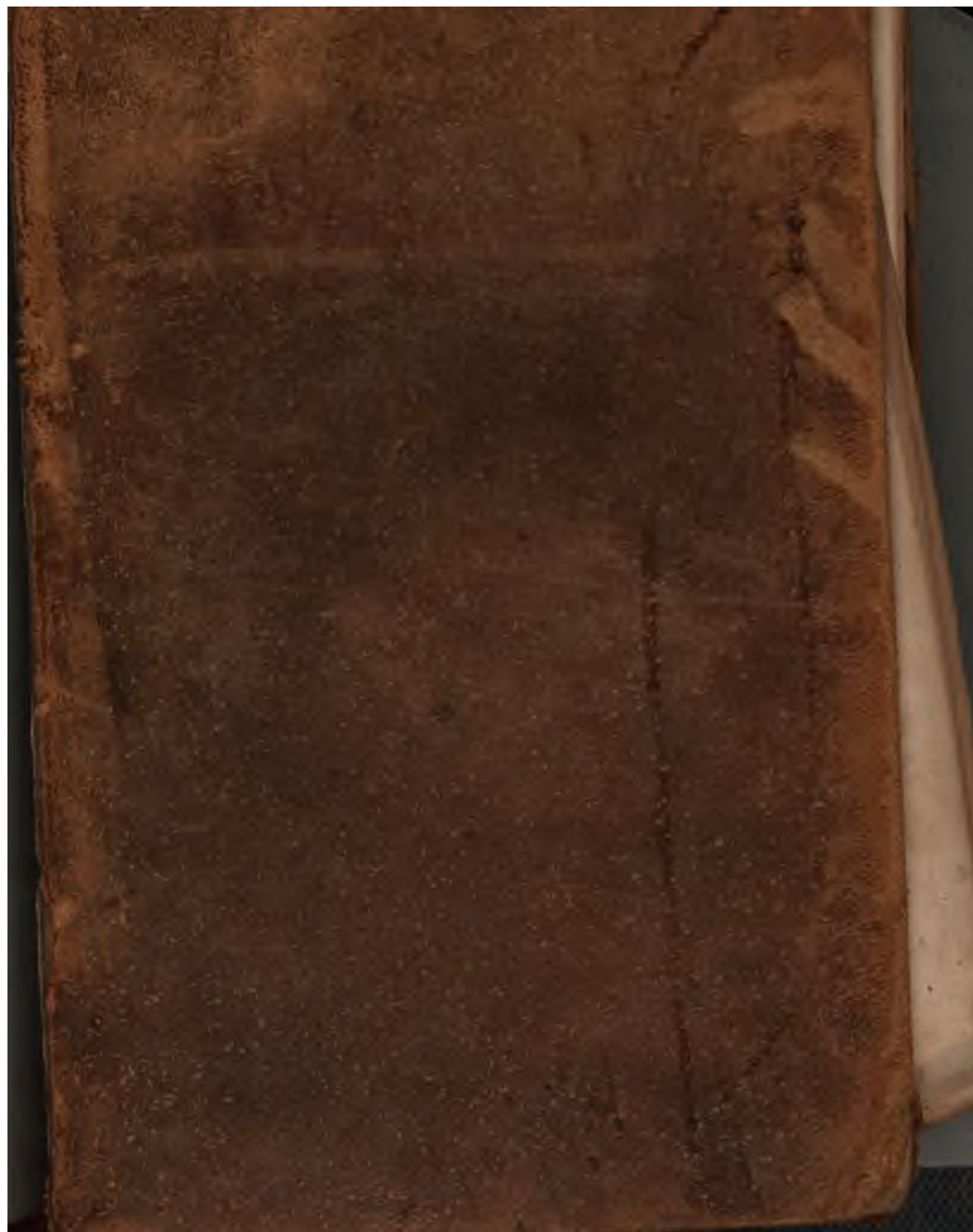
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

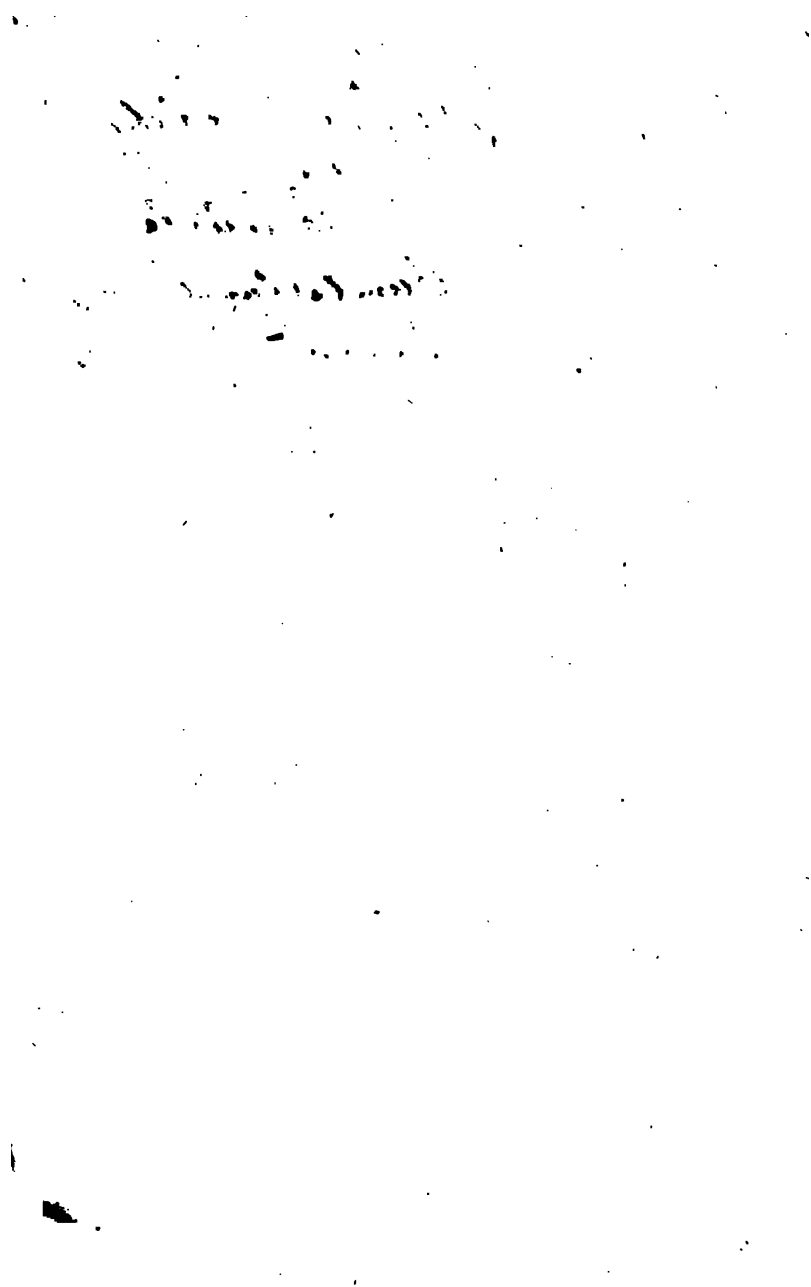
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







**Tappan Presbyterian Association
LIBRARY.**

Presented by **HON. D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD.**

From Library of Rev. Geo. Duffield, D.D.



George Duffield A.M.
In tali nunquam lassat venatio sylva.
A.D. 1838-4.

Gro Duffin

Cash

Cumberland.

Wale George

March -



A 467522

1. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—History. I. Title. II. Series.





1000. 6. 1. 1832
Stereotype Edition.

and ADAM(S)

LATIN GRAMMA

WITH SOME IMPROVEMENTS,

AND THE

FOLLOWING ADDITIONS :

RULES FOR THE RIGHT PRONUNCIATION

OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE;

A

METRICAL KEY TO THE ODES OF HORACE

A

LIST OF LATIN AUTHORS

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT AGES OF ROMAN LITERATURE

TABLES,

SHOWING THE VALUE OF THE VARIOUS COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES
USED AMONG THE ROMANS.

BY BENJAMIN A. GOULD,

MASTER OF THE PUBLIC LATIN-SCHOOL OF BOSTON.

*It must be remembered, that if the grammar be the first book put into the learner's hands,
it should also be the last to leave them. Pref. to Buttman's Greek Grammar*



This Edition is adopted by the University at Cambridge, Mass. and is recommended to the use of those who are preparing for that Seminary.

Boston :

HILLIARD, GRAY AND CO.
AND CARTER, HENDER AND CO.

1832.

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered, That on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1825, and in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Cummings, Hilliard, & Co. of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"Adam's Latin Grammar, with some Improvements, and the following Additions: Rules for the right Pronunciation of the Latin Language; a Metrical Key to the Odes of Horace; a List of Latin Authors arranged according to the different Ages of Roman Literature; Tables, showing the Value of the various Coins, Weights, and Measures, used among the Romans. By Benjamin A. Gould, Master of the Public Latin-School of Boston."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act, entitled, "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, historical, and other prints."

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

*Stereotyped at the
Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.*

Gift
Tappan Press, Bos.
11-30-1931

PREFACE.

THE experience of twenty-six years, and the united approbation of the most judicious instructors in our country, give ample testimony to the excellence of Adam's Latin Grammar. And it is worthy of remark, that, amidst the changes of almost every thing connected with education, this work has maintained its popularity throughout the country since the year 1799, when it was recommended by the University at Cambridge. But several typographical errors, which were adopted from that Edinburgh edition, from which the first American edition was copied, have been transmitted through subsequent editions to the present time with such scrupulous exactness, that they have now become canonized, and are received as authority. Besides these, other errors have been creeping in, till a thorough revision of the work has become necessary.

At the time this book was first compiled, the state of education in Scotland may have been such as to render the connexion of the Latin with the English necessary, in the manner they were blended by Dr. Adam; but that necessity does not exist in this country, where English grammar is separately taught from the more complete systems of Lowth and Murray. For this reason, and because what is not used in a manual becomes a hindrance, the portion pertaining exclusively to English grammar has been omitted in this edition; and some few additions and alterations have been made which were deemed important. But in all cases where it was practicable, the words of the original grammar have been preserved.

The following are some of the principal alterations in the present edition. The powers and sounds of the letters are explained—a few concise rules are given for the right

Pronunciation of Latin—the quantity of the penultimate vowel is marked in every word throughout the book, where it is not determined by being placed before another vowel, a double consonant, or two single ones. The rules for pronunciation are founded on the system of Walker; and are agreeable to the usage of the University at Cambridge. They are general, and perhaps may admit of some exceptions. But it is hoped they will do something towards bringing about a greater uniformity of pronunciation; an object greatly to be desired. For the vicious pronunciation, arising from an entire neglect of the subject in some schools, and from the whimsical peculiarities of others, affords no little trouble and vexation to the tutor, when all the varieties of it are brought together in collegiate recitations. Besides, it is all-important that a correct pronunciation should be adopted from the beginning. So strong is the force of habit, that it has been found almost impossible to correct the pronunciation of boys who have been allowed to pronounce incorrectly in the commencement of their studies. This is of much more importance than most persons imagine. All parents are not sensible, when they allow their children to learn their Latin grammar first at home, without attention to this subject, or to commence the study of Latin with persons avowedly unfit to carry them through the course proposed, that they are preparing years of labour for the instructor to whom they are ultimately destined. But it is nevertheless true, that years have been spent in correcting habits of corrupt pronunciation formed in a few months: and sometimes it has been found impossible to correct them altogether.

The article on Gender, which was very incomplete in the original, has been written anew, and remarks on it, which were scattered in different places, have been brought together. The English has been added to the Nouns and Verbs used as paradigms. A greater variety of Nouns of the third declension are declined as paradigms; and several defective, irregular, and compound words have also been declined. The lists of Defective Nouns have been carefully revised and corrected. In declining the Adjectives, all unnecessary repetition has been avoided,

and an example in *ns* added. The table of Numeral Adjectives has been somewhat enlarged by the addition of the higher numerical letters. A few additional observations on the Pronouns have been subjoined. A paradigm has been given, in each of the four conjugations, of a Verb displayed in all its parts, and with the corresponding English annexed to ail. An example of a Verb in *io*, of the third conjugation, has been added to the paradigms. In giving the English, a little more precision has been attempted than is observed in the original; particularly in the *imperfect* and *future* of the Indicative. A Synopsis of all the Modes and Tenses is subjoined to each Voice. The Formation of the Tenses, it is hoped, will be found more intelligible and practically useful than before. Some slight alterations have been made in the subsequent matter, in order to render more prominent certain portions which were thought confused and indistinct. To the Prosody has been added a Metrical Key, or explanation of the various metres and combinations of metres used by Horace, with an Index (after the plan of Dr. Carey) to all the Odes. The remarks, which stood at the end, upon English Versification, with the Latin rules of Prosody from Ruddiman, have been omitted as useless in that place. Instead of these are substituted a List of Latin Authors, arranged according to the golden, silver, and brazen ages of Roman literature; also Tables exhibiting the value of the Coins, Weights, and Measures, used by the Romans; with some Remarks on the method of computing Sesterces, and on the grammatical solution of expressions relating to them, which are drawn from the best treatises on these difficult subjects, and may assist young students to gain a more exact knowledge of them, than is to be derived from any other book in common use; and, lastly, Lyne's Rules for Construction, and for Position.

The editor hopes that this excellent compendium will be found to have derived some additional value, in a practical point of view, from the changes above-mentioned. The more he has examined the work, and compared it with other Latin Grammars, the higher it has risen in his estimation. There is contained in this little manual almost

every thing that is necessary for the student at school or at college; while at the same time the volume is so small as to be convenient for use, even where an abridgment would be sufficient. This is an important consideration; for no abridgment or compend should ever be put into the hands of a scholar, who is afterwards to use the original work. The force of first impressions, and of local associations, renders it almost impossible to use a different Grammar from that first learned, with the same readiness. The page, the situation on the page, the type, and other circumstances connected with it in the memory, all contribute to facilitate the turning to any rule or observation desired. And no small loss of time is occasioned by that confusion which results from having learned two or three Grammars of the same language. Even *a different paging* in different editions of the same Grammar should be carefully avoided, unless there be some good reason for the change.

THE EDITOR.

Boston, June, 1825

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN	9	Verbs of the Second Conjugation	125
Rules for the Accent and Sound of the Vowels	10	— Third Conjugation	128
PART I.		— Fourth Conjugation	138
ORTHOGRAPHY, which treats of		Dependent and Common Verbs	139
<i>Letters</i>	11	Irregular Verbs	143
Diphthongs	13	Defective Verbs	149
Syllables	13	Impersonal Verbs	150
PART II.		Redundant Verbs	151
ETYMOLOGY, which treats of		Obsolete Conjugation	153
<i>Words</i>	14	Derivation and Composition of Verbs	153
Division of Words, or Parts of Speech	14	IV. Participle	155
I. Noun or Substantive	15	V. Adverb	157
Latin Nouns	16	VI. Proposition	161
Declension of Nouns	16	VII. Interjection	162
Gender of Nouns	17	VIII. Conjunction	163
First Declension	20	PART III.	
Second Declension	26	SYNTAX, or CONSTRUCTION, which treats of Sentences	165
Third Declension	35	Division of Sentences into Simple and Compound	165
Fourth Declension	53	I. Simple Sentences	166
Fifth Declension	56	Concord or Agreement of Words in Simple Sentences	166
Irregular Nouns	56	Government of Word in Simple Sentences	170
Division of Nouns, according to their Signification and Derivation	64	I. Government of Substantives	170
Adjective	66	II. Government of Adjectives	172
Numeral Adjectives	74	III. Government of Verbs	178
Comparison of Adjectives	78	1. Verbs governing One Case	178
II. Pronoun	80	2. Verbs governing Two Cases	184
1. Simple Pronouns	80	Construction of Passive Verbs	188
2. Compound Pronouns	83	— Impersonal Verbs	189
III. Verb	86	Construction of the Infinitive	191
Conjugations of Verbs	88	Construction of Participles, &c.	192
First Conjugation	93	— Gerunds	193
Second Conjugation	98	— Supines	195
Third Conjugation	103	— Adverbs	195
Fourth Conjugation	111	Government of Adverbs	197
Formation of the different Parts of Verbs	116	Construction of Prepositions	198
Formation of the Tenses	117	— Interjections	203
Signification of the different Tenses	118	— Circumstances	204
Verbs of the First Conjugation	121	1. Price	204
		2. Manner and Cause	206

	Page.		Page.
3. Place	205	Quantity of Syllables	234
4. Measure and Distance	207	1. Quantity of First and Middle Syllable	256
5. Time	208	2. Quantity of Final Syllables	261
II. Compound Sentences	209	Quantity of Derivatives and Compounds	265
Sentences are compounded by		Verse	267
Relatives and Conjunctions	209	The Measuring of Verses by Feet or Scanning	268
Construction of Relatives	209	Different Kinds of Verse	268
Conjunctions	212	The Cæsura	269
Comparatives	216	Figures in Scanning	272
The Ablative Absolute	217	Figures of Diction	275
		Different Kinds of Poems	275
		Combination of Verses in Poems	276
		Different Kinds of Verse in Horace, and their Combinations	277
		Index to the Odes of Horace	280
APPENDIX TO SYNTAX:		APPENDIX.	
Containing		Punctuation, Capitals, &c.	282
I. Various Signification and Construction of Verbs	220	Division of the Roman Months	284
II. Figurative Construction, or Figures of Syntax	239	Different Ages of Roman Literature	286
III. Analysis and Translation	240	Roman Coins	289
IV. Different Kinds of Style	244	Computation of Money by Sesterces	289
V. Figures of Rhetoric	245	Roman Measures	290
1. Figures of Words, or Tropes	245	Weights	291
2. Repetition of Words	249	Additional Remarks on Roman Money	291
3. Figures of Thought	250	General Rules of Construction	294
		Position of Words in Latin Composition	297
PART IV.			
PROSONY, which treats of the Quantity of Syllables, of Accent, and Verse	253		

THE

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

IT must be kept in mind, whilst applying the rules which follow, that *Accent* and *Quantity* are wholly distinct from each other, and must not be confounded; and also, that the *quantity* of the vowels in Latin is not supposed to be expressed by the *long* or the *short* sounds we give them in English. For, in that case, we should make short all vowels long by position; as we uniformly give the short sound to the first syllable of such words as the following; *vannus*, *pignus*, *penna*, *longus*, &c. In other words we give the *long* sound to vowels that are short in quantity; as in the first syllable of *fêro*, *tûli*, *dâtum*, &c. all of which are short in quantity. Indeed, the sound of a vowel depends very much upon its situation in a word, and the place of the accent, as may be seen in the following words, and many others; *dêcus*, *rêgo*, *êques*; in each of which we give the *long* sound to the first vowel, though short in quantity, but the *short* sound to the same vowels when the words become trisyllables; as, *dêcôris*, *rêgêre*, *êquâtis*,* notwithstanding they remain short as before.

For these seeming inconsistencies we can only answer by saying, we know not how the Romans sounded these vowels under like circumstances; and as we probably never shall know, it seems most rational to give vowels in Latin the same sound we should give them in our own language when similarly situated. If we take, then, *the analogy of the English* for our guide, the way is plain, and leads, perhaps, to a result as satisfactory as could be obtained by a more intricate process.

* This illustrates a pretty general rule. with respect to the sound of vowels, viz. that in words of two syllables, the first, being always accented, has the long sound before a single consonant; whereas in trisyllables, when the first is accented, it is generally pronounced with the short sound as *Cesar*, *Cæsâris*.

Rules for the Accnt.

I. In all words of two syllables, the first is accented, without regard to *quantity*; as, *hómo, béllum, érat*.

II In words of more than two syllables, if the *penult* be *long* in quantity, it is accented; if *short*, the *antepenult* is accented; as, *radícis, amícus; témpōris, cōsúlis*.

Obs. In prose, when the penult is *common*, the antepenult receives the accent; but in poetry it is placed where the verse requires it.

Rules for the Sound of the Vowel.

1. Every vowel has either the *long* or the *short* sound which it has in English, except *a* in the end of a word of more than one syllable; where it is sounded broad, like *ah* in *Ramah*; as, *fama, penna*.

The diphthongs *a* & *e*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like the long English *e*; as, *Cæsar, Œta*, as if written *Cæsar, Eta*; and like short *e*, when they are followed by a consonant in the same syllable; as, *Dædælus, Œdæpus*, as if written *Dæddælus, Eddæpus*.

II. In monosyllables, when the vowel is the *final* letter, it has the *long* sound; as, *da, me, si, do, tu*; but otherwise the *short* sound; as, *ac, sed, in, ob, huc*.

Obs. All terminations in *es*, and plural cases in *os*, both in monosyllables and polysyllables, are in England and in this country usually pronounced *long*; as, *es, pes, homines; nos, hos, populos*.

III. If the *penult* be accented, its vowel before another vowel, or a single consonant, is *long* in its sound; but before two consonants or the double consonant *x*, it has the *short* sound; as, *māter, fīdes, pietātis*; which are *long*: *tandem, longus, mundus, respondens, burus*; which have the *short* sound.

IV. If the *antepenult* be accented, its vowel has the *short* sound; as, *aiāvis, édite, régibus, temporibus*.

Exc. 1. When *u* comes before a single consonant, and when any accented vowel comes before another vowel, it has the *long* sound; as, *judices, consúlibus; oceānus, parietes, muliēres*.

Exc. 2. When the vowel of the penult is *e* or *i* before another vowel, the antepenultimate vowel, except *i*, has the *long* sound; as, *dóceo, aggrédior, palátium*.

V. An accented vowel before a mute and a liquid has usually the *long* sound; as, *sácræ, muliébribus, pátria*.

THE
RUDIMENTS
OF
LATIN GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing correctly.

Latin Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the Latin language correctly.

The *Rudiments* of Grammar are plain and easy instructions, teaching beginners the first principles and rules of it.

Grammar treats of sentences, and the several parts of which they are compounded.

Sentences consist of words ; words consist of one or more syllables ; syllables of one or more letters. So that Letters, Syllables, Words, and Sentences, make up the whole subject of Grammar.

LETTERS.

A letter is the mark of a sound, or of an articulation of sound.

That part of Grammar, which treats of letters, is called *Orthography*.

The letters in Latin are twenty-five : A, a ; B, b ; C, c ; D, d ; E, e ; F, f ; G, g ; H, h ; I, i ; J, j ; K, k ; L, l ; M, m ; N, n ; O, o ; P, p ; Q, q ; R, r ; S, s ; T, t ; U, u ; V, v ; X, x ; Y, y ; Z, z.*

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

Six are vowels ; a, e, i, o, u, y.
nants.

A vowel makes a full sound by itself; as, *a*, *e*.

A consonant cannot make a perfect sound without a vowel; as, *b*, *d*.

A vowel is properly called a *simple sound*; and the sounds formed by the concurrence of vowels and consonants, *articulate sounds*.

Consonants are divided into *Mutes*, *Semi-vowels*, and *Double Consonants*.

A mute is so called, because it entirely stops the passage of the voice; as, *p* in *ap*.

The mutes are, *p*, *b*; *t*, *d*; *c*, *k*, *q*, and *g*; but *b*, *d*, and *g*, perhaps may more properly be termed *Semi-mutes*; because their sounds may be continued, whereas the sound of *p*, *t*, and *k*, cannot be prolonged.

A semi-vowel, or half vowel, does not entirely stop the passage of the voice; thus, *al*.

The semi-vowels are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *f*. The first four of these are called *Liquids*, particularly *l* and *r*; because they flow softly and easily after a mute in the same syllable; as, *bla*, *stra*.

The mutes and semi-vowels may be thus distinguished. In naming the mutes, the vowel is put after them; as, *pe*, *be*, &c. but in naming the semi-vowels, the vowel is put before them; as, *el*, *em*, &c.

The double consonants are, *x*, *z*, and, according to some grammarians, *j*. *X* is made up of *cs*, *ks*, or *gs*.

c, before *a*, *o*, *u*, is sounded hard like *k*: before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *æ*, soft like *s*.

g, before *a*, *o*, *u*, is sounded hard, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, or another *g* followed by *e*, soft like *j*; as in *gemma*, *gigno*, *agger*.

In Latin, *z*, and likewise *k* and *y*, are found only in words derived from the Greek.

ch have the power of *k*.

h, by some, is not accounted a letter, but only a breathing.

ti, before a vowel, and unaccented, have the sound of *si* or *ci*; as in *ratio*, *prudencia*.*

Except in Greek words; as, *asphaltion*; and when preceded by *s* or *x*, as, *istius*, *miztio*; or in the beginning of words, as, *tiara*; or in infinitives formed by *paragoge*, as *flectier*, *mittier*.

* Pronounced *ra-she-o*, *pru-den-she-a*.

DIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is two vowels joined in one sound.

If the sound of both vowels be distinctly heard, it is called a *Proper Diphthong*; if not, an *Improper Diphthong*.

The proper diphthongs in Latin are commonly reckoned three; *au, eu, ei*; as in *aurum, Eurus, omneis*. To these some, not improperly, add other three; namely, *ai*, as in *Maia*; *oi*, as in *Troia*; and *ui*, as in *Harpuia*, or in *cui*, and *huic*, pronounced as monosyllables.

The improper diphthongs in Latin are two; *ae*, or when the vowels are written together, *æ*; as, *aetas*, or *ætas*; *œ*, or *æ*; as, *poena*, or *pæna*; in both of which the sound of the *e* only is heard. The ancients commonly wrote the vowels separately; thus, *aetas*, *poena*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is the sound of one letter, or of several letters, pronounced by one impulse of the voice; as, *a*, *ad*, *hanc*.

In Latin there are as many syllables in a word, as there are vowels or diphthongs in it; unless when *u* with any other vowel comes after *g*, *q*, or *s*; as in *lingua, qui, suadeo*; where the two vowels are not reckoned a diphthong, because the sound of the *u* vanishes, or is little heard.

Words consisting of one syllable are called *Monosyllables*; of two, *Dissyllables*; and of more than two, *Polysyllables*. But all words of more than one syllable are commonly called *Polysyllables*.

In dividing words into syllables, we are chiefly to be directed by the ear. Compound words should be divided into the parts of which they are made up; as, *āb-ūtor, in-ops, proptēr-ea, et-ñim, vel-ut, &c.*

Observe, a long syllable is marked with a horizontal line, [—]; as in *amāre*; or with a circumflex accent, [^]; as in *amāris*. A short syllable is marked with a curved line, [˘]; as in *omnībūs*.

What pertains to the quantity of syllables and to verse will be treated of hereafter.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, significant of thought

That part of Grammar which treats of words is called *Etymology*, or *Analogy*.*

All words whatever are either *simple* or *compound*, *primitive* or *derivative*.

The division of words into simple and compound is called their *Figure*; into primitive and derivative, their *Species*, or sort.

A simple word is that which is not made up of more than one; as, *pius*, pious; *ĕgo*, I; *dōceo*, I teach.

A compound word is that which is made up of two or more words; or of one word and some syllable added; as, *impius*, impious; *dēdōceo*, I unteach; *ĕgōmet*, I myself.

A primitive word is that which comes from no other; as, *pius*, pious; *disco*, I learn; *dōceo*, I teach.

A derivative word is that which comes from another word; as, *pietas*, piety; *doctrīna*, learning.

The different classes into which we divide words are called *Parts of Speech*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Latin are eight; viz.

1. *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle*; declined;
2. *Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction*, undeclined.†

* All words may be divided into three kinds; namely, 1. such as mark the names of things; 2. such as denote what is affirmed concerning things; and 3. such as are significant only in conjunction with other words; or what are called *Substantives, Attributives, and Connectives*. Thus in the following sentence, "*The diligent boy reads the lesson carefully in the school, and at home,*" the words *boy, lesson, school, home,* are the names we give to the things spoken of; *diligent, reads, carefully,* express what is affirmed concerning the boy; *the, in, and, at,* are only significant when joined with the other words of the sentence.

† Those words or parts of speech are said to be *declined*, which receive different changes, particularly on the end, which is called the *Termination* of words

NOUN.

A noun is either substantive or adjective.*

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive, or noun, is the name of any person, place, or thing; as, *boy, school, book*.

Substantives are of two sorts; *proper* and *common* names.

Proper names are the names appropriated to individuals; as the names of persons and places; such are *Cæsar, Rome*.

Common names stand for whole kinds, containing several sorts; or for sorts, containing many individuals under them; as, *animal, man, beast, fish, fowl, &c.*

Every particular being should have its own proper name; but this is impossible, on account of their innumerable multitude; men have therefore been obliged to give the same common name to such things as agree together in certain respects. These form what is called a *genus*, or kind; a *species*, or sort.

A proper name may be used for a common, and then in English it has the article joined to it; as, when we say of some great conqueror, "He is *an* Alexander;" or, "*the* Alexander of his age."

To proper and common names may be added a third class of nouns, which mark the names of qualities, and are called *abstract nouns*; as, *hardness, goodness, whiteness, virtue, justice, piety, &c.*

When we speak of things, we consider them as one or more. This is what we call *Number*. When one thing is spoken of, a noun is said to be of the *singular number*; when two or more, of the *plural*.

The changes made upon words are by grammarians called *Accidents*.

Of old, all words, which admit of different terminations, were said to be declined. But *Declension* is now applied only to nouns. The changes made upon the verb are called *Conjugation*.

* The adjective seems to be improperly called *noun*: it is only a word added to a substantive or noun, expressive of its quality; and therefore should be considered as a different part of speech. But as the substantive and adjective together express but one object, and in Latin are declined after the same manner, they have both been comprehended under the same general name.

LATIN NOUNS.

A Latin noun is declined by *Genders*, *Cases*, and *Numbers*.

There are three genders ; *Masculine*, *Femmine*, and *Neuter*.

The cases are six ; *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.*

There are two numbers ; *Singular* and *Plural*.

There are five different ways of varying or declining nouns, called the *first*, *second*, *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth declensions*.

The different declensions may be distinguished from one another by the termination of the genitive singular. The first declension has *æ* diphthong ; the second has *i* ; the third has *is* ; the fourth has *ûs* ; and the fifth has *ei*, in the genitive.

Although Latin nouns be said to have six cases, yet none of them have that number of different terminations, both in the singular and plural.

GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

1. Nouns of the neuter gender have the Accusative and Vocative like the Nominative, in both numbers ; and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.

2. The Dative and Ablative plural end always alike.

3. The Vocative, for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is the same with the Nominative.†

* Various methods are used, in different languages, to express the different connexions or relations of one thing to another. In the English, and in most modern languages, this is done by prepositions, or particles placed before the substantive ; in Latin by declension, or by different cases ; that is, by changing the termination of the noun ; as, *rex*, a king, or the king ; *regis*, of a king, or of the king.

Cases are certain changes made upon the termination of nouns, to express the relation of one thing to another.

They are so called, from *cado*, to fall ; because they fall, as it were, from the nominative ; which is therefore named *câsus rectus*, the straight case ; and the other cases, *câsus obliqui*, the oblique cases.

† Greek nouns in *s* generally lose *s* in the Vocative ; as, *Thomas*, *Thoma* ; *Anchises*, *Anchise* ; *Pâris*, *Pari* ; *Panthus*, *Panthu* ; *Pallas*, *-antis*, *Palla*, names of men. But nouns in *es* of the third declension often retain the *s* ; as, *ô Achilles*, rarely *-e* ; *ô Socrâtes*, seldom *-e* ; and sometimes nouns in *is* and *as* ; as, *ô Thais*, *Mysis*, *Pallas*, *-adis*, the goddess *Minerva*, &c.

4. Proper names for the most part want the plural :

Unless several of the same name be spoken of ; as, *duo-
decim Cæsares*, the twelve Cæsars.

The cases of Latin nouns are thus expressed in English :

1. With the indefinite article, *a*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom.	<i>a king,</i>	Nom.	<i>kings,</i>
Gen. <i>of</i>	<i>a king,</i>	Gen. <i>of</i>	<i>kings,</i>
Dat. <i>to or for</i>	<i>a king,</i>	Dat. <i>to or for</i>	<i>kings,</i>
Acc.	<i>a king,</i>	Acc.	<i>kings,</i>
Voc. <i>O</i>	<i>king,</i>	Voc. <i>O</i>	<i>kings,</i>
Abl. <i>with, from, in, by, a king.</i>		Abl. <i>with, from, in, by, kings.</i>	

2. With the definite article, *the*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom.	<i>the king,</i>	Nom.	<i>the kings,</i>
Gen. <i>of</i>	<i>the king,</i>	Gen. <i>of</i>	<i>the kings,</i>
Dat. <i>to or for</i>	<i>the king,</i>	Dat. <i>to or for</i>	<i>the kings,</i>
Acc.	<i>the king,</i>	Acc.	<i>the kings,</i>
Voc. <i>O</i>	<i>king,</i>	Voc. <i>O</i>	<i>kings,</i>
Abl. <i>with, from, in, by, the king.</i>		Abl. <i>with, from, in, by, the kings.</i>	

GENDER.

Things considered according to their kinds are either male, or female, or neither of the two ; and on this distinction of the sexes did gender originally depend. Males were said to be of the *masculine gender* ; females of the *feminine gender* ; and all other things of *neuter gender* ; or, as the word implies, of *neither gender*.

But in Latin, although males are masculine, and females feminine, there are many nouns having no sex, which are said to be of different genders, chiefly from being joined with an adjective of one termination and not of another. Thus *penna*, a pen, is said to be feminine, because it is always joined with an adjective of that termination which is applied to females ; as, *böna penna*, a good pen, and not *bönus penna*. The gender of these nouns depends on their termination and different declension.

The gender, as depending on the sex, has been called *natural gender* ; on termination and declension, *grammatical gender*.

Grammarians distinguish the genders by the pronoun *hic*, to mark the masculine ; *hec*, the feminine ; and *hoc*, the neuter.

Nouns which are used to signify either the male or the female are said to be of the *common* gender; that is, are either masculine or feminine, according to the sense. Such nouns as are not found uniformly of the same grammatical gender, but sometimes of one gender and sometimes of another, are said to be of the *doubtful* gender.

The *common* gender differs from the *doubtful* in this, that, as the signification of the noun includes the two sexes, it is always put in the masculine when applied to a male, and in the feminine when applied to a female; as, *hic conjux*, a husband; *hæc conjux*, a wife; and is confined to the masculine and feminine gender. Whereas a noun of the *doubtful* gender, being so only by usage, and not in sense, may be either masculine or feminine; as, *hic finis*, or *hæc finis*; feminine or neuter; as, *hæc Præneste*, or *hoc Præneste*; or may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter; as, *penus*, *pecus*, and others.

General Rules concerning Gender.

1. Names of males are masculine; as, *Hōnērus*, Homer; *pāter*, a father; *poēta*, a poet.
2. Names of females are feminine; as, *Hēlēna*, Helen; *mūlier*, a woman; *uxor*, a wife; *māter*, a mother; *sōror*, a sister; *Tellus*, the goddess of the earth.
3. Nouns which signify either the male or female, are of the common gender; that is, *with reference to the sex*, either masculine or feminine; as, *hic bos*, an ox; *hæc bos*, a cow; *hic pārens*, a father; *hæc pārens*, a mother.*
4. Nouns which are sometimes found in one gender and sometimes in another, without reference to the sense, are of the doubtful gender; as, *dies*, a day, either masculine or feminine; *vulgus*, the rabble, either masculine or neuter

* The following list comprehends most nouns of the common gender.

Adolescens,	{ a young man or woman.	Cōmes, a companion.	Martyr, a martyr.
Juvenis,		Conjux, a husband or wife.	Miles, a soldier.
Affinis, a relation by marriage.	Conviva, a guest.	Municipes, a burgess.	Nemo, no body.
Antistes, a prelate.	Custos, a keeper.	Obses, a hostage.	Patrullus, a cousin ger
Auctor, an author.	Dux, a leader.	Præses, a surety.	man, by the father's
Augur, a soothsayer.	Hæres, an heir.	Interpres, an interpreter.	side.
Canis, a dog or bitch.	Hostis, an enemy.	Princeps, a prince or	
Civis, a citizen.	Infans, an infant.	princess	
Client, a client.	Judex, a judge.		

OBSERVATIONS.

Obs. 1. *The names of brute animals commonly follow the gender of their termination.*

Such are the names of wild beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, in which the distinction of sex is either not easily discerned, or seldom attended to. Thus, *passer*, a sparrow, either male or female, is masculine, because nouns in *er* are masculine; so *āquīla*, an eagle, either male or female, is feminine, because nouns in *a* of the first declension are feminine. These are called *epicene*, or promiscuous nouns. When any particular sex is marked, we usually add the word *mas* or *femina*; as, *mas passer*, a male sparrow; *femina passer*, a female sparrow.

Obs. 2. *A proper name, for the most part, follows the gender of the general name under which it is comprehended.*

Thus, the names of months, winds, rivers, and mountains, are masculine; because *mensis*, *ventus*, *mons*, and *fluvius*, are masculine; as, *hic Aprilis*, April; *hic Aquilo*, the north wind; *hic Africus*, the south-west wind; *hic Tibēris*, the river Tiber; *hic Othrys*, a hill in Thessaly. But many of these follow the gender of their termination; as, *hæc Matrōna*, the river Marne in France; *hæc Ætna*, a mountain in Sicily; *hoc Sōracte*, a hill in Italy.

Sacerdos, a priest or *Sus*, a swine.

Vates, a prophet.

priestess.

Testis, a witness.

Vindex, an avenger.*

But *antistes*, *cliens*, and *hospes*, also change their termination to express the feminine; thus, *antistita*, *clienta*, *hospita*: in the same manner with *leo*, a lion; *leona*, a lioness; *equus*, *equa*; *mulus*, *mula*; and many others.

There are several nouns, which, though applicable to both sexes, admit only a masculine adjective; as, *advēna*, a stranger; *agricola*, a husbandman; *asseccla*, an attendant; *accōla*, a neighbour; *exul*, an exile, *latro*, a robber; *fur*, a thief; *opifex*, a mechanic; &c. There are others, which, though applied to persons, are, on account of their termination, always neuter; as, *scortum*, a courtesan; *mancipium*, *servitium*, a slave, &c.

In like manner, *opēra*, slaves, or day labourers; *vīglia*, *excūbia*, watches; *noxæ*, guilty persons; though applied to men, are always feminine.

* *Conjux*, atque *parens*, *infans*, *patruelis*, et *hæres*,
Affinis, *vindex*, *judez*, *dux*, *miles*, et *hostis*,
Augur, et *antistes*. *juvemis*, *conviva*, *sacerdos*,
Muniquerens, *vates*, *adolescens*, *civis*, et *auctor*,
Custos, *nemo*, *comes*, *testis*, *sus*, *bosque*, *canisque*,
Interpresque, *cliens*, *princeps*, *præs*, *martyr*, et *obses*.

In like manner, the names of countries, towns, trees, and ships, are feminine, because *terra* or *régio*, *urbs*, *arbor*, and *nāvis*, are feminine; as, *hæc Egyptus*, Egypt; *Sāmos*, an island of that name; *Cōrinthus*, the city Corinth; *pōmus*, an apple-tree; *Centaurus*, the name of a ship. Thus also the names of poems, *hæc Ilias -idos*, and *Odysseia*, the two poems of Homer; *hæc Æneis, -idos*, a poem of Virgil; *hæc Eunuchus*, one of Terence's comedies.

The gender, however, of many of these depends on the termination; thus, *hic Pontus*, a country of that name; *hic Sulmo, -ōnis*; *Pessinus, -untis*; *Hydrus, -untis*, names of towns; *hæc Persia, -idis*, the kingdom of Persia; *Carthāgo, -inis*, the city Carthage; *hoc Albion*, Britain: *hoc Cære, Reāte, Praneste, Tibur, Ilium*, names of towns. But some of these are also found in the feminine; as, *Gelidā Praneste*. Juvenal. iii. 190; *Alia Iliōn*. Ovid. Met. xiv. 466.

The following names of trees are masculine, *ōleaster, oleastri*, a wild olive-tree; *rhamnus*, the white bramble.

The following are masculine or feminine; *cýttisus*, a kind of shrub; *rūbus*, the bramble-bush; *larix*, the larch-tree; *lōtus*, the lote-tree; *cupressus*, the cypress-tree. The first two, however, are oftener masculine; the rest oftener feminine.

Those in *um* are neuter; as *burum*, the bush, or box-tree; *ligustrum*, a privet; so likewise are *sūber, -ēris*, the cork-tree; *sīler, -ēris*, the osier; *rōbur, -ōris*, oak of the hardest kind; *ācer, -ēris*, the maple tree.

The place where trees or shrubs grow is commonly neuter; as, *arbustum, quercētum, esculētum, salictum, fruticētum*, &c. a place where trees, oaks, beeches, willows, shrubs, &c. grow; also the names of fruits and timber; as, *pōmum* or *mālum*, an apple; *pīrum*, a pear; *ebēnum*, ebony, &c. But from this rule there are various exceptions.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in *a, e, as, es*.

Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are of the feminine gender: (*the rest are Greek*).

TERMINATIONS.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	} <i>a.</i>	Nom.	} <i>a.</i>
Voc.		Voc.	
Gen.	} <i>a.</i>	Gen.	} <i>ārum</i>
Dat.		Acc.	
Acc.	} <i>am.</i>	Dat.	} <i>is.</i>
Abl.		Abl.	

Penna, a pen, fem.

Singular.

N. penna,	a pen ;
G. pennæ,	of a pen ;
D. pennæ,	to a pen ;
A. pennam,	a pen ;
V. penna,	O pen ;
A. pennâ,	with a pen.

Plural.

N. pennæ,	pens ;
G. pennârûm,	of pens ;
D. pennis,	to pens ;
A. pennas,	pens ;
V. pennæ,	O pens ;
A. pennis,	with pens

In like manner decline,

Acerra, a censer.	Athlêta, m. a wrestler.	Câsa, a cottage.
Acta, the shore.	Aula, a hall.	Castânea, a chesnut.
Æra, a period of time.	Aura, a breeze.	Câtâpulta, an engine to
Ærumnâ, toil.	Auriga, m. a charioteer.	cast darts.
Aggricôla, a husbandman.	Avia, a grandmother.	Câtêna, a chain.
Ala, a wing.	Axilla, the arm-pit.	Câtêrva, a body of men
Alâpa, a blow.	Balœna, a whale.	Câtêdra, a chair, a pul-
Alauda, a lark.	Barba, a beard.	pit.
Alga, sea-weed.	Bollua, any large beast.	Cauda, the tail.
Alûta, tanned leather.	Bestia, a beast.	Caula, a sheep-cote
Ambrosia, the food of	Beta, beet, an herb.	Causa, a cause.
the gods.	Bibliôpola, a bookseller.	Caverna, a cavern
Amita, an aunt, the fa-	Bibliôthêca, a library.	Cavilla, a banter.
ther's sister.	Blatta, a moth.	Cella, a cell.
Amphôra, a cask.	Bractea, a thin leaf of	Cera, wax.
Ampulla, a jug, plural,	gold.	Cerêmonia, a ceremony
bombast.	Brassica, cauliflower.	Cervisia, ale, beer.
Amurca, the lees of oil.	Brûma, winter solstice.	Cerussa, white lead, paint.
Ancilla, a handmaid.	Bucca, the hollow of	Cetra, a square target.
Anchora, an anchor.	the cheek.	Charta, paper.
Anguilla, an eel.	Bulla, a bubble, a ball or	Chorda, a string.
Ansa, a handle.	boss.	Cicada, a kind of insect.
Antenna, a sail-yard.	Byrsa, an ox-hide.	Cicônia, a stork.
Antlia, a pump.	Caliga, a kind of shoe	Cicûta, hemlock.
Aqua, water.	set with nails.	Cinâra, an artichoke
Aquila, an eagle.	Caltha, marigold.	Cista, a chest.
Âra, an altar.	Calva, and calvaria, a	Cisterna, a cistern.
Aræna, a spider.	skull.	Cithâra, a harp.
Arca, a chest.	Câlumnia, slander.	Clava, a club.
Ardea, & -eola, a heron.	Câmêna, a muse, a song.	Clepsydra, an hour
Area, an open place.	Câmêra, a vault.	glass.
Arêna, sand.	Campana, c bell.	Cloaca, a sink.
Argilla, potters' earth.	Canna, a cane or reed.	Cochlea, a snail.
Arista, an ear of corn.	Candela, a candle.	Cœna, a supper.
Arrha, an earnest penny.	Capra, a she-goat.	Columba, a pigeon.
Arvina, fat.	Capsa, a coffer.	Côrna, the hair.
Ascia, an axe.	Cârîna, the keel of a ship.	Cômœdia, a comedy.

Concha, <i>a shell.</i>	Flamma, <i>a flame.</i>	Ira, <i>anger.</i>
Cópia, <i>plenty.</i>	Fœmina, <i>a woman.</i>	Juba, <i>the mane.</i>
Cópula, <i>a bond.</i>	Forma, <i>a form.</i>	Lâcerna, <i>a riding-coat</i>
Corrigia, <i>a shoe-latchet.</i>	Formica, <i>an ant.</i>	Lâcerta, <i>a lizard.</i>
Côrôna, <i>a crown, a circlet.</i>	Fossa, <i>a ditch.</i>	Lâcinia, <i>a fringe.</i>
Cortina, <i>a cauldron.</i>	Fœva, <i>a pit.</i>	Lacrýma, <i>a tear.</i>
Costa, <i>a rib.</i>	Frâmea, <i>a short spear.</i>	Lactûca, <i>lettuce.</i>
Coxa, <i>the haunch.</i>	Fûlca, <i>a sea-fowl.</i>	Lâcuna, <i>a ditch.</i>
Crâpula, <i>a surfeit.</i>	Funda, <i>a sling.</i>	Lâgèna, <i>a flagon.</i>
Crâtèra, <i>a cup.</i>	Furca, <i>a fork.</i>	Lâma, <i>a ditch.</i>
Craticûla, <i>a gridiron.</i>	Fuscina, <i>a trident.</i>	Lâmia, <i>a sorceress</i>
Crèna, <i>a notch.</i>	Gâlèa, <i>an helmet.</i>	Lamina, <i>a plate.</i>
Crépida, <i>a slipper.</i>	Gallina, <i>a hen.</i> [ulcer.	Lana, <i>wool.</i>
Crêta, <i>chalk.</i>	Gangræna, <i>an eating</i>	Lancea, <i>a lance or spear</i>
Crista, <i>a crest.</i>	Gaza, <i>a treasure.</i>	Lânista, <i>m. a fencing-master.</i>
Crûmèna, <i>a purse.</i>	Gemna, <i>a gem.</i>	Larva, <i>a mask.</i>
Crusta, & -um, <i>a morsel.</i>	Gèna, <i>the cheek.</i>	Laterna, <i>a lantern.</i>
Culcita, <i>a cushion.</i>	Gênista, <i>broom.</i>	Latrina, <i>a house of office</i>
Cûlina, <i>a kitchen.</i>	Gingiva, <i>the gum.</i>	Lectica, <i>a sedan or chair.</i>
Culpa, <i>a fault.</i>	Glârea, <i>gravel.</i>	Lèna, <i>a bawd.</i>
Câmèra, <i>a corn-basket.</i>	Glèba, <i>a clod.</i>	Lepra, <i>the leprosy.</i>
Câpa, <i>a tun.</i>	Gûla, <i>the gullet.</i>	Libra, <i>a pound.</i>
Câra, <i>care.</i>	Gutta, <i>a drop.</i>	Ligûla, <i>a latchet.</i>
Cûria, <i>a senate-house.</i>	Hâbèna, <i>a rein.</i>	Lima, <i>a file.</i>
Currûca, <i>a hedge-sparrow.</i>	Hâra, <i>a hog-sty.</i>	Linea, <i>a line.</i>
Cymba, <i>a boat.</i>	Hârûga, <i>a sacrifice.</i>	Lingua, <i>the tongue.</i>
Dècompèda, <i>a pole of ten feet.</i>	Hasta, <i>a spear.</i>	Lira, <i>a ridge or furrow.</i>
Dietà, <i>diet, food.</i>	Hédèra, <i>ivy.</i>	Litèra, <i>a letter.</i>
Dôlabra, <i>an axe.</i>	Herba, <i>an herb.</i>	Lôcusta, <i>a locust.</i>
Drachma, <i>a drachm, a weight, or coin.</i>	Herma, <i>v. -os, m. a statue of Mercury.</i>	Lûcerna, <i>a light.</i>
Eplâtôla, <i>a letter.</i>	Hernia, <i>a rupture.</i>	Lûna, <i>the moon.</i>
Esca, <i>a bait.</i>	Hilla, <i>a sausage.</i>	Luscînia, <i>a nightingale.</i>
Fâba, <i>a bean.</i>	Hôra, <i>an hour.</i>	Lympha, <i>water.</i>
Fâbûla, <i>a fable.</i>	Hostia, <i>a victim.</i>	Lyra, <i>a lyre.</i>
Fâma, <i>fame.</i>	Hydria, <i>a water-pot.</i>	Mâchina, <i>a machine</i>
Fârina, <i>meal.</i>	Jactûra, <i>loss.</i>	Mactra, <i>a kneading-trough.</i>
Fascia, <i>a bandage.</i>	Janua, <i>a gate.</i>	Macûla, <i>a stain.</i>
Fâvilla, <i>embers.</i>	Idea, <i>a form, an idea.</i>	Mala, <i>the cheek-bone.</i>
Fênèstra, <i>a window.</i>	Idiôta, <i>m. an illiterate person.</i>	Mâlâcia, <i>a calm.</i>
Fêra, <i>a wild beast.</i>	Ignôminia, <i>an affront.</i>	Malva, <i>a mallow.</i>
Fêrûla, <i>a rod.</i>	Illêcebra, <i>an allure-ment.</i>	Mamma, <i>a pap.</i>
Festûca, <i>the shoot of a tree.</i>	Impensa, <i>expense.</i>	Mânica, <i>a sleeve.</i>
Fibra, <i>a fibre.</i>	Indigèna, <i>m. a native.</i>	Mantica, <i>a wallet.</i>
Fibûla, <i>a clasp.</i>	Inêdia, <i>hunger.</i>	Mappa, <i>a napkin.</i>
Fidèlia, <i>an earthen vessel.</i>	Infûla, <i>a mire.</i>	Margârîta, <i>a pearl.</i>
Fimbria, <i>a fringe.</i>	Injûria, <i>a wrong.</i>	Marra, <i>a mattock.</i>
Fînçina, <i>a bag or basket.</i>	Inôpia, <i>want.</i>	Massa, <i>a lump.</i>
Fûlca, <i>a rammer.</i>	Instita, <i>a fringe.</i>	Materia, <i>matter, stuff, timber.</i>
Fûnula, <i>a pipe.</i>	Insûla, <i>an island.</i>	Matèrèra, <i>the mother's sister.</i>
	Intûla, <i>elecampane, an herb.</i>	Matta, <i>a mat or mattress.</i>
	Invidia, <i>envy.</i>	Mâtula, <i>a chamber-pot.</i>

Mādulla, <i>marrow.</i>	Pālinódia, <i>a recantation.</i>	Pōltia, <i>policy.</i>
Membrāna, <i>a thin skin,</i> <i>a film, parchment.</i>	Palla, <i>a large gown.</i>	Pompa, <i>a procession</i>
Mēmōria, <i>memory.</i>	Palma, <i>the palm.</i>	Pōpa, <i>m. a priest who</i> <i>slew the sacrifice.</i>
Mensa, <i>a table.</i>	Palpebra, <i>the eyelid.</i>	Pōpina, <i>a tawdra.</i>
Mensūra, <i>a measure.</i>	Pāpilla, <i>the nipple.</i>	Porta, <i>a gate.</i>
Merda, <i>dung.</i>	Pāpūla, <i>a pimple.</i>	Præda, <i>plunder.</i>
Merga, <i>a pitchfork.</i>	Parābōja, <i>comparing</i> <i>things together.</i>	Prærogatīva, <i>sc. tribus,</i> <i>or centuria, that voted</i> <i>first.</i>
Mērūla, <i>a blackbird.</i>	Parma, <i>a shield.</i>	Prōcella, <i>a storm.</i>
Mēta, <i>a goal.</i>	Parra, <i>a jay.</i>	Prōra, <i>the prow.</i>
Mētāphōra, <i>a trope.</i>	Pātera, <i>a goblet.</i>	Prōsa, <i>prose.</i>
Mica, <i>a crumb.</i>	Pausa, <i>a stop or pause.</i>	Prōsapia, <i>a race.</i>
Mitra, <i>a mitre.</i>	Pēdica, <i>a fetter.</i>	Pruina, <i>hour frost.</i>
Mōla, <i>a mill.</i>	Penūla, <i>a mantle.</i>	Prūna, <i>a burning coal.</i>
Mōnēdūla, <i>a jack-daw.</i>	Penūria, <i>want.</i>	Psaltia, <i>a music girl</i>
Mōnēta, <i>money.</i>	Pēra, <i>a purse.</i>	Puella, <i>a girl.</i>
Mōra, <i>a delay.</i>	Perca, <i>a perch.</i>	Pugna, <i>a battle.</i>
Mulcta, <i>or Multa, a fine.</i>	Perfūga, <i>m. a deserter.</i>	Pulpa, <i>the pulp.</i>
Mūrēna, <i>a lamprey.</i>	Porgāmēna, <i>sc. charta,</i> <i>parchment.</i>	Pūpūla, <i>the apple of the</i> <i>eye.</i>
Mūria, <i>pickle, brine.</i>	Perna, <i>a gammon of ba-</i> <i>con.</i>	Purpūra, <i>purple.</i>
Mūsa, <i>a muse.</i>	Persōna, <i>a mask.</i>	Pustūla, <i>a blister.</i>
Musca, <i>a fly.</i>	Pertica, <i>a pole.</i>	Pyra, <i>a funeral pile.</i>
Mustēla, <i>a weasel.</i>	Petra, <i>a rock.</i>	Quadra, & -um, <i>a square.</i>
Myrrha, <i>myrrh.</i>	Phalarica, <i>a long spear.</i>	Rābūla, <i>m. a wrangler.</i>
Myrica, <i>a tamarisk.</i>	Phārotra, <i>a quiver.</i>	Rāna, <i>a frog.</i>
Mysta, <i>or -es, m. a priest.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rēpulsā, <i>a refusal.</i>
Nassa, <i>a net.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rosina, <i>resin.</i>
Nausea, <i>sea-sickness.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rheda, <i>a chariot.</i>
Nauta, <i>m. a mariner.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rima, <i>a chink.</i>
Nitēdūla, <i>a field-mouse.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Ripa, <i>a bank.</i>
Nōnia, <i>a funeral song.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rixa, <i>a scold.</i>
Norma, <i>a rule.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rōsa, <i>a rose.</i>
Nōvācūla, <i>a razor.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rōta, <i>a wheel.</i>
Nōverca, <i>a step-mother.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rūga, <i>a wrinkle.</i>
Nympha, <i>a nymph.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Ruina, <i>a downfall.</i>
Occa, <i>an harrow.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Runcina, <i>a saw or plane</i>
Ocrea, <i>a boot.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Rata, <i>ruē.</i>
Oda, <i>or -e, an ode or</i> <i>song.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sāburra, <i>ballast.</i>
Offa, <i>a morsel.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sāga, <i>a sorceress.</i>
Olea, <i>an olive.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sāgina, <i>cramming.</i>
Olla, <i>a pot.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sāgitta, <i>an arrow.</i>
Ora, <i>a coast.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sālebra, <i>a rugged way.</i>
Orbita, <i>a path.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sāliunca, <i>lavender.</i>
Orca, <i>a jar.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sālliva, <i>spittle.</i>
Orchestra, <i>the stage, or</i> <i>the place next it,</i> <i>where the nobles sat.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Salpa, <i>stock-fish.</i>
Ostrea, <i>an oyster.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sambūca, <i>an harp, or</i> <i>engine of war.</i>
Penūla, <i>a riding-coat.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sanctimōnia, <i>devotion.</i>
Pagina, <i>a page.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sandāpila, <i>a bier.</i>
Pala, <i>a shovel.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sanna, <i>a scoff.</i>
Pālēstra, <i>a wrestling</i> <i>or place for it.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sarcina, <i>a burden.</i>
Palea, <i>chaff.</i>	Phāsiāna, <i>sc. avis,</i> <i>pheasant.</i>	Sāriasa, <i>a long spear.</i>

Sătira, a satire.	Stătara, a balance.	Trăgădia, a tragedy.
Satrăpa, or -os, m. a Persian governor.	Stătua, a statue.	Trăgula, a javelin with a barbed head.
Scala, a ladder.	Stella, a star.	Trahea, a sledge or dray
Scandula, a lath to cover houses.	Stipula, stubble.	Trama, the woof.
Scăpha, a boat.	Stiria, an icicle.	Trochlea, a pulley.
Scăpula, the shoulder.	Stiva, the plough tail.	Trulla, a trivet.
Scăna, a stage.	Stola, a gown.	Trătina, a balance.
Scheda, a sheet or scroll.	Stranguria, the making of water with great pain.	Tuba, a trumpet.
Schola, a school.	Străna, a new year's gift.	Tunica, a waistcoat.
Sciutilla, a spark.	Străma, a botch.	Turba, a crowd.
Scriblita, a tart or wafer.	Stupa, a tow.	Turma, a troop.
Scrofula, the king's evil.	Sublica, a pile.	Ulna, an ell.
Scurra, m. a buffoon.	Săbucula, a shirt.	Ulnula, an owl.
Scutira, a scourge.	Săbula, an awl.	Ulva, sedge.
Scytă a, a kind of spear, or a round staff.	Succidia, a flitch of bacon.	Umbra, a shade.
Selibra, half a pound.	Summa, a sum, the whole.	Unda, a wave.
Semihora, half an hour.	Superbia, pride.	Ungula, a nail, the hoof.
Semita, a path.	Sura, the calf of the leg.	Upupa, the houppou, a bird.
Sententia, an opinion.	Sutrina, sc. taberna, a shoemaker's shop.	Urina, urine.
Sentina, a sink.	Sătura, a seam.	Urna, an urn.
Sera, a lock.	Sycophanta, m. a sharp-er.	Urtica, a nettle.
Serra, a saw.	Syllaba, a syllable.	Uva, a grape.
Sesquihora, an hour and a half.	Symbola, a club, a share of a reckoning.	Vacca, a cow.
Seta, a bristle.	Symphonia, harmony.	Vagina, a scabbard.
Sibyla, a prophetess.	Syngrapha, a bill or bond.	Vappa, palled wine, a spendthrift.
Sica, a dagger.	Taberna, a shop.	Vena, a vein.
Siliqua, a husk.	Tăbula, a table.	Venia, leave.
Silva, a wood.	Tăda, a torch.	Verna, m. an home-born slave.
Simia, an ape.	Tănia, a ribbon.	Verruca, a wart.
Simila, flour.	Techna, a trick or wile.	Vesica, the bladder.
Situla, a bucket.	Tegula, a tile.	Vespa, a wasp.
Socordia, sloth.	Tela, a web.	Via, a way.
Solea, a shoe.	Terebra, a wimble.	Vicia, a veitch or tare.
Sophista, & -es, m. a sophist.	Terra, the earth.	Victima, a victim.
Spēcula, a watch tower.	Tessera, a dye.	Victoria, a conquest.
Spelunca, a cave.	Testa, an earthen pot.	Villa, a country seat.
Sphæra, a sphere.	Textrina, a weaver's shop.	Vindemia, vintage.
Spi'a, an ear of corn.	Theca, a case.	Vindicta, vengeance: a rod laid on the head of slaves when freed
Spina, the back bone.	Tibia, a pipe, the leg.	Viola, a violet.
Spira, a wreath.	Tilia, the linden tree.	Vipera, a viper.
Sponda, a bedstead.	Tinea, a moth.	Virga, a rod.
Spongia, a sponge.	Tonstrina, a barber's shop.	Vita, life.
Sponsa, a bride.		Vitta, a fillet.
Sporta, a basket.		Viverra, a ferret.
Spuma, foam.		Völa, the palm of the hand.
Squama, a scale.		Zona, a girdle, a zone.
Squilla, a prawn, or shrimp.		

EXCEPTIONS.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine: *Hadria*, the Hadriatic sea; *cōmēta*, a comet; *planēta*, a planet; and sometimes, *talpa*, a mole; and *dāma*, a fallow-deer. *Pascha*, the passover, is neuter.

Exc. 2. The ancient Latins sometimes formed the genitive singular in *ai*; thus, *aula*, a hall, gen. *aulai*: and sometimes likewise in *as*, which form the compounds of *fāmilia* usually retain; as *māter-fāmilia*, the mistress of a family; genit. *matris-fāmilia*; nom. plur. *matres-fāmilia*, or *matres-fāmiliarum*.

Exc. 3. The following nouns have more frequently *abus* in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them in these cases from masculines in *us*, of the second declension:

<i>Anīma</i> , the soul, the life.	<i>Fīlia</i> , & <i>Nāta</i> , a daughter.
<i>Dea</i> , a goddess.	<i>Liberta</i> , a freed woman.
<i>Equa</i> , a mare.	<i>Mūla</i> , a she-mule.
<i>Famūla</i> , a female servant.	

Thus, *deābus*, *filiābus*, rather than *filiis*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS.

Nouns in *as*, *es*, and *e*, of the first declension, are Greek. Nouns in *as* and *es* are masculine; nouns in *e* are feminine.

Nouns in *as* are declined like *penna*; only they have *am* or *an* in the accusative; as, *Ænēas*, *Æneas*, the name of a man; gen. *Ænēæ*, dat. *-æ*, acc. *-am* or *-an*, voc. *-a*, abl. *-ā*. So *Bōreas*, *-eæ*, the north wind; *tiāras*, *-æ*, a turban. In prose they have commonly *am*, but in poetry oftener *an*, in the accusative. Greek nouns in *a* have sometimes also *an* in the acc. in poetry; as *Ossa*, acc. *-am* or *-an*, the name of a mountain.

Nouns in *es* and *e* are thus declined:

Anchises, *Anchises*, the name of a man.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i> <i>Anchises</i> ,	<i>Acc.</i> <i>Anchisen</i> ,
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Anchisæ</i> ,	<i>Voc.</i> <i>Anchise</i> , or <i>-a</i> ,
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Anchisæ</i> ,	<i>Abl.</i> <i>Anchise</i> , or <i>-ā</i> .

Pēnēlōpe, *Penelope*, the name of a woman.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i> <i>Pēnēlōpe</i> ,	<i>Acc.</i> <i>Pēnēlōpen</i> ,
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Pēnēlōpes</i> ,	<i>Voc.</i> <i>Pēnēlōpe</i> ,
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Pēnēlōpe</i> ,	<i>Abl.</i> <i>Pēnēlōpe</i> .

These nouns, being proper names, want the plural, unless

when several of the same name are spoken of, and then they are declined like the plural of *penna*.*

The Latins frequently turn Greek nouns in *es* and *e* into *a*; *as*, *Atrida*, for *Atrides*; *Persa*, for *Perses*, a Persian; *geometra*, for *-tres*, a geometrician; *Circa*, for *Circe*; *epitōma*, for *-me*, an abridgment; *grammatica*, for *-ce*, grammar; *rhêtōrica*, for *-ce*, oratory. So *Clinia*, for *Clinias*, &c.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension end in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, *um*; *os*, *on*. (*os* and *on* are Greek terminations.)

Nouns in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

TERMINATIONS.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom.	<i>er, ir, ur, us, um; os, on.</i>	Nom.	} <i>i or a</i>
Gen.	<i>i.</i>	Voc.	
Dat.	} <i>o.</i>	Gen.	<i>orum.</i>
Abl.		Dat.	} <i>is.</i>
Acc.	<i>um, or like the nom.</i>	Abl.	
Voc.	<i>e, or like the nom.</i>	Acc.	<i>os or a.</i>

Gēner, a son-in-law, masc.

Singular.

<i>Nom. gēner,</i>		<i>a son-in-law,</i>
<i>Gen. genēri,</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>a son-in-law,</i>
<i>Dat. genēro,</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>a son-in-law,</i>
<i>Acc. genērum,</i>		<i>a son-in-law,</i>
<i>Voc. genēr,</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>son-in-law</i>
<i>Abl. genēro,</i>	<i>with, from, or by a son-in-law</i>	

Plural.

<i>Nom. genēri,</i>		<i>sons-in-law</i>
<i>Gen. generōrum,</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>sons-in-law,</i>
<i>Dat. genēris,</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>sons-in-law,</i>
<i>Acc. genēros,</i>		<i>sons-in-law,</i>
<i>Voc. genēri,</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>sons-in-law,</i>
<i>Abl. genēris,</i>	<i>with, from, or by sons-in-law.</i>	

* The accusative of nouns in *es* and *e* is found sometimes in *em*. We sometimes find the genit. plural contracted; *as*, *Cælicōtūm*, for *Cælicolorum*; *Ænēddūm*, for *-drum*.

After the same manner decline, *söcer*, -*ëri*, a father-in-law; *puer*, -*ëri*, a boy: So *furcifer*, a villain; *Lucifer*, the morning star; *adulter*, an adulterer; *armäger*, an armour-bearer; *presbýter*, an elder; *Mulciber*, a name of the god Vulcan; *vesper*, the evening; and *Iber*, -*ëri*, a Spaniard, the only noun in *er* which has the gen. long, and its compound *Celtiber*, -*ëri*: Also, *vir*, *viri*, a man, the only noun in *ir*; and its compounds, *lëvir*, a brother-in-law; *semivir*, *duumvir*, *triumvir*, &c. And likewise *sätur*, -*üri*, full, (of old, *säturus*) an adjective.

But most nouns in *er* lose the *e* in the genitive; as,

Ager, a field, masc.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. äger,	a field,	N. agri,	fields,
G. agri,	of a field,	G. agrörum,	of fields,
D. agro,	to a field,	D. agris,	to fields,
A. agrum,	a field,	A. agros,	fields,
V. ager,	O field,	V. agri,	O fields,
A. agro,	with a field.	A. agris,	with fields

In like manner decline,

<i>Aper</i> , a wild boar.	<i>Cäper</i> , a he-goat.	<i>Fäber</i> , a workman.
<i>Arbiter</i> , & -tra, an arbitrator or judge.	<i>ar-Cölöber</i> , & -bra, a ser-pent.	<i>Mägister</i> , a master.
<i>Auster</i> , the south wind.	<i>Culter</i> , the coulter of a plough, a knife.	<i>Minister</i> , a servant.
<i>Cancer</i> , a crab fish.		<i>Onäger</i> , a wild ass.
		<i>Scalper</i> , a lancet.

Also. *liber*, the bark of a tree, or a book, which has *libri*; but *liber*, free, an adjective, and *Liber*, a name of Bacchus, the god of wine, have *libëri*. So likewise proper names, *Alexander*, *Evander*, *Periander*, *Mënander*, *Teucer*, *Mëleäger*, &c. gen. *Alexandri*, *Evandri*, &c.

Döminus, a lord, masc.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. döminus,	a lord,	N. dömini,	lords,
G. domini,	of a lord,	G. döminörum,	of lords,
D. domino,	to a lord,	D. dominis,	to lords,
A. döminum	a lord,	A. döminos,	lords,
V. domine,	O lord,	V. domini,	O lords
A. domino,	with a lord.	A. dominis,	with lords

In like manner decline,

Abacus, a table or desk.	Chorus, a choir.	Digitus, a finger.
Aceruus, a heap.	Cibus, meat	Discus, a quoit.
Aculeus, a sting.	Cincinnus, a curl.	Divus, a god.
Agnus, a lamb.	Cinnus, a medley.	Dolus, deceit.
Alnus, f. an alder tree.	Cippus, a grave stone.	Damus, a bush.
Alveus, the channel of a river.	Circinus, a pair of compasses.	Echinus, an urchin.
Angulus, a corner.	Circus, & circulus, a circle.	Elégus, an elegy.
Animus, the mind.	Cirrus, a tuft or curl.	Ephēbus, a youth.
Annus, a year.	Citrus, f. a citron tree.	Epilógus, a conclusion.
Annulus, a ring.	Clathrus, a grate.	Episcópus, an overseer a bishop.
Anus, a circle.	Clavus, a nail.	Equaleus, an instrument of torture.
Architectus, a master-builder.	Clibanus, a portable oven.	Equus, an horse.
Argentarius, a banker.	Clivus, a hill.	Erēbus, hell.
Armus, the shoulder of a beast; also of a man.	Clypeus, a round shield.	Eurus, the east wind
Asilus, a gad bee.	Coccus, or -um, scarlet.	Fagus, f. a beech tree.
Asinus, & -a, an ass.	Cólāphus, a box on the ear.	Famulus, a man-servant.
Autumnus, the autumn.	Condus, a butler.	Favonius, the west wind.
Avunculus, the mother's brother.	Condytus, the knuckle.	Favus, an honeycomb.
Avus, a grandfather.	Congius, a gallon.	Figulus, a potter.
Bajulus, a porter.	Consobrinus, a cousin-german by the mother's side.	Fiscus, the exchequer.
Barrus, an elephant.	Contus, a long pole.	Floccus, a lock of wool.
Bolus, a morsel.	Conus, a cone.	Flavius, a river.
Bombus, a buzz.	Cōphinus, a basket.	Focus, an hearth.
Cāballus, a pack-horse.	Cōquus, a cock.	Fraxinus, f. an ash tree.
Cacabus, a kettle.	Co-nus, f. the cornel tree.	Fritillus, a dice-box.
Cāchinus, a loud laugh.	Corvus, a raven.	Fūcus, a drone bee, paint.
Caduceus, a wand.	Cōrylus, f. a hazel tree.	Fūmus, smoke.
Cadus, a cask.	Cōrymbus, a bunch of ivy berries.	Fānambulus, a rope-dancer.
Cālāmus, a reed.	Cōryphæus, a ring-leader.	Fundus, a farm.
Cālāthus, a basket.	Cōrytus, or -os, a bow.	Fungus, a mushroom.
Calceus, a shoe.	Cōthurnus, a buskin.	Furnus, an oven.
Callus, & -um, hard flesh.	Cūbitus, a cubit.	Fūsus, a spindle.
Cāminus, a chimney.	Cūcellus, a hood.	Gallus, a cock.
Campus, a plain.	Cūcellus, or cūculus, a cuckoo.	Gerulus, a porter.
Cantharus, a cup or jug.	Culeus, a leathern bag.	Gibbus, a swelling.
Carduus, a thistle.	Culmus, a stalk.	Gladius, a sword.
Carpus, the vorist.	Cūllus, a pot or jug.	Globus, a globe.
Carrus, & -um, a cart.	Cūmulus, an heap.	Grābātus, a couch.
Cāseus, cheese.	Cūneus, a wedge.	Grāculus, a jackdaw.
Cātlógus, a roll.	Cāniculus, a rabbit.	Grāmus, a hillock.
Cātinus, a platter.	Cyāthus, a cup or glass.	Guttus, a cruet or vial.
Caurus, a west wind.	Cygnus, a swan.	Gyrus, a circle.
Cedrus, f. a cedar tree.	Cylindrus, a roller.	Hædus, a kid.
Cervus, a stag.	Dialógus, a discourse between two or more.	Hāmus, a hook.
Cetus, a whale, pl. ceto.		Hāriolus, a diner.
n. indecl.		Hērus, a master.
Chirurgus, a surgeon.		Hespērus, the evening.
		Hinnūleus, a young hind or fawn.

Hinnūs, a mule	Nævus, a spot.	Plâteus, a pent-house, a press for books.
Hircus, a goat.	Nānus, a dwarf.	Pōlus, the pole, heaven.
Hortus, a garden.	Nāsus, the nose.	Pontus, the sea.
Humerus, a shoulder.	Nervus, a string.	Pōpulus, f. a people.
Hydrus, a water-serpent.	Nidus, a nest.	Pōpulus, f. a poplar tree
Internuntius, a go-between.	Nimbus, a cloud.	Porcus, a hog.
Isthmus, a neck of land between two seas.	Nōdus, a knot.	Porrus, a leak.
Juncus, a bulrush.	Nōthus, a bastard.	Primpilus, the chief centurion.
Jūvencus, a bullock.	Nōtus, the south wind.	Privignus, a step-son.
Lābyrinthus, a maze.	Nucleus, a kernel.	Prōcus, a suitor.
Lācertus, the arm.	Nūmērus, a number.	Prōmus, a butler.
Lānius, a butcher.	Nummus, a piece of money.	Prānus, f. a plum-tree
Laqueus, a noose.	Nuntius, a messenger.	Psittacus, a parrot.
Lectus, a couch.	Obolus, a farthing.	Pugnus, the fist.
Lēgātus, an ambassador.	Oceanus, the ocean.	Pullus, a chicken.
Lēguleius, an ignorant lawyer, a pettifogger.	Oculus, the eye.	Pulvinus, a pillow.
Lēthargus, the lethargy.	Orcus, hell.	Pupillus, an orphan.
Limbus, a selvedge.	Ornus, f. a wild ash.	Pupus, a young child, a babe.
Limus, slime.	Ostracismus, a voting with shells.	Pūteus, a well.
Litrus, a crooked staff.	Pædagōgus, a servant who attended boys.	Quālus & quāillus, a basket.
Lūcus, a sacred grove.	Pagus, a canton or village.	Racēmus, a cluster of grapes.
Lumbricus, an earth-worm.	Palus, a stake.	Rādus, a ray.
Lumbus, the loin.	Pannus, cloth.	Rāmus, a branch.
Lūpus, a wolf.	Pārāsitus, a flatterer.	Rēmus, an oar.
Lychnus, a lamp.	Pardus, a panther.	Rhombus, a turbot.
Māgus, a magician.	Pārōchus, an entertainer.	Rhonceus, a snorting.
Malleus, a mallet.	Patruus, the father's brother.	Rhythmus, metre, rhyme.
Mālus, the mast of a ship.	Patrōnus, a patron.	Riscus, a trunk.
Mālus, f. an apple tree.	Pēdiculus, a louse.	Rivus, a rivulet.
Mannus, a little horse.	Pessulus, a bolt.	Rōgus, a funeral pile.
Māthēmāticus, a mathematician. [drudge.	Pētāsus, a broad brimmed hat.	Saccus, a sack.
Mēdiastinus, a slave, a slave.	Phārus, or -os, a watch-tower.	Sarcōphāgus, a stone in which dead bodies were inclosed.
Mēdicus, a physician.	Philōsōphus, a lover of wisdom.	Sātȳrus, a satyr, a kind of demi-god.
Mendicus, a beggar.	Phōbus, (poet.) the sun.	Scalmus, a boat; a piece of wood where the ours [for shank.
Mergus, a cormorant.	Phyiscus, an inquirer into nature.	Scāpus, a stalk, a shaft
Milvus, a kite.	Picus, a wood-pecker.	Scārus, the scar, a fish.
Minus, a mimic.	Pileus, a hat.	Scirpus, a rush.
Mōdius, a bushel.	Pilus, a hair.	Sciurus, a squirrel.
Mōdus, a manner.	Pirrus, f. a pear tree.	Scōpulus, a rock.
Mōchus, an adulterer.	Plāgiarius, a plagiarist, a man stealer; or one who steals from others' books	Scōpus, a mark.
Mōrus, f. a mulberry tree.	Pānus, a vagrant, a beggar.	Scrōpulus, a doubt, a scruple.
Mīcus, the filth of the nose, snot.		Scrōpus, a little stone.
Mullus, a mullet fish.		Seyphus, a bowl.
Mulus, & -a, a mule.		
Murus, a wall.		
Muscus, moss.		
Myrtus, f. a myrtle tree.		

<i>Servus, a slave.</i>	<i>Talus, the ankle, a die.</i>	<i>Truncus, the trunk.</i>
<i>Sestertius, two pounds</i>	<i>Taurus, a bull.</i>	<i>Tûbus, a tube or pipe.</i>
<i>and a half; a sesterce,</i>	<i>Taxus, f. the yew tree.</i>	<i>Tâmûlus, a killock.</i>
<i>a Roman coin.</i>	<i>Terminus, a bound.</i>	<i>Tardus, a thrush.</i>
<i>Sicarius, an assassin.</i>	<i>Thâlamus, a marriage</i>	<i>Typus, a figure or type</i>
<i>Simius, & -a, an ape.</i>	<i>bed-chamber.</i>	<i>Tyrannus, a tyrant.</i>
<i>Strius, the dog-star.</i>	<i>Thêologus, a divine.</i>	<i>Ulmus, f. an elm tree.</i>
<i>Soccus, a kind of shoe.</i>	<i>Thêssaurus, a treasure.</i>	<i>Umbilicus, the navel.</i>
<i>Sômnus, sleep.</i>	<i>Thôlus, the roof of a</i>	<i>Uncus, a hook.</i>
<i>Sônus, a sound.</i>	<i>temple.</i>	<i>Urceus, a pitcher</i>
<i>Spîrus, a spear.</i>	<i>Thronus, a royal seat</i>	<i>Ursus, a bear.</i>
<i>Sponsus, a bridegroom.</i>	<i>Thyâsus, a chorus in</i>	<i>Urus, a buffalo.</i>
<i>Stimûlus, a sting, a</i>	<i>honour of Bacchus.</i>	<i>Uterus, the womb.</i>
<i>spur.</i>	<i>Thyrsus, a spear wrapt</i>	<i>Vallus, a stake.</i>
<i>Stômâchus, the stomach.</i>	<i>with ivy.</i>	<i>Veneficus a sorcerer.</i>
<i>Strâpus, & -a, a thong,</i>	<i>Titûlus, a tulle.</i>	<i>Ventus, the wind.</i>
<i>strap.</i>	<i>Tômus, a volume.</i>	<i>Vicus, a village, a street.</i>
<i>Stylus, a style, or iron</i>	<i>Tônus, a note in music.</i>	<i>Villicus, & -a, an over-</i>
<i>pen to write with on</i>	<i>Tophus, a gravel stone.</i>	<i>seer of a farm.</i>
<i>waxed tables.</i>	<i>Tornus, a turner's</i>	<i>Villus, shaggy hair.</i>
<i>Sûhulcus, a swineherd.</i>	<i>wheel.</i>	<i>Vitellus, the yolk of an</i>
<i>Succus, juice.</i>	<i>Tôrus, a couch.</i>	<i>egg.</i>
<i>Sulcus, a furrow.</i>	<i>Tribûlus, a thistle.</i>	<i>Vitricus, a step-father.</i>
<i>Sarcûlus, a young twig.</i>	<i>Triumphus, a triumph.</i>	<i>Vitûlus, a calf.</i>
<i>Sûsurrus, a whisper.</i>	<i>Trôchus, a top.</i>	<i>Zêphyrus, the west wind.</i>

Regnum, a kingdom, neut.

Singular.

Plural.

N. regnum,	a kingdom,	N. regna,	kingdoms,
G. regni,	of a kingdom,	G. regnôrum,	of kingdoms
D. regno,	to a kingdom,	D. regnis,	to kingdoms
A. regnum,	a kingdom,	A. regna,	kingdoms,
V. regnum,	O kingdom,	V. regna,	O kingdoms,
A. regno,	with a kingdom.	A. regnis,	with kingdoms.

In like manner decline,

<i>Acetum, vinegar.</i>	<i>Argentum, silver.</i>	<i>Biennium, two years.</i>
<i>Acônitum, wolf's bane,</i>	<i>Armentum, a herd.</i>	<i>Brachium, an arm.</i>
<i>a poisonous plant.</i>	<i>Arvum, & -us, a field.</i>	<i>Butyrum, butter.</i>
<i>Adâgium, a proverb.</i>	<i>Astrum, a star.</i>	<i>Cælum, a graving tool.</i>
<i>Admînîcûlum, a prop.</i>	<i>Asylum, a sanctuary.</i>	<i>Cementum, materials</i>
<i>Adytum, the most secret</i>	<i>Atrium, a court or hall.</i>	<i>for building.</i>
<i>part of a temple.</i>	<i>Aulæum, tapestry.</i>	<i>Cânistrum, a basket.</i>
<i>Album, a register.</i>	<i>Aurum, gold.</i>	<i>Câpistrum, a halter or</i>
<i>Allium, garlick.</i>	<i>Auxilium, assistance.</i>	<i>muzzle.</i>
<i>Amentum, a thong.</i>	<i>Aviârium, a cage.</i>	<i>Castrum, a castle.</i>
<i>Amûletum, a charm.</i>	<i>Balsâmum, balm.</i>	<i>Centrum, the centre.</i>
<i>Anêthum, anise.</i>	<i>Bârâthrum, an abyss.</i>	<i>Cêrebrum, the brain.</i>
<i>Anticum, a fore-door.</i>	<i>Basium, a kiss.</i>	<i>Chirogrâphum, a hand-</i>
<i>Anstrum, a cave.</i>	<i>Bellum, war.</i>	<i>writing.</i>
<i>Apium, parsley.</i>	<i>Biduum, two days.</i>	<i>Cilium, the eyelashes</i>

Citrum, <i>citron-wood.</i>	Everricûlum, <i>a drag-net.</i>	Justitium, <i>a vacation.</i>
Classicum, <i>a trumpet.</i>		Lâbium, <i>the lip.</i>
Cœlum, <i>pl. -i, heaven.</i>	Exemplum, <i>an example.</i>	Lardum, <i>bacon.</i>
Cœnum, <i>mire, dirt.</i>	Exitium, <i>destruction.</i>	Lâsanum, <i>a chamber.</i>
Collôquium, <i>a conference.</i>	Extordium, <i>a beginning.</i>	Libum, <i>a sweet cake.</i>
Collum, <i>the neck.</i>	Finum, <i>a temple.</i>	Licium, <i>the woof.</i>
Commodum, <i>advantage.</i>	Fascinum, <i>witchcraft.</i>	Lignum, <i>wood.</i>
Confinium, <i>a bound or limit.</i>	Fastigium, <i>the top.</i>	Lilium, <i>a lily.</i>
	Fercûlum, <i>a dish of meat.</i>	Linum, <i>a sheet.</i>
Congiarium, <i>a largess.</i>	Ferrum, <i>iron.</i>	Linum, <i>lint.</i>
Conviciûm, <i>a reproach.</i>	Filum, <i>a thread.</i>	Lorum, <i>a thong.</i>
Corium, <i>a hide.</i>	Flabellum, <i>a fan.</i>	Lucrum, <i>gain.</i>
Costum, <i>spikenard.</i>	Flagrum & Flâgellum, <i>a whipping.</i>	Ladibrium, <i>a laughing stock.</i>
Crēmum, <i>a dry stick.</i>	Flammœum, <i>a veil.</i>	Lustrum, <i>a survey.</i>
Crêpusculum, <i>the twilight.</i>	Fœnum, <i>hay.</i>	Luteum, <i>or lœtum, wood, the yolk of an egg.</i>
Cribrum, <i>a sieve.</i>	Fôlium, <i>a leaf.</i>	Lûtum, <i>clay.</i>
Cubicûlum, <i>a bed-chamber.</i>	Fôrum, <i>a market-place.</i>	Macellum, <i>the shambles.</i>
Cuminum, <i>cumin, an herb.</i>	Fragum, <i>a strawberry.</i>	Mânuarium, <i>a hilt or handle.</i>
Symbalum, <i>a cymbal.</i>	Frêtum, <i>a narrow sea.</i>	Matrimônium, <i>marriage.</i>
Dammum, <i>loss.</i>	Frumentum, <i>corn.</i>	Mausolœum, <i>any sumptuous monument.</i>
Delubrum, <i>a temple.</i>	Frustum, <i>a bit or piece.</i>	Membrum, <i>a member.</i>
Demensum, <i>an allowance of meat.</i>	Fulcrum, <i>a prop.</i>	Mendacium, <i>a lie.</i>
Detrimentum, <i>damage.</i>	Furtum, <i>theft.</i>	Mentum, <i>the chin.</i>
Diarium, <i>a day's wages.</i>	Granarium, <i>a granary.</i>	Métallum, <i>metal, a mine.</i>
Dilacûlum, <i>the dawning of day.</i>	Granum, <i>a grain.</i>	Milium, <i>millet, a kind of grain.</i>
	Graphium, <i>a pencil.</i>	
Dium, (poet.) <i>the open air.</i>	Grémium, <i>the bosom.</i>	
	Gymnâsium, <i>a place of exercise.</i>	
	Gynœcœum, <i>the women's apartment.</i>	
Dolium, <i>a cask.</i>	Gypsum, <i>plaster.</i>	Mômentum, <i>weight, importance.</i>
Domicilium, <i>an abode.</i>	Haustrum, <i>a bucket.</i>	Mônôpôlium, <i>the sole right of selling any thing.</i>
Dŏnum, <i>a gift.</i>	Hellêbœrum, & -us, <i>hel-lebore, a plant.</i>	
Dorsum, <i>the back.</i>	Hôrôlôgium, <i>any thing that tells the hours.</i>	Monstrum, <i>a monster, any thing against the common course of nature.</i>
Effugium, <i>an escape.</i>	Idolum, <i>an image.</i> {em.	Mortarium, <i>a mortar.</i>
Electrum, <i>amber.</i>	Idyllium, <i>a pastoral poem.</i>	Mûsœum, <i>a study or library.</i>
Elémentum, <i>an element, a letter.</i>	Impérium, <i>command.</i>	Mustum, <i>new wine.</i>
Elôgium, <i>a brief saying, a testimonial in one's praise.</i>	Inceptum, <i>an enterprise.</i>	Mysterium, <i>a mystery, a thing not easily comprehended.</i>
Emolumentum, <i>profit.</i>	Indiciûm, <i>a discovery.</i>	
Emplastrum, <i>a plaster.</i>	Indusium, <i>a shirt.</i>	
Empôrium, <i>a mart or market town.</i>	Ingénium, <i>wit, genius.</i>	
Ephippium, <i>a saddle.</i>	Initium, <i>a beginning.</i>	
Epitaphium, <i>an inscription on a tomb.</i>	Intervallum, <i>distance between.</i>	Nasturtium, <i>cresses.</i>
Ergastûlum, <i>a work-house.</i>	Judiciûm, <i>judgment.</i>	Naulum, <i>freight.</i>
Errum, <i>vetches.</i>	Jûgûlum, <i>the throat.</i>	Naufràgium, <i>sk. wreck.</i>
Essêdum, <i>a chariot.</i>	Jâgum, <i>a yoke, the ridge of a hill.</i>	Negôtium, <i>a thing, business.</i>
	Jurgium, <i>a quarrel.</i>	Nitrum, <i>nitre.</i>
	Jussum, <i>a order.</i>	Obsêquium, <i>compliance.</i>

Odium, <i>hatred.</i>	Prejudicium, <i>a fore-judging.</i>	Sālinum, <i>a salt-cellar.</i>
Omāsum, <i>the pawnc.</i>	Omentum, <i>the caul, or skin which covers the bowels.</i>	Salsamentum, <i>salt meat.</i>
Oppidum, <i>a town.</i>	Præmium, <i>a reward.</i>	Sālum, <i>the sea.</i>
Opprobrium, <i>a reproach.</i>	Præsidium, <i>a defence, a garrison.</i>	Sandālium, <i>a slipper.</i>
Opsōnium, <i>fish or any thing eaten with bread.</i>	Prandium, <i>a dinner.</i>	Sarcūlum, <i>a weeding-hook, a spade.</i>
Orgānum, <i>any instrument.</i>	Pratum, <i>a meadow.</i>	Sarmentum, <i>a twig.</i>
Osculum, <i>a kiss; pl. the lips.</i>	Prælum, <i>a press.</i>	Satisfactum, <i>a bond of security.</i>
Ostium, <i>the door.</i>	Prætium, <i>a price.</i>	Saxum, <i>a large stone.</i>
Ostrum, <i>purple.</i>	Primordium, <i>a beginning.</i>	Scalprum, <i>dim. Scabellum, a knife.</i>
Otium, <i>repose.</i>	Privilegium, <i>a private law or special right.</i>	Scamnum, <i>dim. Scabellum, a bench or form.</i>
Ovum, <i>an egg.</i>	Probrum, <i>a disgrace.</i>	Sceptrum, <i>a sceptre, a mace.</i>
Pabulum, <i>fodder.</i>	Prodigium, <i>a prodigy, any thing preternatural.</i>	Scitum, <i>a decree.</i>
Pactum, <i>an agreement.</i>	Propugnaculum, <i>a bulwark.</i>	Scortum, <i>a harlot.</i>
Palatium, <i>a palace.</i>	Præmissum, <i>a promise.</i>	Scrinium, <i>a coffer.</i>
Palatum, <i>the palate.</i>	Propositum, <i>purpose.</i>	Scriptum, <i>a writing.</i>
Pallium, <i>a cloak.</i>	Proverbium, <i>an old saying.</i>	Scrupulum, <i>a scruple, a certain weight.</i>
Paladamentum, <i>a general's robe.</i>	Pulpitum, <i>a pulpit.</i>	Scutum, <i>a shield.</i>
Panarium, <i>a bread-basket.</i>	Ramentum, <i>a chip or shaving.</i>	Sæculum, <i>an age.</i>
Pattibulum, <i>a gibbet.</i>	Rastrum, <i>pl. -i & -a, [rake.]</i>	Seminarium, <i>a nursery.</i>
Pensum, <i>a task.</i>	Ræfugium, <i>a shelter.</i>	Senaculum, <i>a senate-house.</i>
Peplum, <i>a woman's robe.</i>	Ræmèdium, <i>a cure.</i>	Senātus consultum, <i>a decree of the senate.</i>
Perjuriū, <i>perjury, taking a false oath.</i>	Ræmulcum, <i>a tow-barge.</i>	Sericum, <i>silk.</i>
Perpendiculum, <i>a straight line upwards or downwards.</i>	Ræpugulum, <i>a bar.</i>	Servitium, <i>slavery.</i>
Pëtoritum, <i>a waggon.</i>	Ræpudium, <i>a divorce.</i>	Serpyllum, <i>wild thyme.</i>
Pilentum, <i>a chariot.</i>	Responsum, <i>an answer.</i>	Sertum, <i>a garland.</i>
Pilum, <i>a javelin.</i>	Rëtinaçulum, <i>a cable.</i>	Sërum, <i>whely.</i>
Pistillum, <i>the pestle of a mortar.</i>	Rostrum, <i>the bill of a bird, the beak of a ship.</i>	Sestertium, <i>a thousand sesteratii.</i>
Pisum, <i>pease.</i>	Rådimentum, <i>pl. -a, the first principles of any art.</i>	Sëvum, <i>tallow.</i>
Plaustrum, <i>a waggon.</i>	Rutrum, <i>a pick-axe.</i>	Signum, <i>a sign, a standard.</i>
Plectrum, <i>a quill or bow to play with on a musical instrument.</i>	Sabbatum, <i>the sabbath.</i>	Sigillum, <i>a seal.</i>
Plumbum, <i>lead.</i>	Sabulum, <i>gravel.</i>	Silicernium, <i>a funeral supper, an old man.</i>
Pömarium, <i>an orchard.</i>	Saccharum, <i>sugar.</i>	Sinum, <i>a milk-pail.</i>
Pömërium, <i>a void space on each side of a town wall.</i>	Sacellum, <i>a chapel.</i>	Sistrum, <i>a timbrel.</i>
Pëum, <i>an apple.</i>	Sacerdotium, <i>the priest-hood.</i>	Södalitium, <i>a company, a corporation.</i>
Posticum, <i>a back door.</i>	Sacrämentum, <i>a military oath.</i>	Sölarium, <i>a sun-dial.</i>
Postliminium, <i>a return to one's own country.</i>	Sacrificium, <i>a sacrifice.</i>	Sölatum, <i>comfort.</i>
Prædium, <i>a farm.</i>	Sacrilegium, <i>stealing sacred things.</i>	Sölum, <i>a throne.</i>
	Sagum, <i>soldier's cloak.</i>	Solum, <i>the ground.</i>
	Salarium, <i>a salary.</i>	Somnium, <i>a dream.</i>
		Spätium, <i>a space.</i>
		Spectaculum, <i>a show or apparition.</i>
		Spectrum, <i>a phantom or apparition.</i>

Spēcūlum , a <i>looking-glass</i> .	Summārium , an <i>abridgment</i> .	Triennium , <i>three years</i> .
Spēlūm , a <i>den</i> .	Supercilium , the <i>brow</i> .	Tripudium , a <i>dancing</i> .
Spicilēgium , a <i>gleaning</i> .	Suspīrium , a <i>sigh</i> .	Trivium , a <i>place where three ways meet</i> .
Spicūlum , a <i>dart</i> .	Symbōlum , a <i>sign or token</i> .	Tropæum , a <i>trophy</i> , a <i>token of victory</i> .
Spiracūlum , a <i>breathing hole</i> .	Sympōsium , & -on, a <i>banquet</i> .	Tugurium , a <i>cottage</i> .
Spōlium , <i>spoil</i> .	Tabernāculum , a <i>tent</i> .	Tympānum , a <i>drum</i> .
Spūtum , <i>spittle</i> .	Tābulātum , a <i>story</i> .	Vaccinium , a <i>berry</i> .
Stābūlum , a <i>stable</i> .	Tabum , <i>black gore</i> .	Vādimōnium , <i>bail</i> ; a <i>promise to appear in court</i> .
Stādium , a <i>furlong</i> .	Tædium , <i>weariness</i> .	Vādum , a <i>ford</i> ; the <i>sea</i> .
Stagnum , a <i>pond</i> .	Tēlentum , a <i>talent</i> .	Vallum , a <i>rampart</i> .
Stannum , <i>tin</i> .	Tectum , the <i>roof</i> , a <i>house</i> .	Vēlum , a <i>veil</i> , a <i>sail</i> .
Sterquilinium , a <i>dung-hill</i> .	Tēlum , a <i>weapon</i> .	Vēnābūlum , a <i>hunting pole</i> .
Stipendium , <i>pay</i> .	Templum , a <i>church</i> .	Vēnenum , <i>poison</i> .
Strāgūlum , a <i>blanket</i> .	Tergum , the <i>back</i> .	Ventilabrum , a <i>fan</i> .
Strātum , a <i>couch</i> .	Testimōnium , an <i>evidence</i> .	Verbum , a <i>word</i> .
Strigmentum , a <i>scraping</i> .	Theatrum , a <i>theatre</i> .	Vestibulum , a <i>porch</i> .
Stūdium , <i>desire</i> , <i>study</i> .	Thūribūlum , a <i>censer</i> .	Vestigium , the <i>print of the foot</i> .
Stuprum , <i>debauchery</i> .	Tintinnābūlum , a <i>little bell</i> .	Vexillum , a <i>banner</i> .
Suāvium , a <i>kiss</i> .	Tirōcinium , an <i>apprenticeship</i> .	Viaticum , <i>money</i> , or <i>provisions for a journey</i> .
Sabellium , a <i>bench</i> .	Tormentum , an <i>engine</i> .	Vinculum , a <i>chain</i> .
Subsidium , <i>help</i> .	Toxicum , <i>poison</i> .	Vinum , <i>wine</i> .
Sūburbanum , a <i>house near the town</i> .	Tribūtum , <i>tax</i> , or <i>custom</i> .	Vitium , <i>wre</i> , a <i>fault</i> .
Sūrbūm , the <i>suburbs</i> .	Triclinium , a <i>dining-room</i> .	Vitrum , <i>glass</i> .
Sūrbūm , the <i>suburbs</i> .	Triduum , <i>three days</i> .	Vivarium , a <i>place to keep beasts in</i> , a <i>warren</i> or <i>fish-pond</i> .
Sūrbūm , the <i>suburbs</i> .		Vocabulum , a <i>name</i> or <i>word</i> .
Sūrbūm , the <i>suburbs</i> .		Votum , a <i>vow</i> .

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

Exc. 1. The following nouns in *us* are feminine; *hūnus*, the *ground*; *alvus*, the *belly*; *vannus*, a *sieve*.

And the following, derived from Greek nouns in *os*;

Abyssus , a <i>bottomless pit</i> .	Carbāsus , a <i>sail</i> .	Erēmus , a <i>desert</i> .
Antidōtus , a <i>preservative against poison</i> .	Dialectus , a <i>dialect</i> .	Mēthōdus , a <i>method</i> .
Arctos , the <i>Bear</i> , a <i>constellation near north pole</i> .	Diāmetros , the <i>diameter of a circle</i> .	Pēriōdus , a <i>period</i> .
	Diphthongus , a <i>diphthong</i> .	Pērīmetros , the <i>circumference</i> .
		Phārus , a <i>watch-tower</i> .
		Synōdus , an <i>assembly</i> .

To these add some names of jewels and plants, because *gemma* and *planta* are feminine; (See *Observations on Gender*, page 20.), as,

Amethystus, an amethyst.	Sapphirus, a sapphir.	Byssus, fine flax or linen.
Chrysolithus, a chrysolite.	Topazius, a topaz.	Costus, costmary.
Chrysophrasus, a kind of topaz.	Biblus, Papyrus,	{ an Egypt- tian reed, Hyssopus, hyssop. of which Nardus, spikenard. paper was made.
Chrystallus, crystal.		
Leucöchrysus, a jacinth.		

Other names of jewels are generally masculine ; as, *béryllus*, the beryl ; *carbunculus*, a carbuncle ; *pyröpus*, a ruby ; *smäragdus*, an emerald : And also names of plants ; as, *aspärägus*, asparagus or sparrowgrass ; *ellebörus*, ellebore, *raphänus*, radish or colewort ; *intybus*, endive or succory, &c.

Exc. 2. The nouns which follow are either masculine or feminine :

Atömus, an atom.	Barbitus, a harp.	Grossus, a green fig.
Balänus, the fruit of the palm tree, ointment.	Cämélus, a camel.	Pénus, a store-house.
	Cölus, a distaff.	Phäsélus, a little ship.

Exc. 3. *Virus*, poison, *pëldgus*, the sea ; are neuter.

Exc. 4. *Vulgus*, the common people, is either masculine or neuter but oftener neuter.

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

Proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the vocative ; as, *Hörätius*, *Höräti* ; *Virgīlius*, *Virgīli* ; *Georgius*, *Georgi*, names of men : *Lārius*, *Lāri* ; *Mincius*, *Minci* ; names of lakes. *Filius*, a son, also has *fili* ; *gēnius*, one's guardian angel, *geni* ; and *deus*, a god, has *deus* in the voc. and in the plural more frequently *dii* and *diis*, than *dēi* and *dēis*. *Meus*, my, an adjective pronoun, has *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the vocative.

Other nouns in *ius* have *e* ; as, *tabellārius*, *tabellarie*, a letter-carrier ; *pīus*, *pie*, &c. So these epithets, *Dēlius*, *Dēlie* ; *Tyrynthius*, *Tyrynthie* ; and these possessives, *Laërtius*, *Laërtie* ; *Sāturnius*, *Sāturnie* ; &c. which are not considered as proper names.

The poets sometimes make the vocative of nouns in *us* like the nominative ; as, *fluvius*, *Latīnus*, for *fluvie*, *Latīnc*. Virg. This also occurs in prose, but more rarely ; thus, *Audi tu, pöpulus*, for *pöpüle* ! Liv. i. 24.

The poets also change nouns in *er* into *us* ; as, *Evander*, or *Eeandrus*, vocative, *Evander*, or *Evandre*. So *Meander*, *Leander*, *Tymber*, *Toucer*, &c. ; and so anciently *puer* in the vocative had *puëre*, from *puërus*.

Note. When the genitive singular ends in *i*, the latter *i* is sometimes taken away by the poets for the sake of quantity ; as, *tugürti*, for *tugurtii* ; *ingēni*, for *ingenii*, &c. And in the genitive plural we find *deüm*, *libërum*, *fabrum*, *duömvirüm*, &c. for *debrum*, *libërorum*, &c. ; and in poetry, *Teucrum*, *Gratiüm*, *Argivüm*, *Danaüm*, *Pelasgüm*, &c. for *Teucrorum*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS.

Os and on are Greek terminations ; as, *Alphëos*, a river in Greece ; *Ilion*, the city Troy ; and are often changed into *us* and *um*, by the Latins ; *Alphëus*, *Ilum*, which are declined like *dominus* and *regnum*.

Nouns in *eos* or *eus* are sometimes contracted in the genitive; as *Orpheus*, gen. *Orphēi*, *Orphei* or *Orphi*. So *Theseus*, *Prometheus*, &c. But nouns in *eus*, when *eu* is a diphthong, are of the third declension.

Some nouns in *os* have the genitive singular in *o*; as, *Androgeos*, genitive *Androgeo*, or *-ēi*, the name of a man; *Athos*, *Atho*, or *-i*, a hill in Macedonia: both of which are also found in the third declension; thus, nominative *Androgeo*, genitive *Androgeōnis*. So, *Atho*, or *Athon*, *-ōnis*, &c. Anciently nouns in *os*, in imitation of the Greeks, had the genitive in *u*; as, *Ménandru*, *Apollodoru*, for *Ménandri*, *Apollodōri*. Ter.

Nouns in *os* have the accusative in *um* or *on*; as, *Delus* or *Delos*, accusative *Delum* or *Delon*, the name of an island.

Some neuters have the genitive plural in *ōn*; as, *Georgica*, genitive plural *Georgicōn*, books which treat of husbandry, as, Virgil's *Georgicks*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

There are more nouns of the third declension than of all the other declensions together. The number of its final syllables is not ascertained. Its final letters are thirteen, *a, e, i, o, y, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x*. Of these, eight are peculiar to this declension, namely, *i, o, y, c, d, l, t, x*; *a* and *e* are common to it with the first declension; *n* and *r*, with the second; and *s*, with all the other declensions. *A, i*, and *y*, are peculiar to Greek nouns.

TERMINATIONS.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>a, e, i, &c.</i>	Nom. } <i>es, a, or is.</i>
Gen. <i>is.</i>	Acc. }
Dat. <i>i.</i>	Voc. }
Acc. <i>em</i> , or like the nom.	Gen. <i>um</i> , or <i>ium.</i>
Voc. like the nom.	Dat. }
Abl. <i>e</i> , or <i>i.</i>	Abl. } <i>ibus.</i>

Sermo, a speech, masc.

Singular.	Plural.
N. sermo, <i>a speech,</i>	N. sermōnes, <i>speeches,</i>
G. sermōnis, <i>of a speech,</i>	G. sermōnum, <i>of speeches,</i>
D. sermōni, <i>to a speech,</i>	D. sermonibus, <i>to speeches,</i>
A. sermōnem, <i>a speech,</i>	A. sermōnes, <i>speeches,</i>
V. sermo, <i>O speech,</i>	V. sermōnes, <i>O speeches</i>
A. sermōne, <i>with a speech.</i>	A. sermonibus, <i>with speeches</i>

*Rūpes, a rock, fem.**Singular.**Plural.*

N. rūpes,	a rock,	N. rūpes,	rocks,
G. rupis,	of a rock,	G. rupium,	of rocks,
D. rupi,	to a rock,	D. rupibus,	to rocks,
A. rupe,	a rock,	A. rūpes,	rocks,
V. rupe,	O rock,	V. rūpes,	O rocks,
A. rupe,	with a rock.	A. rupibus,	with rocks.

*Lāpis, a stone, masc.**Singular.**Plural.*

N. lāpis,	a stone,	N. lāpides,	stones,
G. lapidis,	of a stone,	G. lapidum,	of stones,
D. lapidi,	to a stone,	D. lapidibus,	to stones,
A. lapīdem,	a stone,	A. lapides,	stones,
V. lapis,	O stone,	V. lapides,	O stones,
A. lapide,	with a stone.	A. lapidibus,	with stones.

*Cāput, a head, neut.**Singular.**Plural.*

N. cāput,	a head,	N. cāpita,	heads,
G. capitis,	of a head,	G. capitum,	of heads,
D. capiti,	to a head,	D. capitibus,	to heads,
A. caput,	a head,	A. cāpita,	heads,
V. caput,	O head,	V. cāpita,	O heads,
A. capite,	with a head.	A. capitibus,	with heads

*Sedile, a seat, neut.**Singular.**Plural.*

N. sēdile,	a seat,	N. sedilia,	seats
G. sedilis,	of a seat,	G. sedilium,	of seats,
D. sedili,	to a seat,	D. sedilibus,	to seats,
A. sedile,	a seat,	A. sedilia,	seats,
V. sedile,	O seat,	V. sedilia,	O seats,
A. sedili,	with a seat.	A. sedilibus,	with seats.

*Iter, a journey, neut.**Singular.**Plural.*

N. iter,	a journey,	N. itinēra,	journeys,
G. itineris,	of a journey,	G. itinērū,	of journeys,
D. itinēri,	to a journey,	D. itinēribus,	to journeys,
A. iter,	a journey,	A. itinēra,	journeys,
V. iter,	O journey,	V. itinēra,	O journeys,
A. itinēre,	with a journey.	A. itinēribus,	with journeys.

Opus, a work, neut.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. ōpus,		N. ōpĕra,	works,
G. opĕris,	of	G. opĕrum,	of works,
D. opĕri,	to	D. opĕribus,	to works,
A. opus,		A. opĕra,	works,
V. opus,	O	V. opĕra,	O works,
A. opĕre,	with	A. opĕribus,	with works.

Pārens, a parent, common gender.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. pārens,	a parent,	N. pārentes,	parents,
G. parentis,	of a parent,	G. parentū,*	of parents,
D. parenti,	to a parent,	D. parentibus,	to parents,
A. parentem,	a parent,	A. parentes,	parents,
V. parens,	O parent,	V. parentes,	O parents,
A. parente,	with a parent.	A. parentibus,	with parents

OF THE GENDER AND GENITIVE OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

A, E, I, and Y.

1. Nouns in a, e, i, and y, are neuter.

Nouns in a form the genitive in *ātis*; as, *diadēma*, *diadēmātis*, a crown.

Dogma, an opinion, neut.

Singular.

N. dogma,
G. dogmātis,
D. dogmāti,
A. dogma,
V. dogma,
A. dogmāte.

Plural.

N. dogmāta,
G. dogmātum,
D. dogmātibus,
A. dogmāta,
V. dogmāta,
A. dogmātibus.

Ænigma, a riddle.

Apōphthegma, a short, pithy saying.

Arōma, sweet spices.

Axiōma, a plain truth.

Diplōma, a charter.

Epigramma, an inscription.

Nūmisma, a coin.

Phasma, an apparition.

Poēma, a poem.

Schēma, a scheme.

Sōphisma, a deceitful figure.

Stemma, a pedigree.

Stigma, a mark or brand.

a disgrace.

Strātāgēma, an artful contrivance.

Thēma, a theme, a subject to write or speak on.

Tōreuma, a carved vessel.

* Nouns in *us* and *as* form their genitive plural in *ium* and *um*, but oftener admit a syncope of the *i*.

Nouns in *e* change *e* into *is*; as, *rēte, retis*, a net. So,

Ancile, a shield.	Crinale, a pin for the Navale, a dock or place for shipping.
Aplastre, the flag of a ship.	Cubile, a couch.
Campestre, a pair of drawers.	Ovile, a sheep fold.
Equille, a stable horses.	for Præsepe, a stall; a bee hive.
Cochleare, a spoon.	Laqueare, a ceiled roof.
Conclave, a room.	Sécalle, rye.
	Mantile, a towel.
	Suile, a sow-cote.
	Münile, a necklace.
	Tibiale, a stocking.

Nouns in *i* are generally indeclinable; as, *gummi*, gum; *zingibēri*, ginger; but some Greek nouns add *itis*; as, *hydrōmēli*, *hydromeltis*, water and honey sodden together, mead.

Nouns in *y* add *os*; as, *mōly*, *molyos*, an herb; *mīsy*, *-yos*, vitriol.

O.

2. Nouns in *o* are masculine, and form the genitive in *ōnis*;

as,

Sermo, sermōnis, speech; *draco, dracōnis*, a dragon. So,

Agaso, a horse-keeper.	Curio, the chief of a Péro, a kind of shoe.	
Aquilo, the north wind.	ward or curia.	Præco, a common crier.
Arrhābo, an earnest-penny, a pledge.	Equiso, a groom or uler.	Prædo, a robber.
		Pulmo, the lungs.
Bilatro, a pitiful fellow.	Erro, a wanderer.	Pusio, a little child.
	Fullo, a fuller of cloth.	Salmio, a salmon.
Bamballio, a stutterer.	Helluo, a glutton.	Sannio, a buffoon.
Biro, a blockhead.	Histrio, a player.	Sapo, soap.
Bubo, an owl.	Latro, a robber.	Siphio, a pipe or tube.
Bufo, a toad.	Lēno, a pimp.	Spādo, an eunuch.
Cālo, a soldier's slave.	Lūdio, & -ius, a player.	Stōlo, a shoot or scion.
Capo, a capon.	Lurco, a glutton. [chant.	Strābo, a goggle-eyed person.
Carbo, a coal.	Mango, a slave-mer-	
Caupo, an inn-keeper.	Mirmillo, a fencer.	Tēmo, the pole or draught-tree.
Cerdo, a cobbler, or one who follows a mean trade.	Mōrio, a fool.	
	Mūro, the point of a weapon.	Tiro, a raw soldier.
Ciniffo, a frizzler of hair.	Mūlio, a muleteer.	Umbo, the boss of a shield.
Crabro, a wasp, or net.	Nēbūlo, a knave.	Uplio, a shepherd.
	Pāvo, a peacock.	Vōlo, a volunteer.

Exc. 1. Nouns in *ia* are feminine, when they signify any thing with out a body; as, *rātio, ratiōnis*, reason. So,

Captio, a quirk.	Opinio, an opinion.	Quæstio, an inquiry.
Cautio, caution, care.	Optio, a choice.	Rēbellio, rebellion.
Concio, an assembly, a speech.	Oratio, a speech.	Rēgio, a country.
Pensio, a payment.		Rēlatio, a telling.
Censio, a yielding.	Perduellio, treason.	Rēligio, religion.
Dietio, a word.	Portio, a part.	Rēmissio, a slackening
Deditio, a surrender.	Pōtio, drink.	Sanctio, a confirmation.
Lectio, a lesson.	Prōditio, treachery.	Sectio, the confiscation
Lēgio, a legion, a body of men.	Proscriptio, a proscription, ordering citizens to be slain, and confiscating their effects.	Seditio, a mutiny.
Mentio, mention.		Sessio, a sitting.
Notio, a notion or idea.		

Statio, a station.	ring.	Vacatio, freedom from
Suspicio, mistrust.	Usucapio, the enjoyment	labour, &c.
Tutillatio, a tickling.	of a thing by prescrip-	Visio, an apparition.
Translatio, a transfer-	tion.	

But when they mark any thing which has a body, or signify numbers, they are masculine ; as,

Curculio, the throat-pipe,	Scipio, a staff.	Unio, a pearl.
the weasand.	Scorpio, a scorpion.	Vespertilio, a bat.
Papilio, a butterfly.	Septentrio, the north.	Ternio, the number three
Pugio, a dagger.	Stellio, a lizard.	Quaternio, — four
Pusio, a little child.	Titio, a firebrand.	Senio, — six.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *do* and *go*, are feminine, and have the genitive in *nis* ; as, *arundo*, *arundinis*, a reed ; *imago*, *imaginis*, an image.

Arundo, a reed, fem.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>arundo</i> ,	N. <i>arundines</i> ,
G. <i>arundinis</i> ,	G. <i>arundinum</i> ,
D. <i>arundini</i> ,	D. <i>arundinibus</i> ,
A. <i>arundinem</i> ,	A. <i>arundines</i> ,
V. <i>arundo</i> ,	V. <i>arundines</i> ,
A. <i>arundine</i> .	A. <i>arundinibus</i> .

So,

<i>Ærugo</i> , rust (of brass.)	<i>Hirundo</i> , a swallow.	<i>Sartago</i> , a frying-pan
<i>Caligo</i> , darkness.	<i>Intercapedo</i> , a space be-	<i>Scaturigo</i> , a spring.
<i>Cartilago</i> , a gristle.	tween.	<i>Testudo</i> , a tortoise.
<i>Crëpido</i> , a creek, bank.	<i>Lanugo</i> , down.	<i>Torpedo</i> , a numbness.
<i>Farrago</i> , a mixture.	<i>Lentigo</i> , a pimple.	<i>Uligo</i> , the natural mois-
<i>Ferrugo</i> , rust (of iron.)	<i>Origo</i> , an origin.	ture of the earth.
<i>Formido</i> , fear.	<i>Porrigo</i> , scurf, or scales	<i>Văletudo</i> , health.
<i>Fuligo</i> , soot.	in the head ; dandruff.	<i>Vertigo</i> , a dizziness.
<i>Grando</i> , hail.	<i>Prępago</i> , a lineage.	<i>Virgo</i> , a virgin.
<i>Hirudo</i> , a horse-leech.	<i>Rubigo</i> , rust, mildew.	<i>Vörągo</i> , a gulf.

But the following are masculine :

<i>Cardo</i> , -inis, a hinge.	<i>Margo</i> , inis, the brink of a river,
<i>Cudo</i> , -onis, a leather cap.	also feminine.
<i>Harpago</i> , -onis, a drag.	<i>Ordo</i> , -inis, order.
<i>Ligo</i> , -onis, a spade.	<i>Tendo</i> , -inis, a tendon.
	<i>Udo</i> , -onis, a linen or woollen sock.

Cupido, desire, is often masc. with the poets ; but in prose always fem.

Exc. 3. The following nouns have *nis* :

<i>Apollo</i> , -inis, the god <i>Apollō</i> .	<i>Nemo</i> , -inis, m. or f. no body.
<i>Homo</i> , -inis, a man, or woman.	<i>Turbo</i> , -inis, m. a whirlwind.

Cáro, flesh, fem. has *carnis*. *Anro*, masc. the name of a river, *Anienis*. *Nerio*, *Nerēnis*, the wife of the god *Mars* ; from the obsolete nominatives *Anis* , *Nerien*. *Turbo*, the name of a man, has *onis*.

Exc. 4. Greek nouns in *o* are feminine, and have *ûs* in the genitive, and *o* in the other cases singular ; as, *Dido*, the name of a woman ; genit. *Didûs* ; dat. *Didô*, &c. Sometimes they are declined regularly ; thus, *Dido*, *Didônîs* : so *êcho*, *ûs*, f. the resounding of the voice from a rock or wood ; *Argo*, *ûs*, the name of a ship ; *hêlo*, *-ônîs*, f. a circle about the sun or moon.

Dido, *Dido*, the name of a woman, fem.

Sing.
Nom. *Dido*,
Gen. *Didônîs* or *Didûs*,
Dat. *Didôni* or *Didô*,
Acc. *Didonem* or *Didô*,
Voc. *Dido*,
Abi. *Didone* or *Didô*.

C, D, L.

3. Nouns in *c* and *l* are neuter, and form the genitive by adding *is* ; as,

Animal, *animâlis*, a living creature ; *tôral*, *-âlis*, a bed-cover ; *hâlec*, *halecis*, a kind of pickle. So,

Cervical, a bolster. Minerval, entry-money. Pûteal, a well-cover.
Cûbital, a cushion. Minûtal, minced meat. Vectigal, a tax.

Except, Consul, -ûlis, m. a consul. Mûgil, -îlis, m. a mullet-fish.
Fel, fellûs, n. gall. Sal, sâlis, m. or n. salt.
Lac, lactis, n. milk. Sâles, -ium, pl. m. witty sayings.
Mel, mellis, n. honey. Sol, solis, m. the sun.

D is the termination only of a few proper names, which form the genitive by adding *is* ; as, *Dâvid*, *Davidis*.

N.

4. Nouns in *n* are masculine, and add *is* in the genitive ; as,

Cânon, -ônîs, a rule. Lien, -ênîs, the mill. Rên, rênîs, the reins.
Dêmon, -ônîs, a spirit. Pœan, -ânîs, a song. Splen, -ênîs, the spleen.
Delphin, -îpis, a dolphin. Phÿsiognômon, -ônîs, Sÿren, -ênîs, f. a Syren.
Gnômon, -ônîs, the cock one who guesses at Titan, -ânîs, the sun.
of a dial. the dispositions of
Hÿmen, -ênîs, the god men from the face.
of marriage.

Exc. 1. Nouns in *men* are neuter, and make their genitive in *inis* ; as, *flûmen*, *fluminis*, a river. So,

Abdômen, the paunch. Discrimen, a difference. Omen, a presage.
Acûmen, sharpness. Exâmen, a swarm of Pûtâmen, a nut-shell.
Agmen, an army on bees. Sagmen, vervain, as
march. Fôrâmen, a hole. herb.
Alûmen, alum. Germen, a sprout. Sêmen, a seed.
Bîtûmen, a kind of clay. Grâmen, grass. Spêclûmen, a proof.
Cûcûmen, the top. Lêgûmen, all kinds of Stâmen the warp.
Carmen, a song, a poem. pulse. Subtêmen, the roof.
Cognômen, a sir-name. Lûmen, light. Tegmen, a covering.
Cûlûmen, a support. Nômen, a name. Vîmen, a twig.
Crîmen, a crime. Nûmen, the Deity. Vûlûmen, a folding.

The following nouns are likewise neuter ;

Gluten, -inis, *glue*.

Inguen, -inis, *the groin*.

Unguen, -inis, *ointment*.

Pollen, -inis, *fine flour*.

Exc. 2. The following masculines have *inis* ; *pecten*, a comb ; *tubicen*, a trumpeter ; *tibicen*, a piper ; and *oscen*, or *oscinis*, sc. *itis*, f. a bird which foreboded by singing.

Exc. 3. The following nouns are feminine ; *Singon*, -onis, *fine linen* ; *ædon*, -onis, a nightingale ; *halcyon*, -onis, a bird called the king's fisher ; *icon*, -onis, an image.

Exc. 4. Some Greek nouns have *ontis* ; as, *Laomedon*, -ontis, a king of Troy. So *Achæron*, *chamæleon*, *Phæthôn*, *Chæron*, &c.

AR and UR.

5. Nouns in *ar* and *ur* are neuter, and add *is* to form the genitive ; as,

Calcar, a spur, neut.

Singular.

Nom. calcar,
Gen. calcâris,
Dat. calcâri,
Acc. calcar,
Voc. calcar,
Abl. calcâri.*

Plural.

Nom. calcâria,
Gen. calcârium,
Dat. calcârîbus,
Acc. calcâria,
Voc. calcâria,
Abl. calcârîbus.

So,

Guttur, -ûris, *the throat*.

Nectar, -âris, *drink of the gods*.

Jûbar, -âris, *a sun-beam*.

Pulvinar, -âris, *a pillow*.

Lâcnar, -âris, *a ceiling*.

Sulphur, -ûris, *sulphur*.

Murmur, -ûris, *a noise*.

Except, Ebur, -ôris, n. *ivory*.

Jécur, -ôris, or jecinôris, n. *the liver*.

Far, fârris, n. *corn*.

Rôbur, -ôris, n. *strength*.

Fémur, -ôris, n. *the thigh*.

Salar, -âris, m. *a trout*.

Furfur, -âris, m. *bran*.

Turtur, -ûris, m. *a turtle-dove*.

Fur, fûris, m. *a thief*.

Vultur, -ûris, m. *a vulture*.

Hépar, -âtis, or -âtos, n. *the liver*.

ER and OR.

6. Nouns in *er* and *or* are masculine, and form the genitive by adding *is* ; as,

Anser, *anseris*, a goose or gander ; *agger*, -êris, a rampart ; *der*, -êris, the air ; *carcer*, -êris, a prison ; *asser*, -êris, and *assis*, -is, a plank ; *dolor*, -ôris, pain ; *color*, -ôris, a colour. So,

Actor, a doer, a pleader, tended the magis-Râmor, a report.

er. trates.

Sâpor, a taste.

Crêditor, he that trusts or lends.

Lîvor, paleness, malice.

Sartor, a cobbler or tailor.

Cruor, gore.

Nîdor, a strong smell.

Sâtôr, a sower, a father.

Odor, and -os, a smell.

Sôpor, sleep.

Dêbitor, a debtor.

Olor, a swan.

Splendor, brightness.

Fêtor, an ill smell.

Pædor, filth.

Sponsor, a surety.

Hônôr, honour.

Pastor, a shepherd.

Squalor, filthiness.

Lêctor, a reader.

Prætor, a commander.

Stûpor, dulness.

Lictor, an officer among the Romans, who at

Pûdor, shame.

Sâtôr, a sewer.

Râbor, blushing.

* See Exc. in Abl. Sing. page 51. Neuter nouns in *ur* have the Abl. Sing. in *e*, and the Nom. Plur. in *a*.

Tēsor, warmth. *Tōisor*, a barber. *Vāpor*, a vapour.
Terror, dread. *Tūtor*, a guardian. *Vēnator*, a hunter.
Timor, fear.

Rhētor, a rhetorician, has *rhētōris*; *castor*, a beaver, *-ōris*.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are neuter :

<i>Acer</i> , -ēris, a maple tree.	<i>Marmor</i> , -ōris, marble.
<i>Ador</i> , -ōris, fine wheat.	<i>Pāpāver</i> , -ēris, poppy.
<i>Æquor</i> , -ōris, a plain, the sea.	<i>Pīper</i> , -ēris, pepper.
<i>Cādāver</i> , -ēris, a dead carcass.	<i>Spinther</i> , -ēris, a clasp.
<i>Cīcer</i> , -ēris, vetches.	<i>Tuber</i> , -ēris, a swelling.
<i>Cor</i> , cordis, the heart.	<i>Uber</i> , -ēris, a pap, or fatness.
<i>Iter</i> , itinēris, a journey.	<i>Ver</i> , vēris, the spring.

Arbor, -ōris, a tree, is fem. *Tuber*, -ēris, the fruit of the tuber-tree, is masc., but when put for the tree, is fem.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *ber* have *bris*, in the genitive ; as, *hic imber*, *imbris*, a shower. So *Insūber*, *Octōber*, &c.

Nouns in *ter* have *tris* ; as, *venter*, *ventris*, the belly ; *pāter*, *patris*, a father ; *frāter*, -tris, a brother ; *accipiter*, -tris, a hawk ; but *crāter*, a eup, has *crāteris* ; *sōter*, -ēris, a saviour ; *lāter*, a tile, *latēris* ; *Jupiter*, the chief of the Heathen Gods, has *Jovis* ; *linter*, -tris, a little boat, is masc. or femin.

AS.

7. Nouns in *as* are feminine, and have the genitive in *ātis* ; as,

Ætas, an age, fem.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> ætas,	<i>Nom.</i> ætates,
<i>Gen.</i> ætātis,	<i>Gen.</i> ætātūm,*
<i>Dat.</i> ætāti,	<i>Dat.</i> ætatibus,
<i>Acc.</i> ætātem,	<i>Acc.</i> ætates,
<i>Voc.</i> ætas,	<i>Voc.</i> ætates,
<i>Abl.</i> ætate.	<i>Abl.</i> ætatibus.

So,

<i>Ætas</i> , the summer.	<i>S'multas</i> , a feud,	<i>Vērītas</i> , truth.
<i>Pīetas</i> , piety.	<i>grudge</i> .	<i>Voluntas</i> , will.
<i>Pōtestas</i> , power.	<i>Tempestas</i> , a time,	<i>Vōluptas</i> , pleasure.
<i>Prōbitas</i> , probity. [<i>gust.</i>	<i>tempest</i> .	<i>Anas</i> , a duck, has <i>anātis</i> .
<i>Sātīetas</i> , a glut or dis-	<i>Ubertas</i> , fertility.	

Exc. 1. *As*, assis, m. a piece of money, or any thing which may be divided into twelve parts. *Mas*, māris, m. a male. *Vas*, vādis, m. a surety. *Vas*, vāsis, n. a vessel.

Note. All the parts of *as* are likewise masculine, except *uncia*, an ounce, fem. ; *as*, sextans, 2 ounces ; *quadrans*, 3 ; *triens*, 4 ; *quincunx*, 5 ; *semiss*, 6 ; *septunx*, 7 ; *bes*, 8 ; *dodrans*, 9 ; *dextans*, or *dēcunx*, 10 ; *dēcunx*, 11 ounces.

Exc. 2. Of Greek nouns in *as*, some are masculine ; some feminine, some neuter. Those that are masculine have *antis* in the genit. *as*,

* See note, page 37.

gigas, gigantis, a giant; *ādāmas, -antis*, an adamant; *éléphas, -antis*, an elephant. Those that are feminine have *ādis*, or *ādos*; as, *lampas, lampadis*, or *lampados*, a lamp; *drōmas, -adis*, f. a dromedary; likewise *Arcas*, an Arcadian, though masculine, has *Arcadis*, or *-ados*. Those that are neuter have *ātis*; as, *baccras, -ātis*, an herb; *artocreas, -ātis*, a pie.

ES.

8. Nouns in *es* are feminine, and in the genitive change *es* into *is*; as,

rupes, rupis, a rock; *nubes, nubis*, a cloud. So,

<i>Ādes, or -is, a temple</i> ;	<i>Lues, a plague.</i>	<i>Sēpes, a hedge.</i>
plur. <i>a house.</i>	<i>Mōles, a heap.</i>	<i>Sōbōles, an offspring.</i>
<i>Cautes, a rugged rock.</i>	<i>Nātes, the buttock.</i>	<i>Strages, a slaughter.</i>
<i>Clades, an overthrow.</i>	<i>Pālumbes, m. or f. a destruction.</i>	<i>Strues, a heap.</i>
	<i>pigeon.</i>	<i>Sūdes, a stake.</i>
<i>Crātes, a hurdle.</i>	<i>Prōles, an offspring.</i>	<i>Tabes, a consumption.</i>
<i>Fāmes, hunger.</i>	<i>Pūbes, youth.</i>	<i>Vulpes, a fox.</i>
<i>Fides, a fiddle.</i>		

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine, and most of them likewise excepted in the formation of the genitive :

<i>Ales, -itis, a bird.</i>	<i>Palmes, -itis, a vine-branch.</i>
<i>Ames, -itis, a fowler's staff.</i>	<i>Pāries, -ētis, a wall.</i>
<i>Aries, -ētis, a ram.</i>	<i>Pes, pēdis, the foot.</i>
<i>Bes, bessis, two thirds of a pound.</i>	<i>Pēdes, -itis, a footman.</i>
<i>Ceapes, -itis, a turf.</i>	<i>Poples, -itis, the ham of the leg.</i>
<i>Eques, -itis, a horseman.</i>	<i>Præses, -idis, a president.</i>
<i>Fōmes, -itis, fuel.</i>	<i>Sātelles, -itis, a life-guard.</i>
<i>Gurges, -itis, a whirlpool.</i>	<i>Stīpes, -itis, the stock of a tree.</i>
<i>Hæres, -ēdis, an heir.</i>	<i>Termes, -itis, an olive-bough.</i>
<i>Indiges, -ētis, a man deified.</i>	<i>Trāmes, -itis, a path.</i>
<i>Interpres, -ētis, an interpreter.</i>	<i>Vēles, -itis, a light-armed soldier.</i>
<i>Līmes, -itis, a limit or bound.</i>	<i>Vates, vatis, a prophet.</i>
<i>Miles, -itis, a soldier.</i>	<i>Verres, verris, a boar-pig.</i>
<i>Obses, -idis, a hostage.</i>	

But *ales, miles, hæres, interpres, obses*, and *vates*, are also used in the feminine.

Exc. 2. The following feminines are excepted in the formation of the genitive :

<i>Abies, -ētis, a fir-tree.</i>	<i>Rēquies, -ētis; or requiēs, (of the fifth declension) rest.</i>
<i>Cēres, -ēris, the goddess of corn.</i>	<i>Sēges, -ētis, growing corn.</i>
<i>Mercēs, -ēdis, a reward, hire.</i>	<i>Tēges, -ētis, a mat or coverlet.</i>
<i>Mēges, -itis, a handful of corn.</i>	<i>Tūdes, -is, or -itis, a hammer.</i>
<i>Quies, -ētis, rest.</i>	

To these add the following adjectives :

Alas, -itis, *swift*.
 Bipes, -ēdis, *two-footed*.
 Quadrupes, -ēdis, *four-footed*.
 Dēses, -īdis, *stolthful*.
 Dives, -itis, *rich*.
 Ifēbes, -ētis, *dull*.
 Perpes, -ētis, *perpetual*.

Præpes, -ētis, *swift-winged*.
 Rēses, -īdis, *idle*.
 Sospes, -itis, *safe*.
 Sūperstes, -itis, *surviving*.
 Tēres, -ētis, *round and long, smooth*.
 Lōcuples, -ētis, *rich*.
 Mansues, -ētis, *gentle*.

Exc. 3. Greek nouns in *es* are commonly masculine; as hic *deīnāces*, -is, a Persian sword, a scimitar; but some are neuter; as, hoc *cācosthes*, an evil custom; *hippēmānes*, a kind of poison which grows in the forehead of a foal; *pānāces*, the herb all-heal; *nēpenthes*, the herb kill-grief. Dissyllables, and the monosyllable *Cres*, a Cretan, have -itis in the genitive; as, hic *magnes*, *magnētis*, a load-stone; *tāpes*, -itis, tapestry; *lēbes*, -ētis, a cauldron. The rest follow the general rule. Some proper nouns have either -itis, or -is; as, *Dāres*, *Dartētis*, or *Daris*; which is also sometimes of the first declension. *Achilles* has *Achillis*; or *Achilli*, contracted for *Achillei*, or *Achillei*, of the second declension, from *Achilleus*: So *Ulysses*, *Pēricles*, *Verres*, *Aristōtēles*, &c.

IS.

9. Nouns in *is* are feminine, and have their genitive the same with the nominative; as,

auris, *auris*, the ear; *avis*, *avis*, a bird. So,

<i>Apis</i> , a bee.	<i>Messis</i> , a harvest or crop.	<i>Pestis</i> , a plague.
<i>Bilis</i> , the gall, anger.	<i>Nāris</i> , the nostril.	<i>Rātis</i> , a raft.
<i>Classis</i> , a fleet.	<i>Neptis</i> , a niece.	<i>Rūdis</i> , a rod.
<i>Fēlis</i> , a cat.	<i>Ovis</i> , a sheep.	<i>Vallis</i> , a valley.
<i>Fōris</i> , a door; oftener plur. fores, -um.	<i>Pellis</i> , a skin.	<i>Vestis</i> , a garment.
		<i>Vitis</i> , a vine.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine, and form the genitive according to the general rule:

<i>Axis</i> , axis, an axle-tree.	<i>Ensis</i> , a sword.	<i>Patruelis</i> , a cousin-german.
<i>Aqualis</i> , a water-pot, an ewer.	<i>Fascis</i> , a bundle.	<i>Piscis</i> , a fish.
	<i>Fecialis</i> , a herald.	<i>Postis</i> , a post.
<i>Callis</i> , a beaten road.	<i>Follis</i> , a pair of bellows.	<i>Sodalis</i> , a companion.
<i>Caulis</i> , the stalk of a herb.	<i>Fustis</i> , a staff.	<i>Torris</i> , a fire-brand.
	<i>Mensis</i> , a month.	<i>Unguis</i> , the nail.
<i>Collis</i> , a hill.	<i>Mugilis</i> , or -il, a mullet-fish.	<i>Vectis</i> , a lever.
<i>Cenchris</i> , a kind of serpent.	<i>Orbis</i> , a circle, the world.	<i>Vermis</i> , a worm.

To these add Latin nouns in *nis*; as, *pānis*, bread; *crinis*, the hair; *ignis*, fire; *fānis*, a rope, &c. But Greek nouns in *nis* are feminine, and have the genitive in *idis*; as, *týrannis*, *týrannidis*, tyranny.

Exc. 2. The following nouns are also masculine, but form their genitive differently:

<i>Cinix</i> , -ëris, <i>asles</i> .	<i>Pubis</i> , or <i>pübes</i> , -is, or <i>oftener</i> , -ëris, <i>marriageable</i> .
<i>Cücümis</i> , -is, or -ëris, <i>a cucumber</i> .	
<i>Dis</i> , <i>ditis</i> , <i>the god of riches</i> ; or <i>rich</i> , an adj.	<i>Pulvis</i> , -ëris, <i>dust</i> .
<i>Glis</i> , <i>gliris</i> , <i>a dormouse</i> , <i>a rat</i> .	<i>Quiris</i> , -itis, <i>a Roman</i> .
<i>Impübis</i> , or <i>impübes</i> , -is, or -ëris, <i>not marriageable</i> .	<i>Samnis</i> , -itis, <i>a Samnite</i> .
<i>Läpis</i> , -idis, <i>a stone</i> .	<i>Sanguis</i> , <i>inis</i> , <i>blood</i> .
	<i>Semis</i> , -issis, <i>the half of any thing</i> .
	<i>Vömis</i> , or -er, -ëris, <i>a ploughshare</i> .

Pulvis, and *cinis*, are sometimes feminine. *Semis* is also sometimes neuter, and then it is indeclinable. *Pubis* and *impübis* are properly adjectives; thus, *Puberibuscaulem foliis*, a stalk with downy leaves. *Virg. Æn. xii. 413. Impübe corpus*, the body of a boy not having yet got the down (*pübes*, -is, f.) of youth. *Horat. Epod. 5. 13. Ezsanguis*, bloodless, an adjective, has *ezsanguis* in the genitive.

Exc. 3. The following are either masculine or feminine, and form the genitive according to the general rule:

<i>Amnis</i> , <i>a river</i> .	<i>Finis</i> , <i>the end</i> ; <i>finis</i> , <i>the boundaries of a field or territories</i> , is always <i>masc.</i>
<i>Anguis</i> , <i>a snake</i> .	
<i>Cánalis</i> , <i>a conduit-pipe</i> .	<i>Scröbis</i> , or <i>scrobs</i> , <i>a ditch</i> .
<i>Clünis</i> , <i>the buttock</i> .	<i>Torquis</i> , <i>a chain</i> .
<i>Corbis</i> , <i>a basket</i> .	

Exc. 4. These feminines have *idis*: *Cassis*, -idis, *a helmet*; *cuspis*, *idis*, *the point of a spear*; *capis*, -idis, *a kind of cup*; *promulsis*, -idis, *a kind of drink*, metheglin. *Lis*, strife, f. has *litis*.

Exc. 5. Greek nouns in *is* are generally feminine, and form the genitive variously: some have *eos* or *ios*; as, *hæresis*, -eos, or -ios, or -is, a heresy; so, *basis*, f. the foot of a pillar; *phrasis*, a phrase; *phitsis*, a consumption; *poësis*, poetry; *metröpolis*, a chief city, &c. Some have *idis*, or *idos*; as *Päris*, -idis, or -idos, the name of a man; *aspis*, -idis, f. an asp; *ephémëris*, -idis, f. a day-book; *tris*, -idis, f. the rainbow; *pyxis*, *idis*, f. a box. So *Ægis*, the shield of Pallas; *canthäris*, a sort of fly; *përisclëlis*, a garter; *proboscis*, an elephant's trunk; *pyrämis*, a pyramid; and *tigris*, a tiger, -idis, seldom *tigris*: all fem. Part have *idis*, as, *Psöphis*, *idis*, the name of a city: others have *inis*; as, *Eleusis*, *inis*, the name of a city; and some have *entis*; as, *Stmois*, *Simöentis*, the name of a river. *Chäris*, one of the Graces, has *Charitis*.

OS.

10. Nouns in *os* are masculine, and have the genitive in *ötis*; as,

nëpos, -ötis, *a grandchild*; *sücerdos*, -ötis, *a priest*, also fem.

Exc. 1. The following are feminine:

<i>Arbos</i> , or -or, -ëris, <i>a tree</i> .	<i>Eos</i> , <i>eöis</i> , <i>the morning</i> .
<i>Cos</i> , <i>cötis</i> , <i>a whetstone</i> .	<i>Glos</i> , <i>glöris</i> , <i>the husband's sister</i> or <i>brother's wife</i> .
<i>Dos</i> , <i>dötis</i> , <i>a dowry</i> .	

Exc. 2. The following masculines are excepted in the genitive:

Flos, flōris, <i>a flower.</i>	Custos, -ōdis, <i>a keeper ; also fem.</i>
Hōnos, or -or, -ōris, <i>honour.</i>	Hēros, herōis, <i>a hero.</i>
Lābos, or -or, -ōris, <i>labour.</i>	Minos, -ōis, <i>a king of Crete.</i>
Lēpos, or -or, -ōris, <i>wit.</i>	Tros, Trōis, <i>a Trojan.</i>
Mos, mōris, <i>a custom.</i>	Bos, bōvis, m. or f <i>an ox or cow.</i>
Ros, rōris, <i>deu.</i>	

Exc. 3. *Os, ossis*, a bone ; and *ōs, ōris*, the mouth, are neuter.

Exc. 4. Some Greek nouns have *ōis*, as *heros, -ōis*, a hero, or *great man* : So *Minos*, a king of Crete ; *Tros*, a Trojan ; *thes*, a kind of wolf.

US.

11. Nouns in *us* are neuter, and have their genitive in *ōris* ; as,

pectus, pectōris, the breast ; *tempus, tempōris*, time. So,

Corpus, <i>a body.</i>	Frigus, <i>cold.</i>	Pēnus, <i>provisions.</i>
Dēcus, <i>honour.</i>	Littus, <i>a shore.</i>	Pignus, <i>a pledge.</i>
Dēdēcus, <i>disgrace.</i>	Nēmus, <i>a grove.</i>	Stercus, <i>dung.</i>
Fācinus, <i>a great action.</i>	Pēcus, <i>cattle.</i>	Tergus, <i>a hide.</i>
Fōnus, <i>usury.</i>		

Exc. 1. The following neuters have *ēris* :

Actus, <i>chaff.</i>	Mānus, <i>a gift, or office.</i>	Scālus, <i>a crime.</i>
Fūnus, <i>a funeral.</i>	Olus, <i>pot-herbs.</i>	Sīdus, <i>a star.</i>
Fœdus, <i>a covenant.</i>	Onus, <i>a burden.</i>	Vellus, <i>a fleece of wool.</i>
Gēnus, <i>a kind, or kin-</i>	Opus, <i>a work.</i>	Viscus, <i>an entrail.</i>
dred.	Pondus, <i>a weight.</i>	Ulcus, <i>a bile.</i>
Glōmus, <i>a clew.</i>	Rūdus, <i>rubbish.</i>	Vulnus, <i>a wound.</i>
Lātus, <i>the side.</i>		

Thus *acēris, funēris*, &c. *Glōmus*, a clew, is sometimes masculine, and has *glōmi*, of the second declension. *Vēnus*, the goddess of love, and *vētus*, old, an adjective, likewise have *ēris*.

Exc. 2. The following nouns are feminine, and form the genitive variously :

Iacus, -ūdis, <i>an anvil.</i>	Jūventus, -ūtis, <i>youth.</i>
Pālus, -ūdis, <i>a pool or morass.</i>	Sālus, -ūtis, <i>safety.</i>
Pēcus, -ūdis, <i>a sheep.</i>	Sēnectus, -ūtis, <i>old age.</i>
Subscus, -ūdis, <i>a dove-tail.</i>	Servītus, -ūtis, <i>slavery.</i>
Tellus, -ōris, <i>the earth, or goddess of</i>	Virtus, -ūtis, <i>virtue.</i>
<i>the earth.</i>	Intercus, -ūtis, <i>an hydropsy.</i>

Intercus is properly an adjective, having *agua* understood.

Exc. 3. Monosyllables of the neuter gender have *ūris* in the genitive ; as,

Crus, crūris, <i>the leg.</i>	Rus, rūris, <i>the country.</i>
Jis, jūris, <i>law or right ; also broth.</i>	Thus, thūris, <i>frankincense.</i>
Pas, pūris, <i>the corrupt matter of any</i>	So Mus, mūris, masc. <i>a mouse.</i>
<i>sove.</i>	

Ligus, or *-ur*, a Ligurian, has *Ligūris*; *lēpus*, masc. a hare, *lepōris*; *sus*, masc. or fem. a swine, *suis*; *grus*, masc. or fem. a crane, *gruis*.

Œdipus, the name of a man, has *Œdipōdis*; sometimes it is of the second declension, and has *Œdipi*. The compounds of *pus* have *ōdis*; as, *tripus*, masc. a tripod, *tripōdis*; but *lāgopus*, *-ōdis*, a kind of bird, or, the herb hare's foot, is fem. Names of cities have *untis*; as, *Trapētus*, *Trapezuntis*; *Opus*, *Opuntis*; Hierichus, *-untis*, *Jericho*.

YS.

12. Nouns in *ys* are all borrowed from the Greek, and are for the most part feminine. In the genitive they have sometimes *ysis*, or *yos*; as,

Hæc *chēlys*, *chelyis*, or *-yos*, a harp; *Cāpys*, *Capyis*, or *-yos*, the name of a man; sometimes they have *ŷdis*, or *ŷdos*; as, hæc *chlēm̄ys*, *chlēm̄ydis*, or *chlēm̄ydos*, a soldier's cloak; and sometimes *gnis* or *gnos*; as, *Trāchys*, *Trachynis*, or *Trachynos*, the name of a town.

ÆS, AUS, EUS.

13. The nouns ending in *æs*, and *aus*, are,

Æs, *æris*, n. *brass*, or *money*.
Fraus, *fraudis*, f. *fraud*.

Laus, *laudis*, f. *praise*.
Præs, *prædis*, m. or f. a *surety*.

Substantives ending in the syllable *eus* are all proper names, and have the genitive in *eos*; as, *Orpheus*, *Orpheos*; *Tereus*, *Tereos*. But these nouns are also found in the second declension, where *eus* is divided into two syllables: thus, *Orpheus*, genit. *Orphēi*, or sometimes contracted *Orphēi*, and that into *Orphēi*.

S with a consonant before it.

14. Nouns ending in *s* with a consonant before it, are feminine; and form the genitive by changing the *s* into *is* or *tis*; as,

Trabs, *trābis*, a beam; *scobs*, *scōbis*, saw-dust; *hiems*, *hiēm̄is*, winter; *gens*, *gentis*, a nation; *stips*, *stīpis*, alms; *pars*, *partis*, a part; *sors*, *sortis*, a lot; *mors*, *-tis*, death.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine:

Chālybs, *-ŷbis*, *steel*.

Dens, *-tis*, a *tooth*.

Fons, *-tis*, a *well*.

Gryps, *grŷphis*, a *griffin*.

Hydrops, *-ōpis*, the *dropsy*.

Mērops, *-ōpis*, a *woodpecker*.

Mons, *-tis*, a *mountain*.

Pons, *-tis*, a *bridge*.

Seps, *sēpis*, a *kind of serpent*; but

Seps, *sēpis*, a *hedge*, is fem.

Exc. 2. The following are either masculine or feminine:

Adeps, *adīpis*, *fatness*.

Rūdēns, *-tis*, a *cable*.

Scrobs, *scrōbis*, a *ditch*.

Serpens, *-tis*, a *serpent*.

Stirps, *stīrpis*, the *root of a tree*.

Stirps, an *offspring*, always fem.

Animans, a living creature, is found in all the genders, but most frequently in the feminine or neuter.

Exc. 3. Polysyllables in *eps* change *e* into *i*; as, hæc *forceps*, *foret*.

pis, a pair of tongs ; *princeps*, *-ipis*, a prince or princess ; *particeps*, *-cipis*, a partaker ; so likewise *calebs*, *calibis*, an unmarried man or woman. The compounds of *cāput* have *cīptis* ; as, *præceps*, *præcīptis*, headlong ; *anceps*, *ancīptis*, doubtful ; *biceps*, *-cīptis*, two-headed. *Auceps*, a fowler, has *aucūpis*.

Exc. 4. The following feminines have *dis* :

Frons, *frondis*, the leaf of a tree. *Juglans*, *-dis*, a walnut.
Glans, *glandis*, an acorn. *Lens*, *lendis*, a nit.

So *libripens*, *libripendis*, m. a weigher ; *nefrens*, *-dis*, m. or f. a grice, or pig ; and the compounds of *cor* ; as, *concors*, *concordis*, agreeing ; *discordis*, disagreeing ; *vecors*, mad, &c. But *frons*, the forehead, has *frontis*, fem. and *lens*, a kind of pulse, *lentis*, also fem.

Exc. 5. *Iens*, going, and *quiens*, being able, participles from the verbs *eo* and *queo*, with their compounds, have *euntis* : thus, *tens*, *euntis* ; *quiens*, *queuntis* ; *rediens*, *redeuntis* ; *nequiens*, *nequeuntis* : but *ambiens*, going round, has *ambientis*.

Exc. 6. *Tiryns*, a city in Greece, the birthplace of Hercules, has *Tirynthis*.

T.

15. There is only one noun in *t*, namely, *cāput*, *capitis*, the head, neuter. In like manner, its compounds, *sīncīput*, *sīncīptis*, the forehead ; and *occīput*, *-itis*, the hind-head.

X.

16. Nouns in *x* are feminine, and in the genitive change *x* into *cis* ; as, *lux*, *lūcis*, light.

Vox, the voice, fem.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	vox,	Nom.	voces,
Gen.	vōcis,	Gen.	vōcum,
Dat.	vōci,	Dat.	vōcibus,
Acc.	vōcem,	Acc.	vōces,
Voc.	vox,	Voc.	voces,
Abl.	voce.	Abl.	vōcibus.

So,

Appendix, <i>-icis</i> , an addition ; dim. <i>-icūla</i> .	Crux, <i>crūcis</i> , a cross.	Merx, <i>-cis</i> , merchandise.
Cēlox, <i>-ōcis</i> , a pinnace.	Fēx, <i>-cis</i> , dregs.	Nutrix, <i>-icis</i> , a nurse.
Cēlōx, <i>-ōcis</i> , a pinnace.	Falx, <i>-cis</i> , a scythe.	Nux, <i>nūcis</i> , a nut.
Cervix, <i>-icis</i> , the neck.	Fax, <i>-ācis</i> , a torch.	Pax, <i>-ācis</i> , peace.
Cicatrix, <i>-icis</i> , a scar.	Filix, <i>-icis</i> , a fern.	Pix, <i>pīcis</i> , pitch.
Cornix, <i>-icis</i> , a crow.	Lanx, <i>-cis</i> , a plate.	Radix, <i>-icis</i> , a root.
Cōturnix, <i>-icis</i> , a quail.	Lōdix, <i>-icis</i> , a sheet.	Sālix, <i>-icis</i> , a willow.
Coxendix, <i>-icis</i> , the hip.	Mēretrix, <i>-icis</i> , a courtesan.	Vibix, <i>-or-ex</i> , <i>-icis</i> , the mark of a wound.

Exc. 1. Polysyllables in *ax* and *ex* are masculine ; as, *thōrax*, *-ācis*, a breast-plate ; *Cōrax*, *-ācis*, a raven. *Ex* in the genitive is changed into *icis* ; as, *pollex*, *-icis*, m. the thumb. So the following nouns, also masculine :

Aper , the tuft or tassel	Cimex , a bug.	Podex , the breech.
on the top of a priest's	Codex , a book.	Pontifex , a chief priest.
cap, the cap itself, or	Culex , a gnat, a midge.	Pulex , a flea.
the top of any thing.	Frutex , a shrub.	Ramex , a rupture.
Artiſex , an artist.	Index , an informer.	Sorex , a rat.
Carnifex , an executioner.	Lâtex , any liquor.	Vertex , the crown of the
Caudex , the trunk of a	Murex , a shell-fish, purple.	head.
		Vortex , a whirlpool.

Vervex, a wether sheep, has *vervécis*; **fanſex**, a mower of hay, *faniſcis*; **rêsez**, m. -*écis*, a vine branch cut off.

To these masculines add,

Câlix , - <i>icis</i> , a cup.	Oryx , - <i>ygis</i> , a wild goat.
Câlyx , - <i>ycis</i> , the bud of a flower.	Phoenix , - <i>icis</i> , a bird so called.
Coccyx , - <i>ygis</i> , or <i>ycis</i> , a cuckoo.	Tradux , - <i>icis</i> , a graff or offset of a
Fornix , - <i>icis</i> , a vault.	<i>vine</i> ; also fem.

But the following polysyllables in *ax* and *ex* are feminine :

Fornax , - <i>acis</i> , a furnace.	Smilax , - <i>acis</i> , the herb rope-weed.
Pânax , - <i>acis</i> , the herb all-heal.	Carex , - <i>icis</i> , a sedge.
Climax , - <i>acis</i> , a ladder.	Supellex , <i>supellectilis</i> , household
Forfex , - <i>icis</i> , a pair of scissors.	<i>furniture.</i>
Halex , - <i>ecis</i> , a herring.	

Exc. 2. A great many nouns in *z* are either masculine or feminine

Calx , - <i>cis</i> , the heel, or the end of any	Limax , - <i>acis</i> , a snail.
thing, the goal; but calx , lime, is	Obex , - <i>icis</i> , a bolt or bar.
always fem.	Perdix , <i>icis</i> , a partridge.
Cortex , - <i>icis</i> , the bark of a tree.	Pumex , - <i>icis</i> , a pumite stone.
Hystrix , - <i>icis</i> , a porcupine.	Rûmex , - <i>icis</i> , sorrel, an herb.
Imbrex , - <i>icis</i> , a gutter or roof tile.	Sandix , - <i>icis</i> , a purple colour.
Lyntx , - <i>cis</i> , an ounce, a beast of very	Silex , - <i>icis</i> , a flint.
quick sight.	Varix , - <i>icis</i> , a swollen vein.

Exc. 3. The following nouns depart from the general rule in forming the genitive :

Aquilex , - <i>égis</i> , a well-maker.	Phalanx , - <i>angis</i> , f. a phalanx
Conjunctx , or - <i>ux</i> , - <i>ûgis</i> , a husband or	Rêmemx , - <i>igis</i> , a rover.
wife.	Rex , <i>régis</i> , a king.
Frux (not used), <i>frûgis</i> , f. corn.	Nix , <i>nîvis</i> , f. snow.
Grexx , <i>grêgis</i> , m. or f. a flock.	Nox , <i>noctis</i> , f. night.
Lex , <i>lêgis</i> , f. a law.	Sênex , <i>sênis</i> , & - <i>icis</i> , (an adj.) old.

Exc. 4. Greek nouns in *z*, both with respect to gender and manner of declension, are as various as Latin nouns; thus, *bombyx*, *bombycis*, a silk-worm, masc. but when it signifies silk, or the yarn spun by the worm, it is feminine; *onyx*, masc. or fem. *onychis*, a precious stone; and so *sardonyx*; *larynx*, *laryngis*, fem. the top of the wind-pipe; *Phryx*, *Phrygis*, a Phrygian; *sphinx*, -*ngis*, a fabulous hag; *strix*, -*igis*, f. a screech-owl; *Styx*, -*ygis*, f. a river in hell; *Hylax*, -*ctis*, the name of a dog, *Bibrax*, *Bibractis*, the name of a town, &c.

DATIVE SINGULAR.

The dative singular anciently ended also in *e*: as, *Esuriens lothns ex ore exculpère prædam*, To pull the prey out of the mouth of a hungry lion. Lucil. *Hæret pede pes*, Foot sticks to foot. Virg. *Æn. x. 361.* *Esurienti et pedi.*

EXCEPTIONS IN THE ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

Exc. 1. The following nouns have the accusative in *in*.

Amussis, f. a mason's rule.	Ravis, f. hoarseness.
Baris, f. the beam of a plough.	Sinapis, f. mustard.
Cannabis, f. hemp.	Sitis, f. thirst.
Cucumis, m. a cucumber.	Tussis, f. a cough.
Gummi, f. gum.	Vis, f. strength.
Méphitis, f. a damp or strong smell.	

To these add proper names, 1. of cities and other places; as, *Hispalis*, Seville, a city in Spain; *Syrtis* a dangerous quicksand on the coast of Lybia;—2. of rivers; as, *Tiberis*, the Tiber, which runs past Rome; *Betis*, the Guadalquivir, in Spain, so, *Albis*, *Ardris*, *Athēsis*, *Liris*, &c.—3. of gods; as, *Anubis*, *Apis*, *Osiris*, *Serapis* deities of the Egyptians. But these sometimes make the accusative also in *in*; thus, *Syrtim* or *Syrtin*, *Tiberim* or *-in*. &c.

Exc. 2. Several nouns in *is* have either *em* or *im*; as,

Aqualis, m. a waterpot.	Pelvis, f. a basin.	Sécuris, f. an axe.
Clavis, f. a key.	Puppis, f. the stern of a ship.	Sementis, f. a sowing.
Cutis, f. the skin.	Rēstis, f. a rope.	Strigilis, f. a horse-comb.
Febris, f. a fever.		Turris, f. a tower.
Navis, f. a ship.		

Thus *navem* or *navim*; *puppem* or *puppin*, &c. The ancients said *avim*, *aurim*, *ovim*, *pestim*, *vallim*, *vitim*, &c. which are not to be imitated.

Exc. 3. Greek nouns form their accusative variously:

1. Greek nouns, whose genitive increases in *is* or *os* impure, that is, with a consonant going before, have the accusative in *em* or *a*; as, *lampas*, *lampadis* or *lampados*, *lampadem* or *lampada*. In like manner, these three, which have *is* pure in the genitive, or *is* with a vowel before it: *Tros*, *Trois*, *Troem* or *Troa*, a Trojan; *heros*, a hero; *Minos*, a king of Crete. The three following have almost always *a*; *Pan*, the god of shepherds; *æther*, the sky; *delphin*, a dolphin; thus, *Pana*, *athēra*, *delphina*.

2. Masculine Greek nouns in *is*, which have their genitive in *is* or *os* impure, form the accusative in *im* or *in*; sometimes in *idem*, never *ida*; as, *Páris*, *Paridis* or *Partidos*, *Parim* or *Parin*, sometimes *Paridem*, never *Parida*.—So, *Daphnis*.

3. Feminines in *is*, increasing impurely in the genitive, have commonly *idem* or *ida*, but rarely *im* or *in*; as, *Elis*, *Elidis* or *Elidos*, *Elidem* or *Elida*; seldom *Elim* or *Elin*; a city in Greece. In like manner feminines in *ys*, *ydos*, have *ydem* or *yda*, not *ym* or *yn* in the accusative, as, *chlāmys*, *-ydem* or *yda*, not *chlāmyin*, a soldier's cloak.

4. But all Greek nouns in *is* or *ys*, whether masculine or feminine, having *is* or *os* pure in the genitive, form the accusative by changing *s* of the nominative into *m* or *n*; as, *metamorphōsis*, *-eos*, or *-ios*, *metamorphōsim* or *-in*, a change. *Tēthys*, *-yos* or *-yis*, *Tetkym* or *-yn*; the name of a goddess.

5. Nouns ending in the diphthong *eus*, have the accusative in *ea*; as, *Thēseus*, *Thēsea*; *Tydeus*, *Tydea*.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

Exc. 1. Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, have *i* in the ablative; as, *sedile*, *sedili*; *animal*, *animālī*; *calcar*, *calcārī*. Except proper names; as, *Præneste*, abl. *Præneste*, the name of a town; and the following neuters in *ar*:

Far, *farre*, corn.

Nectar, *-āre*, drink of the gods.

Hepar, *-āte*, the liver.

Par, *pāre*, a match, a pair.

Jubar, *-āre*, a sun beam.

Sal, *sāle*, or *-i*, m. or n. salt.

Exc. 2. Nouns which have *in* or *im* in the accusative, have *i* in the ablative; as, *vis*, *vim*, *vi*; but *cannābis*, *Bātis*, and *Tigris*, have *e* or *i*.

Nouns which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, make their ablative in *e* or *i*; as, *turris*, *turre*, or *turri*; but *restis*, a rope, and *cūtis*, the skin, have *e* only.*

Exc. 3. Adjectives used as substantives have commonly the same ablative with the adjectives; as, *bipennis*, *-i*, a halbert; *mōlāris*, *-i*, a millstone; *quadrirēmīs*, *-i*, a ship with four banks of oars. So names of months, *Aprīlis*, *-i*; *Dēcember*, *-bri*, &c. But *rūdīs*, f. a rod given to gladiators when discharged; *jūvēnis*, a young man, have *e* only; and likewise nouns ending in *il*, *x*, *ceps*, or *ns*; as,

Adolescens, a young man. *Princeps*, a prince. *Torrens*, a brook.

Infans, an infant.

Sēnex, an old man. *Vigil*, a watchman.

Exc. 4. Nouns in *ys*, which have *ym* in the accusative, make their ablative in *ye*, or *y*; as, *Atys*, *Atye*, or *Aty*, the name of a man.

NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

1. The nominative plural ends in *es*, when the noun is either masculine or feminine; as, *sermōnes*, *rupes*.

Nouns in *is* and *es* have sometimes in the nominative plural also *eis* or *is*; as, *puppēs*, *puppeis*, or *puppis*.

2. Neuters which have *e* in the ablative singular, have *a* in the nominative plural; as, *capita*, *itinēra*: but those which have *i* in the ablative, make *ia*; as, *sedilia*, *calcāria*.

* Several nouns which have only *em* in the accusative, have *e* or *i* in the ablative; as, *fnis*, *supellex*, *vectis*, *pūgil*, a champion; *mūgil* or *mugilis*; so *rus*, *occuput*: Also names of towns, when the question is made by *ubi*; as, *habitat Carthagine* or *Carthagīni*, he lives at Carthage. So, *civis*, *classis*, *sors*, *imber*, *anguis*, *avis*, *postis*, *fustis*, *amnis*, and *ignis*; but these have oftener *e*. *Canālis* has only *i*. The most ancient writers made the ablative of many other nouns in *i*; as, *estāti*, *cani*, *lapidi*, *ovi*, &c.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

Nouns which in the ablative singular have *i* only, or either *e* or *i*, make the genitive plural in *ium*; but if the ablative be in *e* only, the genitive plural has *um*; as, *sedile*, *sedili*, *sedilium*; *turris*, *turre* or *turri*, *turrium*; *caput*, *capite*, *capitum*.

Exc. 1. Monosyllables in *as* have *ium*, though their ablative end in *e*; as, *mas*, a male, *māre*, *marium*; *vas*, a surety, *vādium*: but polysyllables have rather *um*; as, *civitas*, a state or city, *civitatium*, and sometimes *civitatium*.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive singular, have also *ium*; as, *hostis*, an enemy, *hostium*. So likewise nouns ending in two consonants; as, *gens*, a nation, *gentium*; *urbs*, a city, *urbium*.

But the following have *um*; *parens*, *vātes*, *pānis*, *jūvēnis*, and *cānis*. Horace, however, has *parentium*. Od. iii. 4, 23.

Exc. 3. The following nouns form the genitive plural in *ium*, though they have *e* only in the ablative singular:

Arx, *arcis*, f. a castle.

Caro, *carnis*, f. flesh.

Cohors, *-tis*, f. a company.

Cor, *cordis*, n. the heart.

Cos, *cōtis*, f. a hone or whetstone.

Dos, *dōtis*, f. a dowry.

Faux, *faucis*, f. the jaws.

Glis, *gliris*, m. a rat.

Lar, *lāris*, m. a household god.

Linter, *-tris*, m. or f. a little boat.

Lis, *litis*, f. strife.

Mus, *mūris*, m. a mouse.

Nix, *nīvis*, f. snow.

Nox, *noctis*, f. the night.

Os, *ossis*, n. a bone.

Quiris, *-itis*, a Roman.

Samnis, *-itis*, m. or f. a Samnite.

Uter, *utris*, m. a bottle.

Thus *Samnitium*, *lintrium*, *litium*, &c. Also the compounds of *uncia* and *as*: as, *septunx*, seven ounces, *septuncium*; *bes*, eight ounces, *bessium*.

Bos, an ox or cow, has *boum*; and in the dative, *bōbus*, or *būbus*.

Greek nouns have generally *um*; as, *Macedo*, a Macedonian; *Arabs*, an Arabian; *Æthiops*, an Ethiopian; *monoceros*, an unicorn; *lynx*, a beast so called; *Thrax*, a Thracian; *Macedonum*, *Arabum*, *Æthiopum*, *monocerotum*, *lynxum*, *Thracum*. But those which have *a* or *is* in the nominative singular, sometimes form the genitive plural in *on*; as, *Epigramma*, *epigrammātum*, or *epigrammōn*, an epigram; *metamorphōsis*, *-ium*, or *-ōn*.

Obs. 1. Nouns, which want the singular, form the genitive plural as if they were complete; thus, *mānes*, m. souls departed, *manium*; *calites*, m. inhabitants of heaven, *caltium*; because they would have had in the sing. *manis* or *manes*, and *calēs*. But names of feasts often vary their declension; as, *Saturnālia*, the feasts of Saturn, *Saturnalia* and *Saturnaliōrum*. So, *Bacchanalia*, *Compitalia*, *Terminalia*, &c.

Obs. 2. Nouns which have *ium* in the genitive plural, are, by the poets, often contracted into *ūm*; as, *nocentūm* for *nocentium*: and sometimes, to increase the number of syllables, a letter is inserted; as, *calituum*, for *caltium*. The former of these is said to be done by the figure *Syncope*, and the latter by *Epenthesis*.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE DATIVE PLURAL.

Exc. 1. Greek nouns in *a* have commonly *tis* instead of *tibus*; as, *poëma*, a poem, *poëmätis*, rather than *poëmatibus*, from the old nominative *poëmätum*, of the second declension.

Exc. 2. The poets sometimes form the dative plural of Greek nouns in *si*, or, when the next word begins with a vowel, in *sin*; as, *Troäsi* or *Troäsin*, for *Troädibus*, from *Troas*, *Troädis* or *Troädos*, a Trojan woman.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE ACCUSATIVE PLURAL.

Exc. 1. Nouns which have *ium* in the genitive plural, make their accusative plural in *es*, *eis*, or *is*; as, *partes*, *partium*, acc. *partes*, *parteis*, or *partis*.

Exc. 2. If the accusative singular end in *a*, the accusative plural also ends in *as*; as, *lampus*, *lampädem* or *lumpäda*; *lampädes* or *lampädas*. So *Tros*, *Troas*; *heros*, *heröas*; *Æthiops*, *Æthiöpas*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS THROUGH ALL THE CASES.

Lampas, a lamp, f. *lampädis* or *-ädos*, *-ädi*, *-ädem* or *-äda*, *-as*, *-äde*. Plur. *-ädes*, *-ädum*, *-ädibus*, *-ädes* or *-ädas*, *-ädes*, *-ädibus*.

Troas, f. *Troädis* or *dos*, *-di*, *-dem* or *-da*, *-as*, *-de*. Plur. *Troädes*, *-dum*, *-dibus* or *-si* or *-sin*, *-des* or *-das*, *-des*, *-dibus*.

Tros, m. *Trois*, *Troi*, *Troem* or *-a*, *Tros*, *Troe*, &c.

Phillis, f. *Phillidis* or *-dos*, *-di*, *-dem* or *-da*, *-i* or *-is*, *-de*.

Päris, m. *Päridis* or *-dos*, *-di*, *dem* or *Parim* or *-in*, *-i*, *-de*.

Chlämys, f. *chlämydis* or *-ydos*, *-ydi*, *-ydem* or *yda*, *-ys*, *-yle*, &c.

Cäpys, m. *Capÿis* or *-yos*, *-yi*, *-ym* or *-yn*, *-y*, *-ye* or *-y*.

Mëtämorphösis, f. *-is* or *-ios* or *-eos*, *-i*, *-im* or *-in*, *-i*, *-i*, &c.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*.

Nouns in *us* are masculine; nouns in *u* are neuter, and indelible in the singular number.

TERMINATIONS.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	} <i>us</i> , or <i>u</i> ,	Nom.	} <i>us</i> , or <i>us</i> ,
Voc.		Acc.	
Gen.	<i>üs</i> ,	Voc.	} <i>uum</i> ,
Dat.	<i>ui</i> ,	Gen.	
Acc.	<i>um</i> ,	Dat.	} <i>ibus</i>
Abl.	<i>u</i> .	Abl.	

Fructus, fruit, masc.

Singular.

N. fructus,
G. fructūs,
D. fructui,
A. fructum,
V. fructus,
A. fructu,

fruit,
of fruit,
to fruit,
fruit,
O fruit,
with fruit.

Plural.

N. fructus,
G. fructuum,
D. fructibus,
A. fructus,
V. fructus,
A. fructibus,

fruits
of fruits,
to fruits,
fruits,
O fruits,
with fruits.

Cornu, a horn, neut.

Singular.

N. cornu,
G. cornu,
D. cornu,
A. cornu,
V. cornu,
A. cornu,

a horn,
of a horn,
to a horn,
a horn,
O horn,
with a horn.

Plural.

N. cornua,
G. cornuum,
D. cornibus,
A. cornua,
V. cornua,
A. cornibus,

horns,
of horns,
to horns,
horns,
O horns,
with horns.

In like manner decline,

Aditus, an access.

Halitus, breath.

Rictus, a grinning.

Anfractus, a winding.

Haustus, a draught.

Risus, laughter.

Auditus, the sense of hearing.

Ictus, a stroke

Ritus, a rite, a cere

Cantus, a singing, or song.

Impetus, an attack.

mony.

Causus, a fall, an accident, or chance.

Luctus, grief.

Ructus, a belching.

Cestus, a gauntlet.

Lexus, luxury, riot.

Sēnatus, the senate,

Cestus, a marriage-girdle.

Mētus, fear.

the supreme council

Coetus, an assembly.

Missus, a throw; a turn or heat in races.

Sensus, a sense, feeling, meaning.

Cultus, worship, dress.

Mōtus, a motion.

Sensus, a sex.

Currus, a chariot.

Nexus, servitude for debt.

Sinus, a bosom.

Cursus, a race.

Nārus, f. a daughter-in-law.

Singultus, a sob, the hiccup.

Decessus, c. departure.

Nātus, a nod.

Situs, a situation.

Eventus, an event.

Obtātus, a look.

Stātus, a posture.

Exercitus, an army

Odōrātus, the sense of smelling.

Soerus, f. a mother-in-law.

Exitus, an issue.

Passus, a pace.

[nence. Spiritus, a breathing,

Fastus, pride.

Principātus, pre-emi-

spirit.

Flātus, a blast.

Processus, a progress.

Successus, success.

Flētus, weeping.

Progressus, an advance-

Sumptus, expense.

Fluctus, a wave

ment.

Tactus, the touch.

Foetus, an offspring.

Prospectus, a view.

Tōnitrū, thunder.

Gēlu, ice.

Prōventus, an increase,

Transitus, a passage.

Gemitus, a groan.

revenue.

Tumultus, an uproar.

Grādus, a step, a degree.

Quēstus, gain.

Venātus, hunting.

Gustus, the taste.

Questus, a complaint.

Visus, the sight.

Hābitus, a habit, the state of mind or body.

Rēditus, a return, an income.

Victus, food.

Vultus, the countenance.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are feminine :

<i>Acus, a needle.</i>	<i>Ficus, a fig.</i>	<i>Porticus, a gallery.</i>
<i>Anus, an old woman.</i>	<i>Mānus, the hand.</i>	<i>Spēcus, a den.</i>
<i>Dōmus, a house.</i>	<i>Pēnus, a store house.</i>	<i>Tribus, a tribe.</i>

Penus and *specus* are sometimes masculine. *Ficus, penus, and domus*, with several others, are also of the second declension. *Capricornus*, the sign Capricorn, although from *cornu*, is always of the second decl. and so are the compounds of *manus*; *unimānus*, having one hand; *centimānus*, &c. adj. *Quercus*, an oak, has *quercōrum*, and *-uum*, in the gen. pl. *Versus* has *versi, versōrum, versis*, as well as its regular cases. *Senātus* has also *-ati*, in the gen.

Domus is but partly of the second declension; thus,

Dōmus, a house, fem.

Singular.

Plural.

N. domus,	a house,	N. domus,	houses,
G. domūs, or -mi,	of a house,	G. domōrum, or -uum,	of houses,
D. domui, or -mo,	to a house,	D. domibus,	to houses,
A. domum,	a house,	A. domos, or -us,	houses,
V. domus,	O house,	V. domus,	O houses,
A. domo,	with a house.	A. domibus,	with houses.

Note. *Domūs*, in the genit. signifies, of a house; and *domi*, at home, or of home; as *meminēris domi*. Terent. Eun. iv. 7. 45.

Exc. 2. The following nouns have *ibus*, in the dative and ablative plural.

<i>Acus, a needle.</i>	<i>Lācus, a lake.</i>	<i>Spēcus, a den.</i>
<i>Arcus, a bow.</i>	<i>Partus, a birth.</i>	<i>Tribus, a tribe.</i>
<i>Artus, a joint.</i>	<i>Portus, a harbour.</i>	<i>Vēru, a spit.</i>
<i>Genu, the knee.</i>		

Portus, genu, and veru, have likewise *ibus*; as, *portibus* or *portūbus*.

Exc. 3. *Jesus*, the venerable name of our Saviour, has *um* in the accusative, and *u* in all the other cases.*

* Nouns of the fourth declension anciently belonged to the third, and were declined like *grus, gruis*, a crane; thus, *fructus, fructuis, fructui, fructuem, fructus, fructue*; *fructues, fructuum, fructuibis, fructues, fructues, fructuibis*. So that all the cases are contracted, except the dative singular, and genitive plural. In some writers, we still find the genitive singular in *uis*; as, *Ejus anuis causā*, for *anīs*. Terent. Heaut. ii. 3. 46. and in others, the dative in *u*; as, *Resistere impetū*, for *impetum*. Cic. Fam. x. 24. *Esse usū sibi*, for *usui*. Ib. xiii. 71. The gen. plur. is sometimes contracted; as, *currūm*, for *curruum*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the feminine gender.

Singular.		TERMINATIONS.	Plural.	
Nom.	} es,		Nom.	} es,
Voc.			Acc.	
Gen.			Voc.	
Dat.	} ei,		Gen.	} erum,
Acc.			Dat.	
Abl.	e.		Abl.	} ebus.

Res, a thing, fem.

Singular.			Plural.	
N. <i>res</i> ,	<i>a thing,</i>	N. <i>res</i> ,	<i>things,</i>	
G. <i>rēi</i> ,	<i>of a thing,</i>	G. <i>rērum</i> ,	<i>of things,</i>	
D. <i>rēi</i> ,	<i>to a thing,</i>	D. <i>rēbus</i> ,	<i>to things,</i>	
A. <i>rem</i> ,	<i>a thing,</i>	A. <i>res</i> ,	<i>things,</i>	
V. <i>res</i> ,	<i>O thing,</i>	V. <i>res</i> ,	<i>O things,</i>	
A. <i>re</i> ,	<i>with a thing.</i>	A. <i>rēbus</i> ,	<i>with things.</i>	

In like manner decline,

<i>Acies, the edge of a thing, or an army in order of battle.</i>	<i>Inglūvies, gluttony.</i>	<i>Scābies, the scab, or itch.</i>
<i>Cāries, rottenness.</i>	<i>Mācies, leanness.</i>	<i>Sēries, an order, or row.</i>
<i>Cēsāries, the hair.</i>	<i>Matēries, matter.</i>	<i>Spēcies, an appearance.</i>
<i>Fācies, the face.</i>	<i>Pernīcies, destruction.</i>	<i>Prōlūvies, a looseness.</i>
<i>Glācies, ice.</i>	<i>Prōlūvies, a looseness.</i>	<i>Sūperfīcies, the surface.</i>
	<i>Rābies, madness.</i>	<i>Tempēries, temperateness.</i>
	<i>Sānies, gore.</i>	

Except *dies*, a day, masc. or fem. in the singular, and always masc. in the plural; and *meridies*, the mid-day, or noon, masc.

The poets sometimes make the genitive, and more rarely the dative singular, in *e*; as, *fide*, for *fidēi*. *Or. M.* 3, 341.

The nouns of this declension are few in number, not exceeding fifty, and seem anciently to have been comprehended under the third declension. Most of them want the genitive, dative, and ablative plural, and many the plural altogether.

All nouns of the fifth declension end in *ies*, except three; *fides*, faith; *spes*, hope; *res*, a thing; and all nouns in *ies* are of the fifth, except these four; *abies*, a fir tree; *aries*, a ram; *pāries*, a wall; and *quies*, rest; which are of the third declension. *Requies* is of the third and fifth declension.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be reduced to three classes, *Variable*, *Defective*, and *Redundant*.

I. VARIABLE NOUNS.

Nouns are variable either in gender, or declension, or in both.

Heterogeneous Nouns.

Those which vary in gender are called *heterogeneous*, and may be reduced to the following classes.

1. *Masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural.*

Avernus, a lake in Campania, <i>hell.</i>	Mænālus, a hill in Arcadia.
Dindýmus, a hill in Phrygia.	Pangæus, a promontory in Thrace.
Ismārus, a hill in Thrace.	Tenārus, a promontory in Laconia.
Massicus, a hill in Campania, famous for excellent wines.	Tartārus, <i>hell.</i>
	Taygētus, a hill in Laconia.

Thus, *Averna*, *Avernōrum*; *Dindýma*, *-ōrum*, &c. These are thought by some to be properly adjectives, having *mons* understood in the singular, and *juga* or *cacumina*, or the like, in the plural.

2. *Masc. in the sing. and in the plur. masc. and neuter.*

Jocus, a jest, pl. *joci* and *joca*; *lōcus*, a place, pl. *loci* and *loca*. When we speak of passages in a book, or topics in a discourse, *loci* only is used.

3. *Feminine in the singular, and neuter in the plural.*

Carbāsus, a sail, pl. *carbāsa*; *Pergāmus*, the citadel of Troy, pl. *Pergāma*.

4. *Neuter in the singular, and masculine in the plural.*

Cælum, pl. *cæli*, heaven; *Elýsium*, pl. *Elysii*, the Elysian fields; *Argos*, pl. *Argi*, a city in Greece.

5. *Neuter in the sing. in the plur. masc. or neuter.*

Rastrum, a rake, pl. *rastri* and *rastra*; *frænū*, a bridle, pl. *fræni* and *fræna*.

6. *Neuter in the singular, and feminine in the plural.*

Dêlicium, a delight, pl. *deliciæ*; *êpulum*, a banquet, pl. *êpulae*; *balneum*, a bath, pl. *balneæ* and *balnea*.

Heteroclites.

Nouns which vary in declension are called *heteroclites*; as, *vas*, *vasis*, a vessel, pl. *vāsa*, *vasōrum*; *jūgērum*, *jūgēri*, an acre, pl. *jūgēra*, *jūgērum*, *jūgeribus*, which has likewise sometimes *jūgeris*, and *jūgere*, in the singular, from the obsolete *jūgus*, or *juger*.

In double nouns, both nouns are declined when combined in the *nominative* case; as,

Respublica, a commonwealth, fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>respublica,</i>	N. <i>respublicæ,</i>
G. <i>reipublicæ,</i>	G. <i>rerumpublicarum,</i>
D. <i>reipublicæ,</i>	D. <i>rebuspublicis,</i>
A. <i>rempublicam,</i>	A. <i>respublicas,</i>
V. <i>respublica,</i>	V. <i>respublicæ,</i>
A. <i>republicâ.</i>	A. <i>rebuspublicis.</i>

Jusjurandum, an oath, neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>jusjurandum,</i>	N. <i>jurajuranda,</i>
G. <i>jurisjurandi,</i>	G. <i>jurisjurandorum,*</i>
D. <i>jurijurando,</i>	D. <i>juribusjurandis,</i>
A. <i>jusjurandum,</i>	A. <i>jurajuranda,</i>
V. <i>jusjurandum,</i>	V. <i>jurajuranda,</i>
A. <i>jurejurando.</i>	A. <i>juribusjurandis.</i>

If a nominative is combined with some other case, then the nominative only is declined; as,

Paterfamilias, a master of a family, masc.

N. <i>paterfamilias,</i>
G. <i>patrisfamilias,</i>
D. <i>patrifamilias,</i>
A. <i>patremfamilias,</i>
V. <i>paterfamilias,</i>
A. <i>patrefamilias.</i>

Some nouns are both of the second and third declension; as,

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Ab.
Orpheus,	{ ei,	{ eo,	{ eum,	—	eo; 2d Declen.
	{ eos,	{ ei,	{ ea,		—; 3d Declen.
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Ab.
Œdipus,	{ i,	{ o,	{ um,	—	o; 2d Declen.
	{ ödís,	{ ödi,	{ ödem,		öde; 3d Declen.
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	Ab.
Achilleus,	{ ei,	{ eo,	{ —	{ eu,	eo; 2d Declen.
Achilles,	{ lis, or }	{ li,	{ lem,	{ les,	le; 3d Declen.
	{ léos,	{ }	{ or len,	{ or le,	

* The Gen. Dat. and Abl. plural are not used.

Some nouns are of peculiar declension.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Jupiter,	N. vis,	N. vires,
G. Jovis,	G. vis,	G. virium,
D. Jovi,	D. —	D. viribus,
A. Jovem,	A. vim,	A. vires,
V. Jupiter,	V. vis,	V. vires,
A. Jove.	A. vi.	A. viribus.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. bos,	N. boves,
G. bovis,	G. boum,
D. bovi,	D. bobus, or bubus,
A. bovem,	A. boves,
V. bos,	V. boves,
A. bove.	A. bobus, or bubus.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

Nouns are defective, either in cases or in number.

Nouns are defective in cases different ways.

1. Some are altogether indeclinable, and therefore called *aptōta*; * as, *pondo*, a pound or pounds; *fas*, right; *nef*, wrong; *sinapi*, mustard;

mane, the morning; as, *clarum mane*. Pers. *A mane ad vesp̄rum*. Plaut. *Multo mane*, &c.; *cepe*, an onion; *gausape*, a rough coat, &c.; all of them neuter. We may rank among indeclinable nouns, any word put for a noun: as, *velle suum*, for *sua voluntas*, his own inclination. Pers. *Istud cr̄ s*, for *iste crastinus dies*, that to-morrow. Mart. *O magnum Græcorum*, the *Omēga*, or the large O of the Greeks. *Infidus est compositum ex in et fidus*; *infidus* is compounded of *in* and *fidus*.

To these add foreign or barbarous names; that is, names which are neither Greek nor Latin; as, *Job*, *Elisabet*, *Jerusalem*, &c.

2. Some are used only in one case, and therefore called *mōnōptōta*; as, *iniquies*, want of rest, in the nominative sing.;

dicis, and *nauci*, in the genit. sing.; thus, *dicis gratiā*, for form's sake; *res nauci*, a thing of no value; *inficiās*, and *incitā*, or *incitas*, in the acc. plural; thus, *ire inficiās*, to deny; *ad incitās redactus*, reduced to a strait or nonplus; *ingrātis*, in the ablative plural, in spite of one: and these ablatives singular; *noctu*, in the night-time; *diu*, *interdiu*, in the day-time; *promptu*, in readiness; *nātū*, by birth; *injussu*, without command or leave; *ergō*, for the sake; as, *ergō illius*. Virg. *Ambāge*, f. with a winding or a tedious story; *compēde*, f. with a fetter; *casse*, m. with a net; Plur. *ambāges*, -ibus; *compēdes*, -ium, -ibus; *cassēs*, -ium.

3. Some are used in two cases only, and therefore called

* From *ptōsis*, a case, and a privative; gen. *aptōtōrum*.

diptōta ; as, *nēcesse*, or *-um*, necessity ; *cōlūpe* or *volup*, pleasure ; *instar*, likeness, bigness ; *astu*, a town ;

hiv, the palm of the hand ; in the nom. and acc. singular : *vesper*, m. *vespère*, or *-eri*, the evening ; *siremps*, *sirempse*, the same, all alike ; in the nom. and abl. sing. : *spontis*, f. *sponte*, of its own accord ; *impētis*, m. *impēte*, force ; *verbēris*, n. *verbère*, a stripe ; in the gen. and abl. sing. : *vepre*, m. *vepre*, a briar ; in the acc. and abl. sing. : the last two entire in the plur. ; *vepres*, -um, or -ium, &c. ; *verbēra*, *verbērum*, *verberibus*, &c. ; *repetundārum*, abl. *repetundis*, sc. *pecuniis*, money unjustly taken in the time of one's office, extortion ; *suppētia*, nom. plur. *suppētius*, in the acc help ; *infēria*, *infērias*, sacrifices to the dead.

4. Several nouns are only used in three cases, and therefore called *triptōta* ; as, *prēci*, *precem*, *prece*, f. a prayer, from *prex*, which is not used : in the plural it is entire ; *preces*, *precum*, *precibus*, &c.

Fēminis, genit. from the obsolete *femen*, the thigh ; in the dat. and abl. sing. *femina*, and -e ; in the nom. acc. and voc. plur. *fēmina*. *Dica*, a process, acc. sing. *dicam*, pl. *dicas* ; *tantundem*, nom. and acc. *tantidem*, genit. even as much. Several nouns in the plural want the genitive, dative, and ablative ; as, *hiems*, *rus*, thus, *mētus*, *mel*, *far*, and nouns of the fifth declension ; except *res*, *dics*, and perhaps *species*, entire.

To this class of defective nouns may be added these neuters ; *mēlos*, a song ; *mēle*, songs ; *ēpos*, a heroic poem ; *cācoēthes*, an evil custom ; *cate*, whales ; *Tempe*, plur. a beautiful vale in Thessaly, &c. used only in the nom. acc. and voc. ; also *grātes*, f. thanks ; which wants the singular.

5. The following nouns want the nominative, and of consequence the vocative ; and therefore are called *tetraptōta* :

Vicis, f. of the place or stead of another ; *pecūdis*, f. of a beast ; *sordis*, f. of filth ; *ditionis*, f. of dominion, power ; *ōpis*, f. of help. Of these *pecūdis* and *sordis* have the plural entire ; *ditionis* wants it altogether ; *vicis* is not used in the genitive plural ; *ōpis*, in the plural, generally signifies wealth or power, seldom help. To these add *nex*, slaughter ; *daps*, a dish of meat ; and *frux*, corn ; hardly used in the nominative singular, but in the plural mostly entire.

6. Some nouns only want one case, and are called *pentaptōta* ;

Thus, *fax*, *fæx*, *fel*, *glos*, *labes*, *lux*, *os*, (the mouth) ; *pax*, *piz*, *proles*, *rus*, *ros*, *sobōles*, and *sol*, want the genitive plural. *Chaos*, n. a confused mass, wants the genit. sing. and the plural entirely ; dat. sing. *chao*. So *sātias*, i. e. *satiētias*, a glut or fill of any thing. *Situs*, a situation, nastiness, of the fourth decl. wants the genit. and perhaps the dat. sing. also the gen. dat. and abl. plur.

Of nouns defective in *Number* there are various sorts.

1. Several nouns want the plural from the nature of the things which they express. Such are the names of virtues and vices, of arts, herbs, metals, liquors, different kinds of corn, most abstract nouns, &c. ; as, *justitia*, justice ; *ambitus*, ambition ; *astus*, cunning ; *mūtica*, music ; *āpian*, parsley ;

argentum, silver; *aurum*, gold; *lac*, milk; *trit̄icum*, wheat; *hordeum*, barley; *āvena*, oats; *jūventus*, youth, &c. But of these we find several sometimes used in the plural.

2. The following masculines are hardly ever found in the plural :

<i>Aër</i> , <i>aëris</i> , the air.	<i>Nemo</i> , -inis, c. g. <i>no body</i> .
<i>Æther</i> , -ëris, the sky.	<i>Pënus</i> , -i, or -ūs, d. g. <i>all manner of provisions</i> .
<i>Fim̄us</i> , -i, dung.	<i>Pontus</i> , -i, the sea.
<i>Hesp̄erus</i> , -i, the evening-star.	<i>Pulvis</i> , -ëris, dust.
<i>Limes</i> , -i, stime.	<i>Sanguis</i> , -inis, blood.
<i>Mēridies</i> , -iëi, mid-day.	<i>Sopor</i> , -ōris, sleep.
<i>Mundus</i> , -i, a woman's ornaments.	<i>Viscus</i> , -i, bird-lime.
<i>Muscus</i> , -i, moss.	

3. The following feminines are scarcely used in the plural :

<i>Argilla</i> , -æ, potter's earth.	<i>Salus</i> , -ūtis, safety.
<i>Fama</i> , -æ, fame.	<i>Sitis</i> , -is, thirst.
<i>Hūmus</i> , -i, the ground.	<i>Sapell̄ex</i> , -ctilis, household furniture.
<i>Lues</i> , -is, a plague.	<i>Tabes</i> , -is, a consumption.
<i>Plebs</i> , plēbis, the common people	<i>Tellus</i> , -ūris, the earth.
<i>Pābes</i> , -is, the youth.	<i>Vesp̄era</i> , -æ, the evening.
<i>Quies</i> , -ëtis, rest.	

4. These neuters are seldom used in the plural :

<i>Album</i> , -i, a list of names.	<i>Lūtum</i> , -i, clay.
<i>Dilūculum</i> , -i, the dawning of day.	<i>Nihil</i> , nihilum or nil, nothing.
<i>Ebur</i> , -ōris, ivory.	<i>Pelāgus</i> , -i, the sea.
<i>Gelū</i> , indecl. frost.	<i>Pënum</i> , -i, and <i>penus</i> , -ōris, all kinds of provisions.
<i>Hilum</i> , -i, the black speck of a bean, a rife.	<i>Sal</i> , sāl̄is, salt.
<i>Justitium</i> , -i, a vacation, the time when courts do not sit.	<i>Sënium</i> , -i, old age.
<i>Lēthum</i> , -i, death.	<i>Ver</i> , vëris, the spring.
	<i>Virus</i> , -i, poison.

5. Many nouns want the singular; as, the names of feasts, books, games, and several cities; thus,

<i>Apollīnares</i> , -ium, games in honour of Apollo.	<i>Olympia</i> , -ōrum, the Olympic games.
<i>Bacchānalia</i> , -ium, and -iōrum, the feasts of Bacchus.	<i>Syracūsæ</i> , -arum, Syracuse.
<i>Bucōlica</i> , -ōrum, a book of pastorals.	<i>Hierosolȳma</i> , -ōrum, Jerusalem; or <i>Hierosolȳma</i> , -æ, of the first declension.

6. The following masculines are hardly used in the singular :

<i>Cancelli</i> , lattices or windows, made with cross-bars like a net; a rail or balustrade round any place; bounds or limits.	<i>Fasti</i> , -ōrum, or <i>fastus</i> , -uum, calendars, in which were marked festival days, the names of magistrates, &c.
<i>Cani</i> , grey hairs.	<i>Fines</i> , -ium, the borders of a country, or a country.
<i>Cassēs</i> , -ium, a hunter's net.	<i>Fōri</i> , the gangways of a ship; seats in the circus; or the cells of a bee-hive.
<i>Cēlēsēs</i> , -um, the light-horse.	
<i>Codicilli</i> , writings.	
<i>Druidēs</i> , -um, the Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.	
<i>Fasces</i> , -ium, a bundle of rods car-	

Furfūres, -um, <i>scales in the head.</i>	Minōres, -um, <i>successors.</i>
Infēri, <i>the gods below.</i>	Natōles, -ium, <i>parentage.</i>
Lēmūres, -um, <i>hobgoblins, or spirits in the dark.</i>	Postēri, <i>posterity.</i>
Libēri, <i>children.</i>	Prōcēres, -um, <i>the nobles.</i>
Majōres, -um, <i>ancestors.</i>	Pagillares, -ium, <i>writing-tables.</i>
Manes, -ium, <i>spirits of the dead.</i>	Sentes, -ium, <i>thorns.</i>
	Sūpēri, -ūm, & -ōrum, <i>the gods above.</i>

7. The following feminines want the singular number :

Alpes, -ium, <i>the Alps.</i>	Fērtē, <i>holidays.</i>	Officiē, <i>cheats.</i>
Angustiē, <i>difficulties.</i>	Gades, -ium, <i>Cadiz.</i>	Opēre, <i>workmen.</i>
Apinē, <i>gewgaws.</i>	Gerrē, <i>trifles.</i>	Pāriētine, <i>ruinous</i>
Argutiē, <i>quirks, witti-</i>	Hyādes, -um, <i>the seven</i>	
cisms.	stars.	Partes, -ium, <i>a party.</i>
Bigē, <i>a chariot drawn</i>	Indūciē, <i>a truce.</i>	Phālērē, <i>trappings.</i>
by two horses.	Indūviē, <i>clothes to put</i>	Plāgē, <i>nets.</i>
Trigē, —by three.	on.	Pleiādes, -um, <i>the seven</i>
Quadrigē, —by four.	Ineptiē, <i>silly stories.</i>	stars.
Bracciē, <i>breeches.</i>	Insidiē, <i>snares.</i>	[ments
Branchiē, <i>the gills of a</i>	Kālendē, Nōnē, Idus, <i>Primitiē, first fruits.</i>	enchant-
fish.	-uum, <i>names which</i>	Quisquilliē, <i>sweepings.</i>
Charites, -um, <i>the three</i>	the Romans gave to Rēliquiē, <i>a remainder.</i>	
graces.	certain days in each Sālebre, <i>rugged places.</i>	
Cūnē, <i>a cradle.</i>	month.	Sālinē, <i>salt-pits.</i>
Dēcimē, <i>tithes.</i>	Lāpicidinē, <i>stone quar-</i>	Scala, <i>a ladder.</i>
Dirē, <i>imprecations, the</i>	ries.	Scātebre, <i>a spring.</i>
furies.	Litrē, <i>an epistle.</i>	Scōpē, <i>a besom, a broom.</i>
Divitiē, <i>riches.</i>	Lactes, -ium, <i>the small</i>	Tērebre, <i>darkness.</i>
Lryādes, -um, <i>the</i>	guts.	Thermē, <i>hot baths.</i>
nymphs of the woods.	Mānubiē, <i>spoils taken</i>	Thermōpylē, <i>straits of</i>
Excūbiē, <i>watches.</i>	in war.	mount Œta.
Exséquē, <i>funerals.</i>	Mīnē, <i>threats.</i>	Tricē, <i>toys.</i>
Exūviē, <i>spoils.</i>	Mīnūtiē, <i>little niceties.</i>	Valvē, <i>folding doors.</i>
Fācetiē, <i>pleasant say-</i>	Nōgē, <i>trifles.</i>	Vergiliē, <i>the seven stars.</i>
ings.	Nundinē, <i>a market.</i>	Vindiciē, <i>a claim of</i>
Fācultātes, -um, & -ium, <i>Nuptiē, a marriage.</i>		liberty, a defence.
one's goods & chattels.		

8. The following neuter nouns want the singular :

Acta, <i>public acts or records.</i>	Cūnābūla, <i>a cradle, an origin.</i>
Æstiva, sc. castra, <i>summer quar-</i>	Dictēria, <i>scoffs, witticisms.</i>
ters.	Extā, <i>the entrails.</i>
Arma, <i>arms.</i>	Februa, -ōrum, <i>purifying sacrifices.</i>
Bellaria, -ōrum, <i>sweetmeats.</i>	Flabra, <i>blasts of wind.</i>
Bona, <i>goods.</i>	Frāga, <i>strawberries.</i> [ters.
Brēvia, -ium, <i>shelves.</i>	Hyberna, sc. castra, <i>winter quar-</i>
Castra, <i>a camp.</i>	illa, -ium, <i>the entrails.</i>
Chāristia, -ōrum, <i>a peace-feast.</i>	Incūnābūla, <i>a cradle.</i>
Cibāria, <i>victuals.</i>	Insecta, <i>insects.</i>
Cōmitia, <i>an assembly of the people,</i>	Justa, <i>funeral rites.</i>
to make laws, elect magistrates,	Lamenta, <i>lamentations.</i>
or hold trials.	Lautia, <i>provisions for the entertain-</i>
Crēpundia, <i>children's baubles.</i>	ment of foreign ambassadors

Lustra, <i>dens of wild beasts.</i>	Principia, <i>the place in the camp where the general's tent stood.</i>
Magalia, -ium, <i>cottages.</i>	Pythia, <i>games in honour of Apollo.</i>
Mœnia, -ium, & -iorum, <i>the walls of a city.</i>	Rostra, <i>a place in Rome made of the beaks of ships, from which orators used to make orations to the people.</i>
Munia, -iorum, <i>offices.</i>	Scruta, <i>old clothes.</i>
Orgia, <i>the sacred rites of Bacchus.</i>	Sponsalia, -ium, <i>espousals.</i>
Ovilia, -ium, <i>an enclosure where the people went to give their votes.</i>	Stativa, <i>sc. castra, a standing camp.</i>
Pœlaria, -ium, <i>the dew-lap of a beast.</i>	Suovœtaurilia, -ium, <i>a sacrifice of a swine, a sheep, and an ox.</i>
Parapherna, <i>all things the wife brings her husband except her dowry.</i>	Talaria, -ium, <i>winged shoes.</i>
Parentalia, -ium, <i>solemnities at the funeral of parents.</i>	Tesqua, <i>rough places.</i>
Philtrea, <i>love potions.</i>	Transtra, <i>the seats where the rowers sit in ships.</i>
Præcordia, <i>the bowels.</i>	Utensilia, -ium, <i>utensils.</i>

☞ Several nouns in each of the above lists are found also in the singular, but in a different sense; thus, *castrum*, a castle; *littera*, a letter of the alphabet. &c.

III. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

Nouns are redundant in different ways: 1. In termination only; as, *arbo* and *arbor*, a tree. 2. In declension only; as, *laurus*, genit. *lauri* and *lauris*, a laurel tree; *sæquester*, -tri, or -tris, a mediator. 3. Only in gender; as, *hic* or *hoc vulgus*, the rabble. 4. Both in termination and declension; as, *materia*, -æ, or *materies*, -iæ, matter; *plebs*, -is, the common people, or *plebes*, -is, -iæ, or contracted, *plebi*. 5. In termination and gender; as, *tonitrus*, -us, masc. *tonitru*, neut. thunder. 6. In declension and gender; as, *pænus*, -i, and -us, m. or f. or *pænus*, -oris, neut. all kind of provisions. 7. In termination, gender, and declension; as, *æther*, -ëris, masc. and *æthra*, -æ, fem. the sky. 8. Several nouns in the same declension are differently varied; as, *tigris*, -is or -idis, a tiger; to which may be added nouns which have the same signification in different numbers; as, *Fidæna*, -æ; or *Fidæna*, -arum, the name of a city.

The most numerous class of redundant nouns consists of those which express the same meaning by different terminations; as, *menda*, -æ; and *mendum*, -i, a fault; *cassis*, -idis, and *cassida*, -dæ, a helmet. So,

Acinus, & -um, <i>a grape-stone.</i>	Aphractus, & -um, <i>an open ship.</i>
Alvear, & -e, & -ium, <i>a bee-hive.</i>	Aplustre, & -um, <i>the flag, colours.</i>
Amârkeus, & -um, <i>sweet marjoram.</i>	Bâctulus, & -um, <i>a staff.</i>
Ancile, & -ium, <i>an oval shield.</i>	Balteus, & -um, <i>a belt.</i>
Angiportus, -us, & -i, & -um, <i>a narrow lane.</i>	Bâtillus, & -um, <i>a fire-shovel.</i>
	Capûlus, & -um, <i>a hilt.</i>

Capus, & -o, a capon.	Mōnītum, & -us, -us, an admonition.
Cēpa, & -o, indecl. an onion.	Muria, & -es, -iēi, brine or pickle.
Clypeus, & -um, a shield.	Nasus, & -um, the nose.
Collūvies, & -io, filth, dirt.	Obsidio, & -um, a siege.
Compāges, & -go, a joining.	Œstrus, & -um, a gad-bee.
Conger, & -grus, a large eel.	Ostrea, & -um, an oyster.
Crocus, & -um, saffron.	Peplus, & -um, a veil, a robe.
Cūbitus, & -um, a cubit.	Pistrina, & -um, a bake-house.
Dilūvium, & -es, a deluge.	Prætextus, -ūs, & -um, a pretext.
Elēphantus, & Elēphas, -antis, an elephant.	Rāpa, & -um, a turnip.
Elēgus, & -eia, an elegy.	Ruma, & -men, the cud.
Essēda, & -um, a chariot.	Ruscus, & -um, a brush.
Eventus, & -um, an event.	Seps, & -sēpes, f. a hedge.
Fulgetra, & -um, lightning.	Segmen, & -mentum, a piece or paring.
Gālerus, & -um, a hat.	Sibīlus, & -um, a hissing.
Gibbus, & -a ; & -er, -ēris or -ēri, a bunch, a swelling.	Sīnus, & -um, a milk-pail.
Glattinum, & -en, glue.	Spurellia, & -es, nastiness.
Hebdomas, & -ada, a week.	Strāmen, & -tum, straw.
Intrita, & -um, fine mortar, minced meat.	Suffimen, & -tum, a perfume.
Librarium, & -a, a book-case.	Tignus, & -um, a plank.
Macēria, & -es, -iēi, a wall.	Tōral, & -ale, a bed-covering.
Milliare, & -ium, a mile.	Torcular, & -are, a wine press.
	Viscus, & -um, bird-lime.
	Vēternus, & -um, a lethargy.

Note. The nouns which are called variable and defective, seem originally to have been redundant; thus, *vāsa*, -ōrum, properly comes from *vāsum*, and not from *vās*; but custom, which gives laws to all languages, has dropt the singular, and retained the plural; and so of others.

DIVISION OF NOUNS ACCORDING TO THEIR SIGNIFICATION AND DERIVATION.

1. A substantive which signifies many in the singular number, is called a *collective noun*; as, *pōpulus*, a people; *exercitus*, an army.

2. A substantive derived from another substantive proper, signifying one's extraction, is called a *patronymic noun*; as,

Prīamīdes, the son of Priamus; *Ætias*, the daughter of *Ætes*; *Nērīne*, the daughter of Nereus. Patronymics are generally derived from the name of the father; but the poets, by whom they are chiefly used, derive them also from the grandfather, or from some other remarkable person of the family; sometimes likewise from the founder of a nation or people; as, *Æācīdes*, the son, grandson, great-grandson, or one of the posterity of *Ææcus*; *Rōmūlīdæ*, the Romans, from their first king Romulus.

Patronymic names of men end in *des*; of women, in *is*, *as*, or *ne*. Those in *des* and *ne* are of the first declension, and those in *is* and *as*, of the third; as, *Priamides*, *-æ*, &c.; pl. *-æ*, *-dārum*, &c.; *Nērīne*, *-es*; *Tyndāris*, *-idis* or *-idos*; *Æētias*, *-ādis*, &c.

3. A noun derived from a substantive proper, signifying one's country, is called a *patrial* or *gentile* noun; as,

Tros, *Trois*, a man born at Troy; *Troas*, *-adis*, a woman born at Troy. *Siculus*, *-i*, a Sicilian man; *Sicēlis*, *-idis*, a Sicilian woman; so, *Mācedō*, *-ōnis*; *Arpīnas*, *-ātis*, a man born in Macedonia, at Arpinum; from *Troja*, *Sicilia*, *Macedonia*, *Arpinum*. But patrials for the most part are to be considered as adjectives, having a substantive understood; as, *Rōmānus*, *Atheniēnsis*, &c.

4. A substantive derived from an adjective, expressing simply the quality of the adjective, without regard to the thing in which the quality exists, is called an *abstract*; as,

justitia, justice; *bōnitas*, goodness; *dulcedo*, sweetness; from *justus*, just; *bonus*, good; *dulcis*, sweet.

The adjectives from which these abstracts come are called CONCRETES; because, besides the quality, they also suppose something to which it belongs. Abstracts commonly end in *a*, *as*, or *do*, and are very numerous, being derived from most adjectives in the Latin tongue.

5. A substantive derived from another substantive, signifying a diminution or lessening of its signification, is called a *diminutive*; as,

libellus, a little book; *chartūla*, a little paper; *opusculum*, a little work; *corculum*, a little heart; *reticulum*, a small net; *scabellum*, a small form; *lapillus*, a little stone; *cultellus*, a little knife; *pāgella*, a little page; from *liber*, *charta*, *opus*, *cor*, *rete*, *scamnum*, *lapis*, *cultor*, *pāgina*. Several diminutives are sometimes formed from the same primitive; as, from *puer*, *puerulus*, *puellulus*; from *cista*, *cistula*, *cistella*, *cistellula*; from *homo*, *hōmuncio*, *hōmunculus*. Diminutives for the most part end in *lus*, *la*, *lum*, and are generally of the same gender with their primitives.

When the signification of the primitive is increased, it is called an AMPLIFICATIVE, and ends in *o*; as, *capitō*, *-ōnis*, having a large head: so, *nāso*, *lābeo*, *bucco*, having a large nose, lips, cheeks.

6. A substantive derived from a verb is called a *verbal* noun; as,

amor, love; *doctrīna*, learning; from *amo*, and *dōceo*. Verbal nouns are very numerous, and commonly end in *io*, *or*, *us*, and *ura*; as, *lectio*, a lesson, *amātor*, a lover; *luctus*, grief; *creatūra*, a creature.

66 ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective is a word *added* to a substantive, to express its quality; as, *durus, hard*; *mollis, soft*.*

Adjectives in Latin are varied by gender, number, and case, to agree with substantives in all these accidents.†

Adjectives are varied like three substantives of the same termination and declension.

All adjectives are either of the first and second declension, or of the third only.

Adjectives of three terminations are of the first and second declension; but adjectives of one or two terminations are of the third.

Exc. The following adjectives, though they have three terminations, are of the third declension:

<i>Acer, sharp.</i>	<i>Cëlëber, famous.</i>	<i>Pëdëster, on foot.</i>
<i>Aläcer, cheerful.</i>	<i>Cëler, swift. [a horse.]</i>	<i>Sälüber, wholesome.</i>
<i>Campester, belonging to a plain.</i>	<i>Equester, belonging to a plain.</i>	<i>Sylvëster, woody.</i>
	<i>Päluster, marshy.</i>	<i>Völdcer, swift.</i>

Rule for the Gender of Adjectives.

In adjectives of three terminations, the first is masc., the second fem., and the third neut. In those of two terminations, the first is masc. and fem., and the second neut. Adjectives of one termination are of all genders.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Bönus, masc. bona, fem. bonum, neut. good.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. bön-us,	-a,	-um,	N. bön-i,	-æ,	-a,
G. bön-i,	-æ,	-i,	G. bon-örum,	-ärum,	-örum,
D. bön-o,	-æ,	-o,	D. bon-is,		
A. bön-um,	-am,	-um,	A. bon-os,	-as,	-a,
V. bön-e,	-a,	-um,	V. bon-i,	-æ,	-a,
A. bön-o,	-ä,	-o.	A. bon-is,		

In like manner decline,

<i>Acerbus, unripe, bitter.</i>	<i>Ægrötus, sick.</i>	<i>Albus, white.</i>
<i>Acidus, sour, tart.</i>	<i>Æmülus, vying with.</i>	<i>Altus, high.</i>
<i>Acütus, sharp.</i>	<i>Æquus, equal, just.</i>	<i>Amarus, bitter.</i>
<i>Adultërinus, counterfeit.</i>	<i>Ahënus, of brass.</i>	<i>Amenus, pleasant.</i>

* We know things by their qualities only. Every quality must belong to some subject. An adjective therefore always implies a substantive expressed or understood, and cannot make full sense without it.

† An adjective properly has neither genders, numbers, nor cases; but certain terminations answering to the gender, number, and case of the substantive with which it is joined.

Ambiguus, doubtful.	Cunctus, all.	Gibbus, convex.
Amicus, friendly.	Curtus, short.	Gilvus, flesh-coloured.
Amplius, large.	Curvus, crooked.	Glaucus, grey.
Annus, yearly.	Cynicus, churlish.	Gnarus, skilful.
Angustus, narrow.	Dædalus, (poet.) curiously made.	Gnavus, active.
Antiquus, ancient.	Décorus, graceful.	Gratus, thankful.
Apicus, sunny.	Densus, thick.	Hirsutus, hirtus, rough.
Aptus, fit.	Dignus, worthy.	Hispidus, rugged.
Arcanus, secret.	Dirus, direful.	Honestus, honourable, honest.
Arctus, straight.	Disertus, eloquent.	Hornus, of this year.
Arduus, lofty.	Diuturnus, lasting.	Humānus, human, belonging to a man.
Argutus, quick, shrill.	Doctus, learned.	Humildus, polite.
Assus, roasted, hot, pure.	Dubius, doubtful.	Idoneus, fit.
Astutus, cunning.	Durus, hard.	Ignarus, ignorant.
Avarus, covetous.	Ebrius, drunk.	Ignavus, slothful.
Avidus, greedy.	Effetus, past having young.	Imprubus, wicked.
Angustus, venerable.	Egēnus, poor.	Incestus, unchaste.
Austerus, harsh, rough.	Egrēgius, remarkable.	Inclutus, renowned.
Balbus, stammering.	Elixus, boiled.	Indigus, needy.
Barbārus, savage.	Exiguus, small.	Industrius, diligent.
Bardus, dull, slow.	Eximius, excellent.	Ineptus, unfit.
Beatus, blessed.	Exoticus, from a foreign country.	Infidus, unfaithful.
Bellus, pretty.	Externus, outward.	Ingēnuus, free-born.
Bénignus, kind.	Facetus, witty.	Inimicus, unfriendly.
Bitus, two years old.	Facundus, eloquent.	Iniquus, uneven, unjust.
Blæsus, lispings.	Falsus, false.	Intensus, intense, strict.
Blandus, flattering.	Famelicus, famished.	Invidus, envious.
Brutus, brutish, senseless.	Fatuus, foolish.	Invitus, unwilling.
Cædūcus, fading.	Faustus, lucky.	Iracundus, passionate.
Cæcus, blind.	Ferus, wild, savage.	Iratus, angry.
Callidus, cunning.	Fessus, weary.	Irritus, fruitless, vain.
Calvus, bald.	Festinus, hastening.	Jecundus, pleasant.
Candūrus, crooked.	Festus, festival.	Lætus, joyful.
Candidus, fair, sincere.	Fidus, faithful.	Lævus, on the left hand
Canus, hoary.	Finisimus, neighbouring.	Largus, large.
Cærus, dear.	Firmus, firm, steady.	Lascivus, wanton.
Cassus, void.	Flaccus, flap-eared.	Lassus, weary.
Castus, chaste.	Flavus, yellow.	Latus, broad.
Cautus, wary.	Fœdus, ugly.	Laxus, loose, slack.
Cævus, hollow.	Fœtus, big with young.	Lentus, slow, pliant.
Cæsus, high, lofty.	Formosus, fair.	Lépidus, pretty, witty.
Cernuus, stooping.	Fratus, trusting.	Limpidus, clear, pure.
Certus, certain, sure.	Frivulus, trifling.	Limus, squinting.
Clarus, famous.	Fulvus, yellow.	Lippus, bleared-eyed.
Claudus, lame.	Fu. us. swarthy.	Longinquus, far off.
Cœrulus, or -eus, azure, sky-coloured.	Fuscus, brown.	Longus, long.
Commódus, convenient.	Garrulus, prattling.	Lubricus, slippery.
Concinnus, fine, neat.	Gélidus, cold as ice.	Lucidus, bright.
Coruscus, glittering.	Géminus, double.	Luridus, pale, ghastly.
Crassus, thick.	Germanus, of the same stock, real.	Luscus, blind of eye.
Cræperus, doubtful.		
Cripus, curled		
Crævus, raw.		

68 ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Mæilentus, <i>lean</i> .	Paulus, <i>little</i> .	Robustus, <i>strong</i> .
Malignus, <i>spiteful</i> .	Pauci, -æ, -ca, <i>few</i> .	Roscidus, <i>dewy</i> .
Mancus, <i>maimed, lame</i> .	Pertus, <i>skilful</i> .	Rotundus, <i>round</i> .
Manifestus, <i>evident</i> .	Perfidus, <i>treacherous</i> .	Rubicundus, <i>blushing</i> .
Marcidus, <i>rotten</i> .	Perpetuus, <i>continual</i> .	Rufus, <i>reddish</i> .
Medius, <i>mid or middle</i> .	Perspicuus, <i>evident</i> .	Russus, <i>of a carnation colour</i> .
Mendicus, <i>beggar-like</i> .	Pius, <i>pious</i> .	Rutilus, <i>fiery, red</i> .
Menstruus, <i>monthly</i> .	Planus, <i>plain</i> .	Sævus, <i>cruel</i> .
Méracus, <i>without mixture</i> .	Plenus, <i>full</i> .	Sævus, <i>cruel</i> .
Merus, <i>pure</i> .	Plérigue, -æque, -ique, <i>Sævus, knowing</i> .	
Mirus, <i>wonderful</i> .	the most part; sing. Salsus, <i>salted, smart</i> .	
Moderatus, <i>modest</i> .	fem. plerique. Salvus, <i>safe</i> .	
Mœstus, <i>sad</i> .	Posticus, <i>on the back</i> .	Sanctus, <i>holy</i> .
Molestus, <i>troublesome</i> .	part of a house. Sævus, <i>sound</i> .	
Morosus, <i>surlly</i> .	Præditus, <i>endued with</i> .	Saucius, <i>wounded</i> .
Morus, <i>foolish</i> .	Præus, <i>wicked</i> .	Scævus, <i>left</i> .
Mucidus, <i>musty</i> .	Præcarius, <i>at another's pleasure</i> .	Scambus, <i>bow-legged</i> .
Mundus, <i>neat</i> .	Priscus, <i>old, out of use</i> .	Scaurus, <i>club-footed</i> .
Mutilus, <i>maimed, without horns</i> .	Pristinus, <i>ancient</i> .	Sécurus, <i>secure, out of danger</i> .
Mutus, <i>dumb</i> .	Privatus, <i>private, retired</i> .	Sedulus, <i>careful</i> .
Mutuus, <i>mutual, lent, or borrowed</i> .	Privus, <i>single, peculiar</i> .	Sentus, <i>rough</i> .
Nimius, <i>too much</i> .	Præbus, <i>good, honest</i> .	Sérénus, <i>clear</i> .
Noxius, <i>hurtful</i> .	Præcerus, <i>high, tall</i> .	Serius, <i>earnest</i> .
Nudus, <i>naked</i> .	Præfatus, <i>profane, unholy</i> .	Serus, <i>late</i> .
Nuntius, <i>bringing news</i> .	Præfusus, <i>deep</i> .	Severus, <i>severe, harsh</i> .
Obæus, <i>fat, dull</i> .	Præmiscuus, <i>confused</i> .	Siccus, <i>dry</i> .
Obliquus, <i>crooked</i> .	Promptus, <i>ready</i> .	Simus, <i>flat-nosed</i> .
Obsævus, <i>obscene, ominous</i> .	Præonus, <i>with the face downward</i> .	Sincerus, <i>sincere, pure</i> .
Obscûrus, <i>dark, mean</i> .	Præperus, <i>hasty</i> .	Situs, <i>situate, placod</i> .
Obsolêtus, <i>old, out of use</i> .	Præpinquus, <i>near</i> .	Sobrius, <i>sober, temperate</i> .
Obstipus, <i>stiff, wry</i> .	Proprius, <i>proper</i> .	Socius, <i>in alliance, a companion</i> .
Obtusus, <i>blunt</i> .	Prætervus, <i>saucy</i> .	Solidus, <i>solid</i> .
Odiôsus, <i>hateful</i> .	Publicus, <i>public</i> .	Sordidus, <i>dirty</i> .
Opæcus, <i>dark, shady</i> .	Pudicus, <i>chaste</i> .	Spinôsus, <i>prickly</i> .
Opimus, <i>rich, fat</i> .	Pullus, <i>blackish</i> .	Spissus, <i>thick</i> .
Opipærus, <i>costly, dainty</i> .	Parus, <i>pure, clean</i> .	Splendidus, <i>bright</i> .
Opportûnus, <i>seasonable</i> .	Patus, <i>without mixture</i> .	Spûrius, <i>base-born, not genuine</i> .
Opulentus, <i>or -ens, rich</i> .	Quantus, <i>how great</i> .	Squalidus, <i>nasty</i> .
Orbus, <i>destitute</i> .	Quadrîmus, <i>four years old</i> .	Stolidus, <i>foolish</i> .
Otiôsus, <i>at leisure</i> .	Quotidianus, <i>daily</i> .	Strênuus, <i>active, stout</i> .
Pætus, <i>pink-eyed</i> .	Râbidus, <i>mad</i> .	Strigôsus, <i>lean, lank</i> .
Pallidus, <i>pale</i> .	Rancidus, <i>rank, stale</i> .	Stultus, <i>foolish</i> .
Parcus, <i>sparing</i> .	Rarus, <i>rare, thin</i> .	Stupidus, <i>stupid, dull</i> .
Patrimus, <i>having father and</i> .	Raucus, <i>hoarse</i> .	Sûbitus, <i>sudden</i> .
Matrimus, <i>mother alive</i> .	Rectus, <i>right, straight</i> .	Subsécivus, <i>cut off, or taken from other business</i> .
Pâtûlus, <i>wide, spreading</i> .	Reus, <i>impeached</i> .	
	Rigidus, <i>cold, stiff, severe</i> .	Sûdus, <i>fair, without tared clouds</i> .
	Riguus, <i>moist, well watered</i> .	Sûperbus, <i>proud</i> .

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION. 69

Sūpinus, <i>lying on the back.</i>	Truncus, <i>maimed.</i>	want-	Varus, <i>bandy-legged.</i>
Surdus, <i>deaf.</i>	Tācītus, <i>silent.</i>	Tātidus, <i>swollen.</i>	Vastus, <i>huge.</i>
Tantus, <i>so great</i>	Tardus, <i>slow.</i>	Turbidus, <i>muddy.</i>	Vēgētus, <i>vigorous.</i>
Tēmērius, <i>rash</i>	Tempēstivus, <i>seasonable.</i>	Tātus, <i>safe.</i>	Vēnustus, <i>comely.</i>
Tēmūlentus, <i>drunken</i>	Tēpidus, <i>lukewarm.</i>	Udus, <i>wet.</i>	Verbōsus, <i>talkative</i>
Timidus, <i>fearful.</i>	Torvus, <i>stern.</i>	Uncus, <i>crooked.</i>	Vērecundus, <i>bashful.</i>
Tranquillus, <i>calm.</i>	Trēpidus, <i>trembling for fear.</i>	Unīcus, <i>only.</i>	Vernācūlus, <i>born in one's house.</i>
Trūculentus, <i>cruel.</i>		Urbānus, <i>courteous.</i>	Vērus, <i>true.</i>
		Vācivus, <i>at leisure.</i>	Vescus, <i>fit for eating.</i>
		Vācuus, <i>empty, void.</i>	Vicinus, <i>neighbouring.</i>
		Vāgus, <i>wandering.</i>	Viduus, <i>deprived.</i>
		Valgus, <i>bow-legged.</i>	Vietus, <i>withered.</i>
		Validus, <i>strong.</i>	Vividus, <i>lively.</i>
		Vānus, <i>vain, empty.</i>	Vivus, <i>alive.</i>
		Vārius, <i>various, different.</i>	

Tēner, tenēra, tenērum, *tender.*

Singular.

Plural.

N. tēn-er,	-ēra,	-ērum,	N. ten-ēri,	-ēræ,	-ēra,
G. ten-ēri,	-ēræ,	-ēri,	G. ten-erōrum,	-erārum,	-erōrum,
D. ten-ēro,	-ēræ,	-ēro,	D.	ten-ēris,	
A. ten-ērum,	-ēram,	-ērum,	A. ten-ēros,	-ēras,	-ēra,
V. ten-er,	-ēra,	-ērum,	V. ten-ēri,	-ēræ,	-ēra,
A. ten-ēro,	-ērā,	-ēro,	A.	ten-ēris.	

In like manner decline,

Asper, <i>rough.</i>	Gibber, <i>crook-backed.</i>	Miser, <i>wretched.</i>
Cæter, (<i>hardly used</i>)	Lacer, <i>torn.</i>	Prosper, <i>prosperous.</i>
the rest.	Liber, <i>free.</i>	

Also the compounds of *gero* and *fero*; as, *lāniger*, bearing wool, *ōpifer*, bringing help, &c. Likewise, *sātur*, *sātūra*, *sātūrum*, full. But most adjectives in *er* drop the *e*; as, *āter*, *atra*, *atrum*, black; gen. *atri*, *atra*, *atri*; dat. *atro*, *atra*, *atro*, &c. So,

Eger, <i>sick.</i>	Macer, <i>lean.</i>	Sacer, <i>sacred.</i>
Crēber, <i>frequent.</i>	Niger, <i>black.</i>	Scāber, <i>rough.</i>
Glāber, <i>smooth.</i>	Piger, <i>slow.</i>	Tēter, <i>ugly.</i>
Intēger, <i>entire.</i>	Pulcher, <i>fair.</i>	Vāfer, <i>crafty.</i>
Lūdicer, <i>ludicrous.</i>	Rūber, <i>red.</i>	

Dexter, *right*, has -tra, -trum, or -tēra, -tērum

Obs. 1. The following adjectives have their genitive singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*, through all the genders; in the other cases, like *bonus* and *tener*.

Unus, -a, -um; gen. unius, dat. uni, one.	Nullus, nullius, none.
Alius, -ius, one of many, another.	Solus, -ius, alone.
	Tōtus, -ius, whole.*

* Tōtus, so great, is regularly declined

Ullus, -ius, *any*.

Alter, alterius, *one of two, the other*.

Uter, utrius, *either, whether of the two*.

Neuter, -trius, *neither*.

Uterque, utriusque, *both*.

Uterlibet, utriuslibet, } *which of the two you please.*
Utervis, -triusvis, }

Alteruter, *the one or the other*, alterutrius, alterutri, and sometimes alterius utrius, alteri utri, &c.

These adjectives, except *tôtus*, are called *partitives*; and seem to resemble, in their signification as well as declension, what are called pronominal adjectives. In ancient writers we find them declined like *bonus*.

Obs. 2. To decline an adjective properly, it should always be joined with a substantive in the different genders; as, *bonus liber*, a good book; *bona penna*, a good pen; *bonum sedile*, a good seat. But as the adjective in Latin is often found without its substantive joined with it, we therefore, in declining *bonus*, for instance, commonly say *bonus*, a good man, understanding *vir*, or *homo*; *bona*, a good woman, understanding *fœmina*; and *bonum*, a good thing, understanding *negotium*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Fœlix, masc. fem. and neut.; *happy*.

Singular.

N.	fœlix,	
G.	fœlicis,	
D.	fœlicei,	
A.	fœlicem,	fœlix,
V.	fœlix,	
A.	fœlice, or -ci.	

Plural.

N.	fœlices,	fœlicia,
G.	fœlicium,	
D.	fœlicibus,	
A.	fœlices,	fœlicia,
V.	fœlices,	fœlicia,
A.	fœlicibus.	

Prudens, m. f. and n. *prudent*

Singular.

N.	prudens,	
G.	prudentia,	
D.	prudenti,	
A.	prudentem,	prudens,
V.	prudens,	
A.	prudente, or -ti.	

Plural.

N.	prudentes,	prudëntia,
G.	prudëntium,	
D.	prudëntibus,	
A.	prudentes,	prudëntia,
V.	prudentes,	prudëntia,
A.	prudëntibus.	

In like manner decline,

Amens, -tis, <i>mad</i> .	Demens, <i>mad</i> .	Insons, <i>guiltless</i> .
Atrox, -ocis, <i>cruel</i> .	Edax, <i>gluttonous</i> .	Mendax, <i>lying</i> .
Audax, -acis, & -ens, <i>bold</i> .	Efficax, <i>effectual</i> .	Mordax, <i>biting, satirical</i> .
Bilix, -icis, <i>woven with a double thread</i> .	Elégans, <i>handsome</i> .	Pernix, -icis, <i>swift</i> .
Capax, <i>capacious</i> .	Fallax, <i>deceitful</i> .	Pervicax, <i>willful</i> .
Cicur, -ûria, <i>tame</i> .	Fœrax, <i>fertile</i> .	Pétulans, <i>froward, saucy</i> .
Clemens, -tis, <i>merciful</i> .	Fœrox, <i>fierce</i> .	Pregnans, <i>with child</i> .
Contumax, <i>stubborn</i> .	Frœquens, <i>frequent</i> .	Rœcens, <i>fresh</i> .
	Ingens, <i>huge</i> .	Rœpens, <i>sudden</i> .
	Iners, -tis, <i>sluggish</i> .	Sigax, -acis, <i>sagacious</i> .

Sâlix, -âcis, lustful.
Sapiens, wise.
Solers, shrewd.
Sons, guilty.

Ténax, tenacious.
Trux, -ûcis, cruel.
Uber, -êris, fertile.
Vehemens, vehement.

Velox, -ôcis, swift.
Vôrax, devouring.

Mitis, masc. and fem. ; mite, neut. ; meek

<i>Singular.</i>		
N	<i>mîtis,</i>	<i>mîte,</i>
G	<i>mitis,</i>	
D	<i>miti,</i>	
A.	<i>mitem,</i>	<i>mite,</i>
V.	<i>mitis,</i>	<i>mite,</i>
A.	<i>miti.</i>	

<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	<i>mîtes,</i>	<i>mîta,</i>
G.	<i>mitium,</i>	
D.	<i>mitibus,</i>	
A.	<i>mites,</i>	<i>mitia,</i>
V.	<i>mites,</i>	<i>mitia,</i>
A.	<i>mitibus.</i>	

In like manner decline,

Agilis, active.
Amabilis, lovely.
Biennis, of two years.
Brëvis, short.
Civilis, courteous.
Cœlestis, heavenly.
Cômis, mild, affable.
Crâdêlis, cruel.
Debîlis, weak.
Dêformis, ugly.
Dôcîlis, teachable.
Dulcis, sweet in taste.
Exilis, slender.
Exsanguis, bloodless.
Fortis, brave.
Fragîlis, brittle.
Grandis, great.
Grâvis, heavy.
Hîlâris, cheerful.

*Ignôbilis, of mean pa-
 rentage.*
Immanis, huge, cruel.
Inânis, empty.
Incôlûmis, safe.
Infâmis, infamous.
Insignis, remarkable.
Jugis, perpetual.
Lævis, smooth.
Lénis, gentle.
Lêvis, light.
Médiocris, middling.
Mirabilis, wonderful.
Mollis, soft.
Omnis, all.
Pinguis, fat.
Putris, rotten.
Qualis, of what kind.

Rûdis, raw.
Segnis, slow.
*Solennis, annual, sol-
 emn.*
Sterîlis, barren.
Suavis, sweet.
Sublimis, lofty.
Subtilis, subtle, fine.
Talis, such.
Ténuis, small.
Terrestris, earthly.
Terrîbilis, dreadful.
Tristis, sad.
Turpis, base.
Utilis, useful.
Vilis, worthless.
Viridis, green.
Vitilis, pîant

Mitior, masc. and fem. ; mitius, neut. ; compar. meeker

<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	<i>mitior,</i>	<i>mitius,</i>
G.	<i>mitiôris,</i>	
D.	<i>mitiôri,</i>	
A.	<i>mitiôrem,</i>	<i>mitius,</i>
V.	<i>mitior,</i>	<i>mitius,</i>
A.	<i>mitiôre, or -ri.</i>	

<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	<i>mitiôres,</i>	<i>mitiôra</i>
G.	<i>mitiôrum,</i>	
D.	<i>mitiôribus,</i>	
A.	<i>mitiôres,</i>	<i>mitiôra</i>
V.	<i>mitiôres,</i>	<i>mitiôra</i>
A.	<i>mitiôribus.</i>	

In this manner all comparatives are declined.

Acer or acris, masc. acris, fem. acre, neut. *sharp*.

Singular.		Plural.	
N.	â-cer or acris, acris, acre,	N.	a-cres, a-cres, a-cris,
G.	a-cri,	G.	a-crium,
D.	a-cri,	D.	a-cribus,
A.	a-crem, a-crem, a-cre,	A.	a-cres, a-cres, a-cris,
V.	a-cer or acris, a-cris, a-cre,	V.	a-cres, a-cres, a-cris,
A.	a-cri.	A.	a-cribus.

In like manner *âläcer* or *alacris*, *cëler* or *celëris*, and the other adjectives included in the exception on page 66 ; which form exceptions also to the rule for the gender of adjectives on that page, having in the nom. and voc. sing. two terminations for the masculine.

RULES.

1. Adjectives of the third declension have *e* or *i* in the ablative singular : but if the neuter be in *e*, the ablative has *i* only.

2. The genitive plural ends in *ium*, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative, in *ia* : except comparatives, which have *um* and *a*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Exc. 1. *Dives*, *hospes*, *sospes*, *süperstes*, *jüvënis*, *sënex*, and *pauç* have *e* only in the ablative singular, and consequently *um* in the genitive plural.

Exc. 2. The following have also *e* in the abl. singular, and *um*, not *ium*, in the genit. plural. *Compos*, *-ëtis*, master of, that has obtained his desire ; *impos*, *-ëtis*, unable ; *inops*, *-ëpis*, poor ; *supplex*, *-icis*, suppliant, humble ; *uber*, *-ëris*, fertile ; *consors*, *-tis*, sharing, a partner, *dëgëner*, *-ëris*, degenerate or degenerating ; *vëgil*, watchful ; *püber*, *-ëris*, of age, marriageable ; and *cëler*. Also compounds in *ceps*, *fex*, *pes*, and *corpor* ; as, *particeps*, partaking of ; *artifex*, *-icis*, cunning, an artist ; *bipes*, *-pëdis*, two-footed ; *bicorpor*, *-ëris*, two-bodied, &c. All these have seldom the neut. sing. and almost never the neut. plural in the nominative and accusative. To which add *mëmor*, mindful, which has *memöri* and *memörum* : also, *dëses*, *rëses*, *hëbes*, *perpes*, *præpes*, *tërës*, *concolor*, *versicolor*, which likewise for the most part want the genitive plural.

Exc. 3. *Par*, equal, has only *päri* : but its compounds have either *e* or *i* ; as, *compäre* or *-ri*. *Vetus*, old, has *vetëra* and *vetërum*.

Plus more, has only the neuter gender in the singular, and is thus declined.

Singular.		Plural.	
N.	plüs,	N.	plüres, plüra & plüria,
G.	plüris,	G.	plürium,
D.	—	D.	plüribus,
A.	plüs,	A.	plüres, plüra & plüria,
V.	—	V.	—
A.	plüre, or -i.	A.	plüribus.

*: compounds, *comj tärës*, has no singular.

Exc. 4. *Esperes*, hopeless; and *pōtis*, -e, able, are only used in the nominative. *Pōtis* has also sometimes *pōtis* in the neuter.

REMARKS.

1. Comparatives, and adjectives in *us*, have *e* more frequently than *i*; and participles in the ablative called absolute have generally *e*; as, *Tiberio regnante*, not *regnanti*, in the reign of Tiberius.

2. Adjectives joined with substantives neuter for the most part have *i*; as, *victrici ferro*, not *victrice*.

3. Different words are sometimes used to express the different genders; as, *victor*, victorious, for the masc. *victrix*, for the fem. *Victrix*, in the plural, has likewise the neuter gender; thus, *victrices*, *victricia*: so, *ulor*, and *ultrix*, revengeful. *Victrix* is also neuter in the singular.

4. Several adjectives compounded of *clivus*, *frænum*, *bacillum*, *arma*, *jûgum*, *limus*, *somnus*, and *animus*, end in *is* or *us*; and therefore are either of the first and second declension, or of the third; as, *declivis*, -e, and *declivus*, -a, -um, steep; *imbécillis*, and *imbecillus*, weak; *semisomnis*, and *semisomnus*, half asleep; *exanimis*, and *exanimus*, lifeless. But several of them do not admit of this variation; thus we say, *magnânimus*, *flezânimus*, *effrænus*, *levisomnus*; not *magnânimis*, &c. On the contrary, we say, *pusillânimis*, *injûgis*, *illimis*, *insomnis*, *exsomnis*; not *pusillânimus*, &c. So, *semianimis*, *inermis*, *sublimis*, *acclivis*, *declivis*, *proclivis*; rarely *semianimus*, &c.

5. Adjectives derived from nouns are called *denominatives*; as, *cordâtus*, *môrâtus*, *cælestis*, *addâmantînus*, *corpôrêus*, *agrestis*, *estivus*, &c.; from *cor*, *mos*, *cælum*, *addâmas*, &c.

Those which diminish the signification of their primitives, are called *diminutives*; as, *misellus*, *parvulus*, *duriusculus*, &c. Those which signify a great deal of a thing, are called *amplificatives*, and end in *osus*, or *entus*; as, *vinosus*, *vinolentus*, much given to wine; *opêrôsus*, laborious; *plumbosus*, full of lead; *nodosus*, knotty, full of knots; *corpulentus*, corpulent, &c. Some end in *tus*; as, *auritus*, having long or large ears; *nasutus*, having a large nose; *litteratus*, learned, &c.

6. An adjective derived from a substantive, or from another adjective, signifying possession or property, is called a *possessive adjective*; as,

Scotîcus, *pâternus*, *herilis*, *aliênus*, of or belonging to Scotland, a father, a master, another; from *Scotia*, *pater*, *herus*, and *alius*.

7. Adjectives derived from verbs are called *verbals*; as, *amabilis*, amiable; *capax*, capable; *docilis*, teachable; from *amo*, *capio*, *doceo*.

8. When participles become adjectives, they are called *participials*; as, *sapiens*, wise; *acutus*, sharp; *disertus*, eloquent.

Of these many also become substantives; as, *adolescens*, *animans*, *rudens*, *serpens*, *advocatus*, *sponsus*, *natus*, *legatus*; *sponsa*, *nata*, *serta*, sc. *corôna*, a garland; *prætexta*, sc. *vestis*; *debitum*, *decretum*, *præceptum*, *satum*, *tectum*, *votum*, &c.

9. Adjectives derived from adverbs are called *adverbials*,

as, *hodiernus*, from *hodie*; *crastinus*, from *cras*; *binus*, from *bis*, &c. There are also adjectives derived from prepositions; as, *contrarius*, from *contra*; *anticus*, from *ante*; *posticus*, from *post*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives which signify number, are divided into four classes, *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, *Distributive*, and *Multiplicative*.

1. The Cardinal or *Principal* numbers are :

Unus,	one.	1.	I.
Duo,	two.	2.	II.
Tres,	three.	3.	III.
Quatuor,	four.	4.	IV.
Quinque,	five.	5.	V.
Sex,	six.	6.	VI.
Septem,	seven.	7.	VII.
Octo,	eight.	8.	VIII.
Novem,	nine.	9.	IX.
Decem,	ten.	10.	X.
Undecim,	eleven.	11.	XI.
Duodecim,	twelve.	12.	XII.
Tredecim,	thirteen.	13.	XIII.
Quatuordecim,	fourteen.	14.	XIV.
Quindecim,	fifteen.	15.	XV.
Sextdecim,	sixteen.	16.	XVI.
Septendecim,	seventeen.	17.	XVII.
Octodecim,	eighteen.	18.	XVIII.
Novemdecim,	nineteen.	19.	XIX.
Viginti,	twenty.	20.	XX.
Viginti unus, or }	twenty-one.	21.	XXI.
Unus et viginti, }			
Viginti duo, or }	twenty-two.	22.	XXII.
Duo et viginti, }			
Triginta,	thirty.	30.	XXX.
Quadrāginta,	forty.	40.	XL.
Quinquaginta,	fifty.	50.	L.
Sexaginta,	sixty.	60.	LX.
Septuaginta,	seventy.	70.	LXX.
Octoginta,	eighty.	80.	LXXX.
Nonaginta,	ninety.	90.	XC.
Centum,	a hundred.	100.	C.
Ducenti, -æ, -a,	two hundred.	200.	CC.

Trecenti, -æ, -a,	<i>three hundred.</i>	300.	CCC.
Quadringenti,	<i>four hundred.</i>	400.	CCCC.
Quingenti,	<i>five hundred.</i>	500.	D.
Sexcenti,	<i>six hundred.</i>	600.	DC.
Septingenti,	<i>seven hundred.</i>	700.	DCC.
Octingenti,	<i>eight hundred.</i>	800.	DCCC.
Nongenti,	<i>nine hundred.</i>	900.	DCCCC.
Mille,	<i>a thousand.</i>	1,000.	M.
Duo millia, or Bis mille, }	<i>two thousand.</i>	2,000.	MM.
Decem millia, or Decies mille, }	<i>ten thousand.</i>	10,000.	XM.
Viginti millia, or Vicies mille, }	<i>twenty thousand.</i>	20,000.	XXM.

A thousand was originally marked thus, CIO. which in latter times was contracted into M. Five hundred was marked thus, IO. or, by contraction, D.

The annexing of O. to IO. makes its value ten times greater; thus, IOO. marks five thousand; and IOOO. fifty thousand.

The prefixing of C. together with the annexing of O. to the number CIO. makes its value ten times greater; thus, CCIOO. denotes ten thousand; and CCCIOOO. a hundred thousand. The ancient Romans, according to Pliny, proceeded no farther in this method of notation. If they had occasion to express a larger number, they did it by repetition; thus, CCCIOOO. CCCIOOO. signified two hundred thousand, &c.

We sometimes find *thousands* expressed by a straight line drawn over the top of the numeral letters; thus, III. denotes three thousand; X. ten thousand.

The cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the singular.

Unus is not used in the plural, except when joined with a substantive which wants the singular; as, in *unis ædibus*, in one house. Terent. Eun. ii. 3. 75. *Unæ nuptiæ*. Id. Andr. iv. 1. 51. In *una mænia convenère*. Sallust. Cat. 6. or when several particulars are considered as one whole; as, *una vestimenta*, one suit of clothes. Cic. Flacc. 29.

Duo and *tres* are thus declined

<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. duo,	duæ,	duo,	N. tres,		tria,
G. duōrum,	duārum,	duōrum,	G.	trium,	
D. duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus,	D.	tribus,	
A. duos or duo,	duas,	duo,	A. tres,		tria,
V. duo,	duæ,	duo,	V. tres,		tria,
A. duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus.	A.	tribus.	

In the same manner with *duo*, decline *ambo*, both.

All the cardinal numbers from *quatuor* to *centum*, including them both, are indeclinable; and from *centum* to *mille*, are declined like the plural of *bonus*; thus, *ducenti*, *-ta*, *-ta*; *ducentōrum*, *-tārum*, *-tōrum*, &c.

Mille is used either as a substantive or adjective; when taken substantively it is indeclinable in the singular number, and in the plural has *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*, &c.

Mille, an adjective, is commonly indeclinable, and, to express more than one thousand, has the numeral adverbs joined with it; thus, *mille homīnes*, a thousand men; *mille homīnum*, of a thousand men, &c. *Bis mille homīnes*, two thousand men; *ter mille homīnes*, &c. But with *mille*, a substantive, we say, *mille homīnum*, a thousand men; *duo millia homīnum*, *tria millia*, *quatuor milia*, *centum* or *centēna millia homīnum*; *decies centēna millia*, a million; *vicies centēna millia*, two millions, &c.

2. The Ordinal numbers are, *primus*, first; *secundus*, second, &c.; declined like *bonus*.

3. The Distributive are, *singuli*, one by one; *bini*, two by two, or by twos, &c.; declined like the plural of *bonus*.

4. The Multiplicative numbers are *simplex*, simple; *duplex*, double, or two-fold; *triplex*, triple, or three-fold; *quadruplex*, four-fold, &c.; all of them declined like *felix*; thus, *simplex*, *-icis*, &c.

The interrogative words to which these numerals answer, are *quot*, *quōtus*, *quōtēni*, *quōties*, and *quōtuplex*.

Quot, how many? is indeclinable: So *tot*, so many; *tōtēdem*, just so many; *quotquot*, *quocumque*, how many soever; *aliquot*, some.

The following Table contains a list of the Ordinal and Distributive Numbers, together with the Numeral Adverbs, which are often joined with the Numeral Adjectives.

<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Distributive.</i>	<i>Numeral Adverbs</i>
Primus, -a, -um.	Singŭli, -æ, -a.	Semel, <i>once</i> .
Secundus.	Bini.	Bis, <i>twice</i> .
Tertius.	Terni.	Ter, <i>thrice</i> .
Quartus.	Quaterni.	Quater, <i>four times</i> .
Quintus.	Quini.	Quinques, &c.
Sextus.	Seni.	Sexies.
Septimus.	Septēni.	Septies.
Octavus.	Octōni.	Octies.
Nonus.	Novēni.	Novies.
Décimus.	Dēni.	Décies.
Undécimus.	Undēni.	Undecies.
Duodécimus.	Duodēni.	Duodecies.
Decimus tertius.	Trédēni, terni deni.	Tredecies.
Decimus quartus.	Quaterni deni.	Quatuordecies.
Decimus quintus.	Quindēni.	Quindecies.
Decimus sextus.	Seni deni.	Sexdecies.
Decimus septimus.	Septēni deni.	Decies ac septies.
Decimus octavus.	Octōni deni.	Decies ac octies.
Decimus nonus.	Novēni deni.	Decies et novies.
Vigesimus, vicesi- mus.	Vicēni.	Vicies.
Vigesimus primus.	Vicēni singŭli.	Vicies semel.
Trigesimus, trice- simus.	Tricēni.	Tricies.
Quadragesimus.	Quadrāgēni.	Quadrāgies.
Quinquagesimus.	Quinquagēni.	Quinquagies.
Sexagesimus.	Sexāgēni.	Sexagies.
Septuagesimus.	Septuāgēni.	Septuagies.
Octogésimus.	Octogēni.	Octōgies.
Nonagésimus.	Nonagēni.	Nonagies.
Centesimus.	Centēni.	Centies.
Dūcentésimus.	Dūcēni.	Dūcenties.
Trēcentésimus.	Trēcentēni.	Trēcenties.
Quadrīngentesimus.	Quāter centēni.	Quadrīngenties.
Quīngentesimus.	Quīnques centēni.	Quīngenties.
Sexcentésimus.	Sexies centēni.	Sexcenties.
Septīngentesimus.	Septies centēni.	Septīngenties.
Octīngentesimus.	Octies centēni.	Octīngenties.
Nōngentesimus.	Novies centēni.	Nōningenties.
Millesimus.	Millēni.	Millies.
Bis m'illesimus.	Bis millēni.	Bis millies.

To the numeral adjectives may be added such as express division, proportion, time, weight, &c.; as, *bipartitus*, *tripartitus*, &c.; *duplus*, *tripplus*, &c.; *biplus*, *tripplus*, &c.; *biennis*, *triennis*, &c.; *bimestris*, *trimestris*, &c.; *bilibris*, *trilibris*, &c.; *binarius*, *ternarius*, &c.; which last are applied to the number of any kind of things whatever; as, *versus senarius*, a verse of six feet; *denarius nummus*, a coin of ten asses; *octogenarius senex*, an old man eighty years old; *grex centenarius*, a flock of an hundred, &c.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparison of adjectives expresses the quality in different degrees; as, *durus*, hard; *durior*, harder; *durissimus*, hardest.

Those adjectives only are compared, whose signification admits the distinction of *more* and *less*.

The degrees of comparison are three, the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The *Positive* seems improperly to be called a degree. It simply signifies the quality; as, *durus*, hard; and serves only as a foundation for the other degrees. By it we express the relation of equality; as, *he is as tall as I*.

The *Comparative* expresses a greater degree of the quality, and has always a reference to a less degree of the same; as, *durior*, harder; *sapientior*, wiser.

The *Superlative* expresses the quality carried to the greatest degree; as, *durissimus*, hardest; *sapientissimus*, wisest.

FORMATION OF THE DEGREES.

The comparative degree is formed from the first case of the positive ending in *i*, by adding the syllable *or*, for the masculine and feminine, and *us*, for the neuter. The superlative is formed from the same case, by adding *ssimus*; thus, *altus*, high; gen. *alti*, by adding *or*, we have the comparative *altior*, for the masc. and fem.; and by adding *us*, *altius*, for the neut.; higher: so, by adding *ssimus* to the gen. *alti*, we have the superlative *altissimus*, *-a*, *-um*. So, *mitis*, meek, gen. *mitis*, dative *miti*; *mitior*, *-us*, meeker; *mitissimus*, *-a*, *-um*, meekest.

If the positive end in *er*, the superlative is formed from the nominative by adding *rimus*; as, *pauper*, poor; *pauperrimus*, poorest.

The comparative is always of the third declension; the superlative of the first and second; as, *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*; *alta*, *altior*, *altissima*; *altum*, *altius*, *altissimum*; gen. *alti*, *altioris*, *altissimi*, &c.

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

1	Bonus, mēlior,	optimus,	good,	better,	best.
	Mālus, pejor,	pessimus,	bad,	worse,	worst.
	Magnus, major,	maximus,	great,	greater,	greatest.
	Parvus, minor,	minimus,	small,	less,	least.
	Multus, —	plūrimus,	much,	more,	most.

Fem. Multa, plurīma; *neut.* multum, plus, plurimum; *plur.* multi, plures, plurimi; *multæ*, plures, plurimæ, &c.

In several of these, both in English and Latin, the comparative and superlative seem to be formed from some other adjective, which in the positive has fallen into disuse; in others, the regular form is contracted; as, *maximus*, for *magnissimus*; *worst*, for *worset*.

2. These five have their superlative in *limus* :

Facilis, facilior, facillimus, *easy*. Imbecillis, imbecillior, imbecillimus, *weak*.
 Gracilis, gracilior, gracillimus, *lean*.
 Humilis, humilior, humillimus, *low*. Similis, similior, simillimus, *like*.

3. The following adjectives have regular comparatives, but form the superlative differently :

Citer, citior, citissimus, *near*, &c. Māturus, -ior, maturissimus or maturissimus, *ripe*.
 Dexter, dexterior, dextimus, *right*.
 Sinister, sinisterior, sinistissimus, *left*. Posterus, posterior, posterissimus, *behind*.
 Extor, -erior, extimus or extremus, *outward*.
 Inferus, -ior, infimus or imus, *below*. Superus, -rior, supremus or summus, *high*.
 Interus, interior, intimus, *inward*. Vetus, veterior, veterrimus, *old*.

4. Compounds in *dicus*, *loquus*, *ficus*, and *volus*, have *entior*, and *entissimus*; as, *maledicus*, railing; *maledicentior*, *maledicentissimus*: So, *magniloquus*, one that boasteth; *beneficus*, beneficent; *malevolus*, malevolent; *mirificus*, wonderful; *-entior*, *-entissimus* or *mirificissimus*. *Nequam*, indeclinable, worthless, vicious, has *nequior*, *nequissimus*.

There are a great many adjectives, which, though capable of having their signification increased, yet either want one of the degrees of comparison, or are not compared at all.

1. The following adjectives are not used in the positive :

Detērior, *worse*, deterrimus. Prōpior, *nearer*, proximus.
 Ocior, *swifter*, ocissimus. nearest or next.
 Prior, *former*, primus. Ultērior, *further*, ultimus.

2 The following want the comparative.

Inclýtus, inclytissímus, <i>re-</i> <i>nowned.</i>	Növus, novissímus, <i>new.</i>
Méritus, meritissímus, <i>de-</i> <i>serving.</i>	Nüpërus, nuperrímus, <i>late.</i>
	Par, párrissímus, <i>equal.</i>
	Säcer, sacerrímus, <i>sacred.</i>

3. The following want the superlative :

Adölescens, adolescentior, <i>young.</i>	Opímus, opimior, <i>rich.</i>
Diüturnus, diuturnior, <i>lasting.</i>	Pronus, pronior, <i>inclined down-</i> <i>wards.</i>
Ingens, ingentior, <i>huge.</i>	Sätur, satürior, <i>full.</i>
Jüvënis, junior, <i>young.</i>	Sënex, senior, <i>old.</i>

To supply the superlative of *jüvënis*, or *adölescens*, we say *minímus natu*, the youngest ; and of *senex*, *maxímus natu*, the oldest.

Most adjectives in *ilis*, *älis*, and *bilis*, also want the superlative ; as, *civilis*, *civiliör*, civil ; *regälis*, *regaliör*, regal ; *febilis*, *-iör*, lamentable. So, *juvënilis*, youthful ; *ezilis*, small, &c.

To these add several others of different terminations. Thus *arcämus*, *-iör*, secret ; *declivis*, *-iör*, bending downwards ; *longinquus*, *-iör*, far off ; *propinquus*, *-iör*, near.

Antërior, former ; *sëquior*, worse ; *sätior*, better. are only found in the comparative

4. Many adjectives are not compared at all ; such are those compounded with nouns or verbs ; as, *versicölor*, of divers colours ; *pestifer*, poisonous : also adjectives in *us* pure, in *ivus*, *ivus*, *orus*, or *ivus*, and diminutives ; as, *dübüs*, doubtful ; *väcuus*, empty ; *fugitivus*, that flieth away ; *mätürivus*, early ; *cänörus*, shrill ; *legitimus*, lawful ; *tënellus*, somewhat tender ; *majuscülus*, &c. ; together with a great many others of various terminations ; as, *alvus*, gracious ; *præcox*, *-öcis*, soon or early ripe ; *mitrus*, *egëvus*, *läcer*, *mëmor*, *sospes*, &c.

This defect of comparison is supplied by putting the adverb *magis* before the adjective, for the comparative degree ; and *valde* or *maxime* for the superlative ; thus, *egëvus*, needy, *magis egëvus*, more needy ; *valde* or *maxime egëvus*, very, or most needy. Which form of comparison is also used in those adjectives which are regularly compared.

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word which stands *instead of a noun*.*

The simple pronouns in Latin are eighteen ; *ëgo*, *tu*, *sui* ;

* Thus, *I* stands for the name of the person who speaks ; *thou*, for the name of the person addressed.

Pronouns serve to point out objects, whose names we either do not know, or do not want to mention. They also serve to shorten discourse, and prevent the too frequent repetition of the same word ; thus, instead of saying, *When Cæsar had conquered Gaul, Cæsar turned Cæsar's arms against Cæsar's country*, we say, *When Cæsar had conquered Gaul, he turned his arms against his country*.

ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui; meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester; nostras, vestras, and cujas.

Three of them are substantives, *ego, tu, sui*; the other fifteen are adjectives.

Ego, I.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. ego,	<i>I,</i>	N. nos,	<i>we,</i>
G. mei,	<i>of me,</i>	G. nostrum, or nostri,	<i>of us,</i>
D. mihi,	<i>to me,</i>	D. nobis,	<i>to us,</i>
A. me,	<i>me,</i>	A. nos,	<i>us,</i>
V. _____		V. _____	
A. me,	<i>with me.</i>	A. nobis,	<i>with us.</i>

Tu, thou.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. tu,	<i>thou,</i>	N. vos,	<i>ye or you,</i>
G. tui,	<i>of thee,</i>	G. vestrum, or vestri,	<i>of you,</i>
D. tibi,	<i>to thee,</i>	D. vobis,	<i>to you,</i>
A. te,	<i>thee,</i>	A. vos,	<i>you,</i>
V. tu,	<i>O thou,</i>	V. vos,	<i>O ye or you,</i>
A. te,	<i>with thee,</i>	A. vobis,	<i>with you.</i>

or you.

Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. _____		N. _____	
G. sui, of himself, of herself, of itself,		G. sui, of themselves,	
D. sibi, to himself, to herself, &c.		D. sibi, to themselves,	
A. se, himself, &c.		A. se, themselves,	
V. _____		V. _____	
A. se, with himself, &c.		A. se, with themselves.	

Obs. 1. *Ego* wants the vocative, because one cannot call upon himself, except as a second person; thus, we cannot say, *O ego, O I; O nos, O we.*

Obs. 2. *Mihi* in the dative is sometimes by the poets contracted into *mi*.

Obs. 3. The genitive plural of *ego* was anciently *nostrorum* and *nostrarum*; of *tu*, *vestrorum* and *vestrarum*; which were afterwards contracted into *nostrum* and *vestrum*.

We commonly use *nostrum* and *vestrum* after partitives, numerals, comparatives, or superlatives; and *nostri* and *vestri* after other words.

The English substantive pronouns, *he, she, it*, are expressed in Latin by these pronominal adjectives, *ille, iste, hic*, or *is*; as,

Ille, for the masc. *illa*, for the fem. *illud*, for the neuter, that: or *ille*, he; *illa*, she; *illud*, it or that: thus,

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. ille,	illa,	illud,	N. illi,	illæ,	illa,
G. illius,*			G. illorum,	illarum,	illorum,
D. illi,			D. illis,		
A. illum,	illam,	illud,	A. illos,	illas,	illa,
V. ille,	illa,	illud,	V. illi,	illæ,	illa,
A. illo,	illâ,	illo.	A. illis,		

Ipse, he himself, *ipsa*, she herself, *ipsum*, itself; and *iste*, *ista*, *istud*, are declined like *ille*; only *ipse*, has *ipsum* in the nom. acc. and voc. sing. neut.

Ipse is often joined to *ego*, *tu*, *sui*; and has in Latin the same force with *self* in English, when joined with a possessive pronoun; as *ego ipse*, I myself.

Hic, hæc, hoc, *this*.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. hic,	hæc,	hoc,	N. hi,	hæ,	hæc,
G. hujus,			G. horum,	harum,	horum,
D. huic,			D. his,		
A. hunc,	hanc,	hoc,	A. hos,	has,	hæc,
V. hic,	hæc,	hoc,	V. hi,	hæ,	hæc,
A. hoc,	hac,	hoc.	A. his,		

Is, ea, id; *he, she, it; or that*.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. is,	ea,	id,	N. ii,	eæ,	ea,
G. ejus,			G. eorum,	eârûm,	eôrûm,
D. ei,			D. iis, or eis,		
A. eum,	eam,	id,	A. eos,	eas,	ea,
V. ———	———	———	V. ———	———	———
A. eo,	eâ,	eo.	A. iis, or eis		

Quis, quæ, quod or *quid*? which, what? Or *quis*? who? or what man? *quæ*? who? or what woman? *quod* or *quid*? what? which thing? or what thing? thus,

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. quis,	quæ,	qu. d or quid,	N. qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. cujus,			G. quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
D. cui,			D. quibus,	or quibus,	
A. quem,	quam,	quod or quid,	A. quos,	quas,	quæ,
V. ———	———	———	V. ———	———	———
A. quo,	quâ,	quo.	A. quibus,	or quibus.	

* In those cases where the word is not repeated, it is *the same in all genders*, both in the pronouns and adjectives.

Qui, quæ, quod, who, which, that; Or *vir qui*, the man *who* or *that*; *fœmina quæ*, the woman *who* or *that*; *negotium quod*, the thing *which* or *that*: genit. *vir cujus*, the man *whose* or *of whom*; *mulier cujus*, the woman *whose* or *of whom*; *negotium cujus*, the thing *of which*, seldom *whose*, &c. thus,

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. qui,	quæ,	quod,	N. qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G. —	cujus,	—	G. quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
D. —	cui,	—	D. —	queis, or quibus,	—
A. quem,	quam,	quod,	A. quos,	quas,	quæ,
V. —	—	—	V. —	—	—
A. quo,	quâ,	quo.	A. —	queis, or quibus.	—

The other pronouns are derivatives, coming from *ego*, *tu*, and *sui*. *Meus*, my or mine; *tuis*, thy or thine; *suis*, his own, her own, its own, their own; are declined like *bonus*, -a, -um; and *noster*, our; *vester*, your; like *pulcher*, -chra, -chrum, of the first and second declension; *noster*, -tra, -trum.

Nostras, of our country; *vestras*, of your country; *cujas*, of what or which country; are declined like *felix*, of the third declension: gen. *nostrâti*s, dat. *nostrâti*, &c.

Pronouns as well as nouns, that signify things which cannot be addressed or called upon, want the vocative.

Meus has *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the voc. sing. masc.

The relative *qui* has frequently *quæ* in the ablative, and that, which is remarkable, in all genders and numbers.

Qui is sometimes used for *quis*: and instead of *cujus*, the gen. of *quis*, we find an adjective pronoun, *cujus*, -a, -um.

Simple pronouns, with respect to their significations, are divided into the following classes:

1. *Demonstratives*, which point out any person or thing present, or as if present: *Ego*, *tu*, *hic*, *iste*, and sometimes *ille*, *is*, *ipse*.

2. *Relatives*, which refer to something going before: *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *qui*.

3. *Possessives*, which signify possession: *meus*, *tuis*, *suis*, *noster*, *vester*.

4. *Patritals* or *Genitiles*, which signify one's country: *nostras*, *vestras*, *cujas*.

5. *Interrogatives*, by which we ask a question: *quis*? *cujas*? When they do not ask a question, they are called *Indefinites*, like other words of the same nature.

6. *Reciprocals*, which again call back or represent the same object to the mind: *visi* and *suis*.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are compounded variously:

1. With other pronouns; as, *isthic*, *isthæc*, *isthuc*, *isthæc*, or *istuc*. Acc. *Isthunc*, *isthanc*, *isthoc*, or *isthuc*. Abl. *Isthoc*, *isthuc*, *isthoc*. Nom. and acc. pl. r. neut. *isthæc*, of *iste* and *hic*. So *illie*, of *illa* and *hic*.

2. With some other parts of speech ; as, *hujusmodi, ejusmodi, &c. mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, quocum, or quicum, and quibuscum : eccum, eccam ; eccos, eccas, and sometimes ecca in the nom. sing. of ecce and is. So ellum, of ecce and ille.*

3. With some syllable added ; as, *tute of tu and te, used only in the nom. egomet, tütemet, suimet, through all the cases, thus, meimet, tutmet, &c. of ego, tu, sui, and met. Instead of tumet in the nom. we say, tütmet : Hiccine, haccine, &c. in all the cases that end in c : of hic and cine : Medpte, tüdpte, sudpte, nosträpte, vesträpte, in the ablat. fem. and sometimes meopte, tuopte, &c. of meus, &c. and pte : hicce, haccce, hocce ; hujusce, hisce, hosce ; of hic and ce : whence hujuscemödi, ejuscemödi, cujuscemödi. So, IDEM, the same, compounded of is and dem, which is thus declined :*

Singular.

N. idem,	eädem,	ïdem,
G.	ejudem,	
D.	eidem,	
A. eundem,	eandem,	ïdem,
V. idem,	eädem,	ïdem,
A. eödem,	eädem,	eödem.

Plural.

N. iudem,	eädem,	eädem,
G. eorundem,	earundem,	eorundem,
D.	eisdem, or iisdem,	
A. eosdem,	easdem,	eädem,
V. iudem,	eädem,	eädem,
A.	eisdem, or iisdem.	

The pronouns which we find most frequently compounded, are *quis* and *qui*.

Quis in composition is sometimes the first, sometimes the last, and sometimes likewise the middle part of the word compounded ; but *qui* is always the first.

1. The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put first, are *quisnam*, who ? *quispiam*, *quisquam*, any one ; *quisque*, every one ; *quisquis*, whosoever ; which are thus declined :

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.
Quisnam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam ;	cujusnam ;	cuinam ;
Quispiam, quæpiam, quodpiam or quidpiam ;	cujuspiam ;	cuipiam ;
Quisquam, quæquam, quodquam or quidquam ;	cujusquam ;	cuiquam ;
Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque ;	cujusque ;	cuique ;
Quisquis, ——— quidquid or quicquid ;	cujusquis ;	cuicui.

And so in the other cases according to the simple *quis*. But *quisquis* has not the fem. at all, and the neuter only in the nominative and accusative. *Quisquam* has also *quicquam* for *quidquam* ; accusative, *quemquam*, without the feminine. The plural is scarcely used.

2. The compounds of *quis*, in which *quis* is put last, have *qua* in the nom. sing. fem. ; and in the nominative and accusative plur. neut. as, *aliquis*, some ; *ecquis*, who ? of *et quis* ; also, *nequis*, *siquis*, *nunquid* ;

which for the most part are read separately; thus, *ne quis, si quis, num quis*. They are thus declined.

<i>Nom.</i>				<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>
<i>Aliquis,</i>	<i>aliqua,</i>	<i>aliquod</i>	<i>or aliquid;</i>	<i>alicujus;</i>	<i>alicui;</i>
<i>Ecquis, ecqua</i>	<i>or ecqua,</i>	<i>ecquod</i>	<i>or ecquid;</i>	<i>eccujus;</i>	<i>eccui;</i>
<i>Si quis,</i>	<i>si qua,</i>	<i>si quod</i>	<i>or si quid;</i>	<i>si cujus;</i>	<i>si cui;</i>
<i>Ne quis,</i>	<i>ne qua,</i>	<i>ne quod</i>	<i>or ne quid;</i>	<i>ne cujus;</i>	<i>ne cui;</i>
<i>Num quis,</i>	<i>num qua,</i>	<i>num quod</i>	<i>or num quid;</i>	<i>num cujus;</i>	<i>num cui.</i>

3. The compounds which have *quis* in the middle, are, *ecquisnam*, who? *unusquisque*, gen. *uniuscujusque*, every one.² The former is used only in the nom. sing. and the latter wants the plural.

4. The compounds of *qui* are *quicunque*, whosoever; *quidam*, some; *quilibet, quivis*, any one, whom you please; which are thus declined

<i>Nom.</i>			<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>
<i>Quicunque,</i>	<i>quæcunque,</i>	<i>quodcunque;</i>	<i>cujuscunque;</i>	<i>cuiuscunque;</i>
<i>Quidam,</i>	<i>quædam,</i>	<i>quoddam</i>	<i>or quiddam;</i>	<i>cujusdam;</i>
<i>Quilibet,</i>	<i>quælibet,</i>	<i>quodlibet</i>	<i>or quidlibet;</i>	<i>cujuslibet;</i>
<i>Quivis,</i>	<i>quævis,</i>	<i>quodvis</i>	<i>or quidvis;</i>	<i>cujusvis;</i>
				<i>cuivis.</i>

Obs. 1. All these compounds have seldom or never *queis*, but *quibus*, in their dat. and abl. plur.; thus, *aliquibus*, &c.

Obs. 2. *Quis*, and its compounds, in comic writers, have sometimes *quis* in the feminine gender.

Obs. 3. *Quidam* has *quendam*, *quandam*, *quoddam* or *quiddam*, in the acc. sing. and *quorundam*, *quarundam*, *quorundam*, in the genitive plural, *n* being put instead of *m*, for the better sound.

Obs. 4. *Quod*, with its compounds, *aliquod*, *quodvis*, *quoddam*, &c. are used, when they agree with a substantive in the same case; *quid*, with its compounds, *aliquid*, *quidvis*, &c. for the most part have either no substantive expressed, or govern one in the genitive. For this reason, they are by some reckoned substantives.

Obs. 5. *Aliquis* and *Quidam* may be thus distinguished; the former denotes a person or thing *indeterminately*; the latter, *determinately*.

Obs. 6. *Uter* refers to two, and is therefore joined to comparatives.

Obs. 7. *Quis* may refer to many, and is therefore joined with superlatives.

Obs. 8. *Hic* and *Ille* are often found to refer to two words going before them. *Hic* usually to the latter; *Ille* to the former.

Obs. 9. As demonstratives, *Hic* refers to the person nearest to me; *Iste* to the person nearest to you; *Ille* to any intermediate person.

Obs. 10. *Ille* denotes honour; *Iste*, contempt; as, *ille vir*; *iste homo*.

Obs. 11. *Tuis* is used when we speak to one; as, *Summe, Coriolâne, in tuis castris captiva an mater?* *Vester*, when we speak to more than one; as, *Cives, miseremini celi vestri*.

Obs. 12. *Alter* is in general applied to one of two; *Alius* to one of many.

VERB.*

A verb is a word which expresses what is affirmed of things, as, The boy *reads*. The sun *shines*. The man *loves*.

Or, A verb is that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

Verbs, with respect to their signification, are divided into three different classes, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*; because we consider things either as acting, or being acted upon; or as neither acting, nor being acted upon; but simply existing, or existing in a certain state or condition, as in a state of motion or rest; &c.

1. An *Active* verb expresses an action, and necessarily supposes an agent, and an object acted upon; as, *amāre*, to love; *amo te*, I love thee.

2. A verb *Passive* expresses a passion or suffering, or the receiving of an action; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent, by which it is acted upon; as, *amāri*, to be loved; *tu amāris a me*, thou art loved by me.

3. A *Neuter* verb properly expresses neither action nor passion, but simply the being, state, or condition of things; as, *dormio*, I sleep; *sedeo*, I sit.

The verb is also called *Transitive*, when the action *passes over* to the object, or has an effect on some other thing; as, *scribo lītēras*, I write letters: but when the action is confined within the agent, and *passes not over* to any object, it is called *Intransitive*; as, *ambulo*, I walk; *curro*, I run; which are likewise called *Neuter* verbs. Many verbs in Latin and English are used both in a transitive and in an intransitive or neuter sense; as, *sistere*, to stop; *incipere*, to begin; *durare*, to endure, or to harden, &c.

* It is called a *Verb* or *Word* by way of eminence, because it is the most essential word in a sentence, without which the other parts of speech can form no complete sense. Thus, *the diligent boy reads his lesson with care*, is a perfect sentence; but if we take away the affirmation, or the word *reads*, it is rendered imperfect, or rather becomes no sentence at all; thus, *the diligent boy his lesson with care*.

A verb therefore may be thus distinguished from any other part of speech: Whatever word expresses an affirmation, or assertion, is a verb; or thus, Whatever word, with a substantive noun or pronoun before or after it, makes full sense, is a verb; as, *stones fall*, *I walk*, *walk thou*. *Here fall* and *walk* are verbs, because they contain an affirmation; but when we say, *a long walk*, *a dangerous fall*, there is no affirmation expressed; and the same words *walk* and *fall* become substantives or nouns. We often find likewise in Latin the same word used as a verb, and also as some other part of speech; thus, *amor*, -*oris*, love, a substantive; and *amo*, I am loved, a verb.

Verbs which simply signify *being* are likewise called *Substantive* verbs; as, *esse*, or *existere*, to be, or to exist. The notion of existence is implied in the signification of every verb; thus, *I love*, may be resolved into *I am loving*.

When the meaning of a verb is expressed without any affirmation, or in such a form as to be joined to a substantive noun, partaking thereby of the nature of an adjective, it is called a *Participle*; as, *amans*, loving; *amatus*, loved. But when it has the form of a substantive, it is called a *Gerund*, or a *Supine*; as, *amandum*, loving; *amatum*, to love; *amatu*, to love, or to be loved.

A verb is varied or declined by *Voices*, *Modes*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

There are two voices; the *Active* and *Passive*.

The modes are four; *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

The tenses are five; the *Present*, the *Preter-imperfect*, the *Preter-perfect*, the *Preter-pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

The numbers are two; *Singular* and *Plural*.

The persons are three; *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

1. *Voice* expresses the different circumstances in which we consider an object; whether as acting, or being acted upon. The *Active voice* signifies action; as, *amo*, I love; the *Passive*, suffering, or being the object of an action; as, *amor*, I am loved.

2. *Modes* or *moods* are the various *manners* of expressing the signification of the verb.

The *Indicative* declares or affirms positively; as, *amo*, I love; *amābo*, I shall or will love; or asks a question; as, *an tu amas?* dost thou love?

The *Subjunctive* is usually joined to some other verb, and cannot make a full meaning by itself; as, *si me obsecrēt, redibō*, if he entreat me, I will return. *Ter.*

The *Imperative* commands, exhorts, or entreats; as, *ama*, love thou.

The *Infinitive* simply expresses the signification of the verb, without limiting it to any person or number; as, *amāre*, to love.

3. *Tenses* or *Times* express the time when any thing is supposed to be, to act, or to suffer.

Time in general is divided into *three parts*, the *present*, *past*, and *future*.

Past time is expressed three different ways. When we speak of a thing, which was doing, but not finished at some former time, we use the *Preter-imperfect*, or past time not completed; as, *scribēbam*, I was writing.

When we speak of a thing now finished, we use the *Preter-perfect*, or past time completed; as, *scripsi*, I wrote, or have written.

When we speak of a thing finished at or before some past time, we use the *Preter-pluperfect*, or past time more than completed; as, *scripsēram*, I had written.

Future time is expressed two different ways. A thing may be considered either as simply about to be done, or as actually finished, at some future time; as, *scribam*, I shall write, or, I shall [*then*] be writing; *scripsēro*, I shall have written.

4. *Number* marks *how many* we suppose to be, to ect, or to suffer.

5. *Person* shows to what the meaning of the verb is applied, whether to the person speaking, to the person addressed, or to some other person or thing.

Verbs have two numbers and three persons, to agree with substantive nouns and pronouns in these respects: for a verb properly hath neither numbers nor persons, but certain terminations answering to the person and number of its nominative.

A verb is properly said to be *conjugated*, when all its parts are properly classed, or, as it were, *yoked together*, according to Voice, Mode, Tense, Number, and Person.

THE DIFFERENT CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugation is the regular distribution of the various parts of verbs, according to the different voices, modes, tenses, numbers, and persons.

There are four conjugations of verbs in Latin; distinguished by the vowel preceding *re* of the infinitive mode.

The first conjugation makes *āre* long; as, *Amāre*.

The second conjugation makes *ēre* long; as, *Docēre*.

The third conjugation makes *ēre* short; as, *Legēre*.

The fourth conjugation makes *īre* long; as, *Audīre*.

Except *dāre*, to give, which has *ā* short, and also its compounds; thus *Circumdāre*, to surround; *circumdāmus*, *-dātis*, *-dābam*, *-dābo*, &c.

The different conjugations are likewise distinguished from one another by the different terminations of the following tenses:

CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS.

89

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Con- juga- tion	Singular.			Plural.		
	Persons.			Persons.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
	1. -o,	-as,	-at ;	-amus,	-atis,	-ant.
	2. -eo,	-es,	-et ;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent.
	3. -o,	-is,	-it ;	-imus,	-itis,	-unt.
	4. -io,	-is,	-it .	-imus,	-itis,	-iunt.

Imperfect.

1. -abam,	-abas,	-abat ;	-abāmus,	-abatis,	-abant.
2. -ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat ;	-ebāmus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
3. -ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat ;	-ēbāmus,	-ēbatis,	-ēbant.
4. -iebam,	-iebas,	-iebat ;	-iebāmus,	-iebatis,	-iebant.

Future.

1. -abo,	-abis,	-abit ;	-abīmus,	-abitis,	-abunt.
2. -ēbo,	-ēbis,	-ēbit ;	-ēbīmus,	-ēbitis,	-ēbunt.
3. -am,	-as,	-et ;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent.
4. -iam,	-ies,	-iet ;	-iēmus,	-ietis,	-ient.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

1. -em,	-es,	-et ;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent.
2. -eam,	-eas,	-eat ;	-eamus,	-eatis,	-eant.
3. -am,	-as,	-at ;	-amus,	-atis,	-ant.
4. -iam,	-ias,	-iat ;	-iāmus,	-iatis,	-iant.

Imperfect.

1. -ārem,	-āres,	-āret ;	-ārēmus,	-arētis,	-ārent.
2. -ērem,	-ēres,	-ēret ;	-ērēmus,	-erētis,	-ērent.
3. -ērem,	-ēres,	-ēret ;	-ērēmus,	-erētis,	-ērent.
4. -īrem,	-īres,	-īret ;	-irēmus,	-irētis,	-īrent.

Imperative Mode.

	2.	3.	2.	3.
1.	-a or -āto,	-āto ;	-ite or -ātōte,	-anto.
2.	-e or -ēto,	-ēto ;	-ite or -ētōte,	-ento.
3.	-e or -ito,	-ito ;	-ite or -itōte,	-unto.
4.	-i or -īto,	-īto ;	-ite or -itōte,	-iunto.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

1. -or,	-aris or -are,	-atur ;	-amur,	-amini,	-antur
2. -eor,	-eris or -ere,	-etur ;	-emur,	-emini,	-entur
3. -or,	-eris or -ere,	-itur ;	-imur,	-imini,	-untur.
4. -ior,	-iris or -ire,	-itur ;	-imur,	-imini,	-iuntur

CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS.

Imperfect.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. -abar, -abaris or -abare, | -abatur; | -abāmur, | -abāmini, | -abantur. |
| 2. -ēbar, -ēbaris or -ēbare, | -ēbatur; | -ēbāmur, | -ēbāmini, | -ēbantur. |
| 3. -ibar, -ibaris or -ibare, | -ibatur; | -ibāmur, | -ibāmini, | -ibantur. |
| 4. -iebar, -iebaris or -iebare, | -iebatur; | -iebāmur, | -iebāmini, | -iebantur. |

Future.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. -abor, -abēris or -abēre, | -abītur; | -abīmur, | -abīmini, | -abuuntur. |
| 2. -ēbor, -ēbēris or -ēbēre, | -ebītur; | -ebīmur, | -ebīmini, | -ebuntur. |
| 3. -ar, -ēris or -ēre, | -ētur; | -emur, | -ēmini, | -entur. |
| 4. -iar, -iēris or -iēre, | -iētur; | -iemur, | -iēmini, | -ientur. |

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. -er, -ēris or -ēre, | -ētur; | -emur, | -ēmini, | -entur. |
| 2. -ear, -earis or -eāre, | -eatur; | -eamur, | -eamini, | -eantur. |
| 3. -ar, -āris or -āre, | -atur; | -amur, | -āmini, | -antur. |
| 4. -iar, -iāris or -iāre, | -iatur; | -iamur, | -iāmini, | -iantur. |

Imperfect.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. -arer, -arēris or -arēre, | -arētur; | -arēmur, | -arēmini, | -arentur. |
| 2. -ērer, -ērēris or -ērēre, | -erētur; | -erēmur, | -erēmini, | -erentur. |
| 3. -irer, -irēris or -irēre, | -irētur; | -irēmur, | -irēmini, | -irentur. |
| 4. -irer, -irēris or -irēre, | -irētur; | -irēmur, | -irēmini, | -irentur. |

Imperative Mode.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 2. | 3. | 2. | 3. |
| 1. -are or -ator, | -ator; | -āmini, | -antor. |
| 2. -ēre or -ētor, | -ētor; | -ēmini, | -entor. |
| 3. -ire or -itor, | -itor; | -imini, | -untor. |
| 4. -ire or -itor, | -itor; | -imīni, | -iuntor. |

Observe. Verbs in *io* of the third conjugation have *iunt* in the third person plur. of the present indic. active, and *iuntur* in the passive; and so in the imperative, *iunto* and *iuntor*. In the imperfect and future of the indicative they have always the terminations of the fourth conjugation, *iebam* and *iam*; *iebar* and *iar*, &c.

The terminations of the other tenses are the same through all the Conjugations. Thus,

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

- | Singular. | | | Plural. | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 1. | 2. | 3. |
| Perf. -i, | -isti, | -it; | -imus, | -istis, | -erunt or -ere |
| Plu. -ēram, | -ēras, | -ērat; | -ērāmus, | -ērātis, | -ērant. |

Subjunctive Mode.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Perf. -erim, | -ēris, | -ērit, | -erimus, | -ēritis, | -erint. |
| Plu. -issem, | -issem, | -isset; | -issemus, | -issetis, | -issent. |
| Fut. -ero, | -ēris, | -ērit; | -erimus, | -ēritis, | -erint. |

These Tenses, in the Passive Voice, are formed by the Participle Perfect, and the auxiliary verb *sum*, which is also used to express the Future of the Infinitive Active.

SUM is an irregular verb, and thus conjugated :

Pres. Indic. Pres. Inf. Perf. Indic.
Sum, esse, fui. To be.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *am.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Person. 1	Sum, <i>I am.</i>	Sūmus, <i>We are,</i>
2	Es, <i>Thou art, or you are,</i>	Estis, <i>Ye or you are,</i>
3	Est, <i>He is ;</i>	Sunt, <i>They are.</i>

IMPERFECT. *was.*

1. Eram, <i>I was,</i>	Erāmus, <i>We were,</i>
2. Eras, <i>Thou wast, or you were,</i>	Erātis, <i>Ye or you were,</i>
3. Erat, <i>He was ;</i>	Erant, <i>They were.</i>

PERFECT. *have been or was.*

1. Fui, <i>I have been,</i>	Fuīmus, <i>We have been,</i>
2. Fuisti, <i>Thou hast been,</i>	Fuistis, <i>Ye have been.</i>
3. Fuit, <i>He has been ;</i>	Fuērunt, or -ēre, <i>They have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *had been.*

1. Fuēram, <i>I had been,</i>	Fuerāmus, <i>We had been,</i>
2. Fuēras, <i>Thou hadst been,</i>	Fuerātis, <i>Ye had been,</i>
3. Fuērat, <i>He had been ;</i>	Fuērant, <i>They had been.</i>

FUTURE. *shall or will.**

1. Ero, <i>I shall be,</i>	Erīmus, <i>We shall be,</i>
2. Eris, <i>Thou wilt be,</i>	Erītis, <i>Ye will be,</i>
3. Erit, <i>He will be ;</i>	Erunt, <i>They will be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may or can.*

1. Sim, <i>I may be,</i>	Simus, <i>We may be,</i>
2. Sis, <i>Thou mayest be,</i>	Sitis, <i>Ye may be,</i>
3. Sit, <i>He may be ;</i>	Sint, <i>They may be.</i>

* *Shall* and *will* are always employed to express future time.

Will, in the first person singular and plural, promises or threatens ; in the second and third persons, only foretells : *shall*, on the contrary, in the first person, simply foretells ; in the second and third persons, promises, commands, or threatens. But the contrary of this holds, when we ask a question ; thus, " *I shall go* " " *you will go* ; " express event only ; but " *will you go ?* " imports intention ; and " *shall I go ?* " refers to the will of another.

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Essem, <i>I might be,</i> | Essēmus, <i>We might be,</i> |
| 2. Esses, <i>Thou mightest be,</i> | Essētis, <i>Ye might be,</i> |
| 3. Esset <i>He might be ;</i> | Essent, <i>They might be.</i> |

PERFECT. *may have.*

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Fuërim, <i>I may have been,</i> | Fuerīmus, <i>We may have been,</i> |
| 2. Fuëris, <i>Thou mayest have been,</i> | Fuerītis, <i>Ye may have been.</i> |
| 3. Fuërit, <i>He may have been ;</i> | Fuërint, <i>They may have been.</i> |

PLUPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should have ; or had.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Fuissem, <i>I might have been,</i> | Fuissēmus, <i>We might have been,</i> |
| 2. Fuisses, <i>Thou mightest have</i> | Fuissētis, <i>Ye might have been,</i> |
| | <i>been,</i> |
| 3. Fuisset, <i>He might have been ;</i> | Fuissent, <i>They might have been.</i> |

FUTURE. *shall have.*

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Fuëro, <i>I shall have been,</i> | Fuerīmus, <i>We shall have been,</i> |
| 2. Fuëris, <i>Thou wilt have been,</i> | Fuerītis, <i>Ye will have been,</i> |
| 3. Fuërit, <i>He will have been ;</i> | Fuërint, <i>They will have been.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MODE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 2. Es or esto, <i>Be thou,</i> | Este or estôte, <i>Be ye, or be you</i> |
| 3. Esto, <i>Let him be ;</i> | Sunto, <i>Let them be.</i> |

INFINITIVE MODE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| PRES. Esse, | <i>To be.</i> |
| PERF. Fuisse, | <i>To have been.</i> |
| FUT. Esse futūrus, -a, -um, | <i>To be about to be.</i> |
| Fuisse futūrus, -a, -um, | <i>To have been about to be.</i> |

PARTICIPLE.

FUTURE. Futūrus, -a, um, *About to be.*

Obs. 1. The personal pronouns, which in English are, for the most part, added to the verb, in Latin are commonly understood ; because the several persons are sufficiently distinguished from one another by the different terminations of the verb, though the persons themselves be not expressed. The learner, however, at first may be accustomed to join them with the verb ; thus, *ego sum*, I am ; *tu es*, thou art, or you are ; *ille est*, he is ; *nos sumus*, we are ; &c. So *ego amo*, I love ; *tu amas*, thou lovest, or you love ; *ille amat*, he loveth or loves ; *nos amamus*, we love ; &c.

Obs. 2. In the second person singular in English, we commonly use the plural form, except in solemn discourse ; as, *tu es*, thou art, or *much oftener*, you are ; *tu eras*, thou wast, or you were ; *tu sis*, thou mayest be, or you may be ; &c. So, *tu amas*, thou lovest, or you love ; *tu amabas*, thou lovedst, or you loved ; &c.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	
Amo,	amāre,	amāvi,	amātum.	<i>To love.</i>

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *love, do love, or am loving.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-o, <i>I love,</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Am-āmus, <i>We love,</i>
Am-as, <i>Thou lovest,</i>	Am-ātis, <i>Ye or you love.</i>
Am-at, <i>He loves ;</i>	Am-ant, <i>They love.</i>

IMPERFECT. *was.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-ābam,	<i>I was loving,</i>
Am-ābas,	<i>Thou wast loving,</i>
Am-ābat,	<i>He was loving ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-abāmus,	<i>We were loving,</i>
Am-abātis,	<i>Ye or you were loving,</i>
Am-ābant,	<i>They were loving.</i>

PERFECT. *have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-āvi,	<i>I have loved,</i>
Am-avisti,	<i>Thou hast loved,</i>
Am-āvit,	<i>He has loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-avimus,	<i>We have loved,</i>
Am-avistis,	<i>Ye or you have loved,</i>
Am-avērunt or -avēre,	<i>They have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *had.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-avēram,	<i>I had loved,</i>
Am-avēras,	<i>Thou hadst loved,</i>
Am-avērat,	<i>He had loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-averāmus,	<i>We had loved,</i>
Am-averātis,	<i>Ye or you had loved.</i>
Am-avērant,	<i>They had loved.</i>

FUTURE. *shall or will.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-ābo,	<i>I shall love,</i>
Am-ābis,	<i>Thou wilt love,</i>
Am-ābit,	<i>He will love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-abimus,	<i>We shall love,</i>
Am-abītis,	<i>Ye or you will love,</i>
Am-ābunt,	<i>They will love.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may or can.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-em,	<i>I may love,</i>
Am-es,	<i>Thou mayest love,</i>
Am-et,	<i>He may love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-ēmus,	<i>We may love,</i>
Am-ētis,	<i>Ye or you may love,</i>
Am-ent,	<i>They may love.</i>

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-ārem,	<i>I might love,</i>
Am-āres,	<i>Thou mightest love,</i>
Am-āret,	<i>He might love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-arēmus,	<i>We might love,</i>
Am-arētis,	<i>Ye or you might love,</i>
Am-arent,	<i>They might love.</i>

PERFECT. *may have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-avērim,	<i>I may have loved,</i>
Am-avēris,	<i>Thou mayest have loved,</i>
Am-avērit,	<i>He may have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-averīmus,	<i>We may have loved,</i>
Am-averītis,	<i>Ye or you may have loved,</i>
Am-avērint.	<i>They may have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *might have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-avissem,	<i>I might have loved,</i>
Am-avisses,	<i>Thou mightest have loved,</i>
Am-avisset,	<i>He might have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-avissēmus,	<i>We might have loved,</i>
Am-avissētis,	<i>Ye or you might have loved,</i>
Am-avissent,	<i>They might have loved.</i>

FUTURE. *shall have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-avēro,	<i>I shall have loved,</i>
Am-avēris,	<i>Thou wilt have loved,</i>
Am-avērit,	<i>He will have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-averīmus,	<i>We shall have loved,</i>
Am-averītis,	<i>Ye or you will have loved,</i>
Am-avērint,	<i>They will have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Am-a or am-āto,	<i>Love thou, or do thou love,</i>
3. Am-āto,	<i>Let him love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Am-āte or am-atōte,	<i>Love ye, or do ye love,</i>
3. Am-anto,*	<i>Let them love.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>PRES.</i> Am-āre,	<i>To love.</i>
<i>PERF.</i> Am-avisse,	<i>To have loved.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Esse amatūrus, -a, -um,	<i>To be about to love.</i>
Fuisse amatūrus, -a -um,	<i>To have been about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PRES.</i> Am-ans,	<i>Loving.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Am-atūrus, -a, -um,	<i>About to love.</i>

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i> Am-andum,	<i>Loving.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Am-andi,	<i>Of loving,</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Am-ando,	<i>To loving,</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Am-andum,	<i>Loving,</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Am-ando,	<i>With loving.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Former.</i> Am-ātum,	<i>To love.</i>
<i>Latter.</i> Am-ātu,	<i>To love, or to be loved.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	amo	amem	ama	amāre	amans
<i>Imperf.</i>	amābam	amārem			
<i>Perf.</i>	amāvī	amavērim		amavisse	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	amavēram	amavissem			
<i>Fut.</i>	amābo	amavēro		esse or fuisse amatūrus	amatūrus

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
Amor,	amāri,	amātus.	<i>To be loved.</i>

* The form of the present subjunctive is often used for the imperative in the first and third person ; as, *amēmus*, let us love : *ament*, let them love.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *am.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-or,	<i>I am loved,</i>
Am-āris or -āre.	<i>Thou art loved,</i>
Am-ātur,	<i>He is loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-āmur,	<i>We are loved,</i>
Am-amīni,	<i>Ye or you are loved,</i>
Am-antur,	<i>They are loved.</i>

IMPERFECT. *was.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-ābar,	<i>I was loved,</i>
Am-abāris or -abāre,	<i>Thou wast loved,</i>
Am-abātur,	<i>He was loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-abāmur,	<i>We were loved,</i>
Am-abamīni,	<i>Ye or you were loved.</i>
Am-abantur,	<i>They were loved.</i>

PERFECT. *have been, was, or am.*

<i>Sing.</i> Amātus sum or fui,	<i>I have been loved,</i>
Amātus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been loved,</i>
Amātus est or fuit,	<i>He has been loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Amāti sumus or fuimus,	<i>We have been loved,</i>
Amāti estis or fuistis,	<i>Ye or you have been loved,</i>
Amāti sunt or fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They have been loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *had been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Amātus eram or fuēram,	<i>I had been loved,</i>
Amātus eras or fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been loved,</i>
Amātus erat or fuērat,	<i>He had been loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Amāti erāmus or fuerāmus,	<i>We had been loved,</i>
Amāti erātis or fuerātis,	<i>Ye or you had been loved,</i>
* Amāti erant or fuērant,	<i>They had been loved.</i>

FUTURE. *shall or will be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-ābor,	<i>I shall be loved,</i>
Am-abēris or -abēre,	<i>Thou wilt be loved,</i>
Am-abitur,	<i>He will be loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-abīmur,	<i>We shall be loved,</i>
Am-abimīni,	<i>Ye or you will be loved.</i>
Am-abuntur,	<i>They will be loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may, or can be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-er,	<i>I may be loved,</i>
Am-eris or -ère,	<i>Thou mayest be loved,</i>
Am-etur,	<i>He may be loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-ëmur,	<i>We may be loved,</i>
Am-ëmini,	<i>Ye or you may be loved,</i>
Am-entur,	<i>They may be loved.</i>

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Am-ärer,	<i>I might be loved,</i>
Am-arëris or -arëre,	<i>Thou mightest be loved,</i>
Am-arëtur,	<i>He might be loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Am-arëmur,	<i>We might be loved,</i>
Am-aremini,	<i>Ye or you might be loved,</i>
Am-arentur,	<i>They might be loved.</i>

PERFECT. *may have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Amätus sim or fuërim,	<i>I may have been loved,</i>
Amätus sis or fuëris,	<i>Thou mayest have been loved,</i>
Amätus sit or fuërit,	<i>He may have been loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Amäti simus or fuerimus,	<i>We may have been loved,</i>
Amäti sitis or fueritis,	<i>Ye or you may have been loved.</i>
Amäti sint or fuërint,	<i>They may have been loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should have been.*

<i>S.</i> Amätus essem or fuisset,	<i>I might have been loved,</i>
Amätus esses or fuisses,	<i>Thou mightest have been loved,</i>
Amätus esset or fuisset,	<i>He might have been loved ;</i>
<i>P.</i> Amäti essëmus or fuissëmus,	<i>We might have been loved,</i>
Amäti essëtis or fuissëtis,	<i>Ye or you might have been loved,</i>
Amäti essent or fuissent,	<i>They might have been loved.</i>

FUTURE. *shall have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Amätus fuëro,	<i>I shall have been loved,</i>
Amätus fuëris,	<i>Thou wilt have been loved,</i>
Amätus fuërit,	<i>He will have been loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Amäti fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been loved,</i>
Amäti fueritis,	<i>Ye or you will have been loved,</i>
Amäti fuërint,	<i>They will have been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Am-äre or am-ätor,	<i>Be thou loved,</i>
3. Am-ätor,	<i>Let him be loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Am-amini,	<i>Be ye loved,</i>
3. Am-antor,	<i>Let them be loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES. Am-īri, *To be loved.*
 PERF. Esse or fuisse amātus, -a, -um, *To have been loved.*
 FUT. Amātum iri, *To be about to be loved*

PARTICIPLES.

PERF. Am-ātus, -a, -um, *Loved.*
 FUT. Am-andus, -a, um, *To be loved.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	amōr	amēr	amāre	amāri	
<i>Imperf.</i>	amābar	amārer			
<i>Perf.</i>	amātus	amātus sim		esse or fuisse	amātus
	sum or fui	or fuērim		amātus	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	amātus	amātus			
	eram or	essen or			
	fuēram	fuissem			
<i>Fut.</i>	amābor	amātus fuē-		amātum iri	amandus
		ro			

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Pres. Ind. *Pres. Inf.* *Perf. Ind.* *Supine.*
 Dōcēo, dōcēre, dōcui, doctum. *To teach.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *teach, do teach, or am teaching.*

Sing. Doc-ēo,
 Doc-es,
 Doc-et,
Plur. Doc-ēmus,
 Doc-ētis,
 Doc-ent,
I teach,
Thou teachest, or you teach
He teaches ;
We teach,
Ye or you teach,
They teach.

IMPERFECT. *was.*

Sing. Doc-ēbam,
 Doc-ēbas,
 Doc-ēbat,
Plur. Doc-ebāmus,
 Doc-ebātis,
 Doc-ēbant,
I was teaching,
Thou wast teaching,
He was teaching ;
We were teaching,
Ye or you were teaching,
They were teaching.

PERFECT. *have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-ui,	<i>I have taught,</i>
Doc-uisti,	<i>Thou hast taught,</i>
Doc-uit,	<i>He has taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-uimus,	<i>We have taught,</i>
Doc-uistis,	<i>Ye or you have taught,</i>
Doc-uērunt or -uēre,	<i>They have taught.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *had.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-uēram,	<i>I had taught,</i>
Doc-uēras,	<i>Thou hadst taught,</i>
Doc-uērat,	<i>He had taught ,</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-uērāmus,	<i>We had taught,</i>
Doc-uērātis,	<i>Ye or you had taught,</i>
Doc-uērant,	<i>They had taught.</i>

FUTURE. *shall or will.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-ēbo,	<i>I shall teach,</i>
Doc-ēbis,	<i>Thou wilt teach,</i>
Doc-ēbit,	<i>He will teach ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-ebīmus,	<i>We shall teach,</i>
Doc-ebītis,	<i>Ye or you will teach,</i>
Doc-ēbunt,	<i>They will teach.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may or can.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-eam,	<i>I may teach,</i>
Doc-eas,	<i>Thou mayest teach,</i>
Doc-eat,	<i>He may teach ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-eāmus,	<i>We may teach,</i>
Doc-eātis,	<i>Ye or you may teach,</i>
Doc-eant,	<i>They may teach.</i>

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-ērem,	<i>I might teach,</i>
Doc-ēres,	<i>Thou mightest teach,</i>
Doc-ēret,	<i>He might teach ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-erēmus,	<i>We might teach,</i>
Doc-erētis,	<i>Ye or you might teach,</i>
Doc-ērent,	<i>They might teach.</i>

PERFECT. *may have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-uërim,	<i>I may have taught,</i>
Doc-uëris,	<i>Thou mayest have taught,</i>
Doc-uërit,	<i>He may have taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-uërimus,	<i>We may have taught,</i>
Doc-uëritis,	<i>Ye or you may have taught,</i>
Doc-uërint,	<i>They may have taught.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-uissēm,	<i>I might have taught,</i>
Doc-uisses,	<i>Thou mightest have taught,</i>
Doc-uisset,	<i>He might have taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-uissēmus,	<i>We might have taught,</i>
Doc-uissētis,	<i>Ye or you might have taught,</i>
Doc-uissent,	<i>They might have taught.</i>

FUTURE. *shall have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-uëro,	<i>I shall have taught,</i>
Doc-uëris,	<i>Thou wilt have taught,</i>
Doc-uërit,	<i>He will have taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-uërimus,	<i>We shall have taught,</i>
Doc-uëritis,	<i>Ye or you will have taught,</i>
Doc-uërint,	<i>They will have taught.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Doc-e or doc-ëto,	<i>Teach thou,</i>
3. Doc-ëto,	<i>Let him teach ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Doc-ête or doc-etôte,	<i>Teach ye or you,</i>
3. Doc-ento,	<i>Let them teach.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>PRES.</i> Doc-ëre,	<i>To teach.</i>
<i>PERF.</i> Doc-uisse,	<i>To have taught.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Esse doc-tûrus, -a, -um,	<i>To be about to teach.</i>
Fuisse doc-tûrus, -a, -um,	<i>To have been about to teach.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PRES.</i> Doc-ens,	<i>Teaching.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Doc-tûrus, -a, -um,	<i>About to teach.</i>

GERUNDS

<i>Nom.</i> Doc-endum,	<i>Teaching,</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Doc-endi,	<i>Of teaching,</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Doc-endo,	<i>To teaching,</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Doc-endum,	<i>Teaching,</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Doc-endo,	<i>With teaching.</i>

SUPINES.

Former. Doc-tum,

To teach.

Latter. Doc-tu,

To teach, or to be taught.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	doceo	doceam	doce	docēre	docens
<i>Imperf.</i>	docēbam	docērem			
<i>Perf.</i>	docui	docuērim		docuisse	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	docuēram	docuissē			
<i>Fut.</i>	docēbo	docuēro		esse or fuisse	doctūrus
				doctūrus	

PASSIVE VOICE.

Pres. Indic.

Dōcēor,

Pres. Inf.

dōcēri,

*Perf. Part.*doctus. *To be taught.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *am.*

Sing Doc-ēor,
 Doc-ēris or doc-ēre,
 Doc-ētur,
Plur. Doc-ēmur,
 Doc-emini,
 Doc-entur,

I am taught,
Thou art taught,
He is taught;
We are taught,
Ye or you are taught,
They are taught.

IMPERFECT. *was.*

Sing. Doc-ēbar,
 Doc-ebāris or doc-ebāre,
 Doc-ebātur,
Plur. Doc-ebāmur,
 Doc-ebamini,
 Doc-ebantur,

I was taught,
Thou wast taught,
He was taught;
We were taught,
Ye or you were taught,
They were taught.

PERFECT. *have been, was, or am.*

Sing Doctus sum or fui,
 Doctus es or fuisti,
 Doctus est or fuit,
Plur. Docti sumus or fuimus,
 Docti estis or fuistis,
 Docti sunt or fuerunt or fuere,

I have been taught,
Thou hast been taught,
He has been taught;
We have been taught,
Ye or you have been taught,
They have been taught.

PLUPERFECT. *had been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doctus eram or fuëram,	<i>I had been taught,</i>
Doctus eras or fuëras,	<i>Thou hadst been taught,</i>
Doctus erat or fuërat,	<i>He had been taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Docti erämus or fuerämus,	<i>We had been taught,</i>
Docti erätis or fuerätis,	<i>Ye or you had been taught ;</i>
Docti erant or fuërant,	<i>They had been taught.</i>

FUTURE. *shall, or will be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-ëbor,	<i>I shall be taught,</i>
Doc-ebëris or -ebëre,	<i>Thou wilt be taught,</i>
Doc-ebitur,	<i>He will be taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-ëbimur,	<i>We shall be taught,</i>
Doc-ebimini,	<i>Ye or you will be taught,</i>
Doc-ebuntur,	<i>They will be taught.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may, or can be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-ear,	<i>I may be taught,</i>
Doc-eäris or -eäre,	<i>Thou mayest be taught,</i>
Doc-eätur,	<i>He may be taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-eämur,	<i>We may be taught,</i>
Doc-eamini,	<i>Ye or you may be taught,</i>
Doc-eantur,	<i>They may be taught.</i>

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doc-ërer,	<i>I might be taught,</i>
Doc-erëris or -erëre,	<i>Thou mightest be taught,</i>
Doc-erëtur,	<i>He might be taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Doc-erëmur,	<i>We might be taught,</i>
Doc-eremini,	<i>Ye or you might be taught,</i>
Doc-erentur,	<i>They might be taught.</i>

PERFECT. *may have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doctus sim or fuërim,	<i>I may have been taught,</i>
Doctus sis or fuëris,	<i>Thou mayest have been taught,</i>
Doctus sit or fuërit,	<i>He may have been taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Docti simus or fuerimus,	<i>We may have been taught,</i>
Docti sitis or fueritis,	<i>Ye or you may have been taught.</i>
Docti sint or fuërint,	<i>They may have been taught</i>

PLUPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should have been.*

<i>S.</i> Doctus essem or fuisssem,	<i>I might have been taught,</i>
Doctus esses or fuisses,	<i>Thou mightest have been taught,</i>
Doctus esset or fuisset,	<i>He might have been taught ;</i>
<i>F.</i> Docti essëmus or fuissëmus,	<i>We might have been taught,</i>
Docti essëtis or fuissëtis,	<i>Ye or you might have been taught,</i>
Docti essent or fuissent,	<i>They might have been taught.</i>

FUTURE. *shall have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Doctus fuëro,	<i>I shall have been taught,</i>
Doctus fuëris,	<i>Thou wilt have been taught,</i>
Doctus fuërit,	<i>He will have been taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Docti fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been taught,</i>
Docti fueritis,	<i>Ye or you will have been taught,</i>
Docti fuërint,	<i>They will have been taught.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Doc-ëre or doc-ëtor,	<i>Be thou taught,</i>
3. Doc-ëtor,	<i>Let him be taught ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Doc-emini,	<i>Be ye taught,</i>
3. Doc-entor,	<i>Let them be taught.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>PRES.</i> Doc-ëri,	<i>To be taught.</i>
<i>PERF.</i> Esse or fuisse doctus, -a, -um,	<i>To have been taught.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Doctum iri,	<i>To be about to be taught.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PERF.</i> Doc-tus, -a, -um,	<i>Taught.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Doc-endus, -a, -um,	<i>To be taught.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	doceor	docear	docëre	docëri	
<i>Imperf.</i>	docebar	doceërer			
<i>Perf.</i>	doctus sum or fui	doctus sim or fuërim		esse or fuisse doctus	doctus
<i>Pluperf.</i>	doctus eram or fuëram	doctus esseëm or fuissetem			
<i>Fut.</i>	docebor	doctus faë- ro		doctum iri	docendus

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	
Lëgo,	lëgëre,	lëgi,	lectum.	<i>To read.</i>

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *read, do read, or am reading.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-o,	<i>I read,</i>
Leg-is,	<i>Thou readest,</i>
Leg-it,	<i>He reads ;</i>
<i>Plus.</i> Leg-imus,	<i>We read,</i>
Leg-itis,	<i>Ye or you read,</i>
Leg-unt,	<i>They read.</i>

IMPERFECT. *was.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-ēbam,	<i>I was reading,</i>
Leg-ēbas,	<i>Thou wast reading,</i>
Leg-ēbat,	<i>He was reading ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-ebāmus,	<i>We were reading,</i>
Leg-ebātis,	<i>Ye or you were reading,</i>
Leg-ēbant,	<i>They were reading.</i>

PERFECT *have.*

<i>Sing</i> Lēg-i,	<i>I have read,</i>
Leg-isti,	<i>Thou hast read,</i>
Lēg-it,	<i>He has read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-imus,	<i>We have read,</i>
Leg-istis,	<i>Ye or you have read,</i>
Leg-ērunt or -ēre,	<i>They have read.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *had.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-ēram,	<i>I had read,</i>
Leg-ēras,	<i>Thou hadst read,</i>
Leg-ērat,	<i>He had read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-erāmus,	<i>We had read,</i>
Leg-erātis,	<i>Ye or you had read,</i>
Leg-ērant,	<i>They had read.</i>

FUTURE. *shall, or will.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-am,	<i>I shall read,</i>
Leg-es,	<i>Thou wilt read,</i>
Leg-et,	<i>He will read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-ēmus,	<i>We shall read,</i>
Leg-ētis,	<i>Ye or you will read,</i>
Leg-ent,	<i>They will read.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may, or can.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-am,	<i>I may read,</i>
Leg-as,	<i>Thou mayest read,</i>
Leg-at,	<i>He may read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-āmus,	<i>We may read,</i>
Leg-ātis,	<i>Ye or you may read,</i>
Leg-ant,	<i>They may read.</i>

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-ērem,	<i>I might read,</i>
Leg-ēres,	<i>Thou mightest read,</i>
Leg-ēret,	<i>He might read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-erēmus,	<i>We might read,</i>
Leg-erētis,	<i>Ye or you might read,</i>
Leg-ērent,	<i>They might read.</i>

PERFECT. *may have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-ërim,	<i>I may have read,</i>
Leg-ëris,	<i>Thou mayest have read,</i>
Leg-ërit,	<i>He may have read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-ërimus,	<i>We may have read,</i>
Leg-ëritis,	<i>Ye or you may have read,</i>
Leg-ërint,	<i>They may have read.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-issem,	<i>I might have read,</i>
Leg-isses,	<i>Thou mightest have read,</i>
Leg-isset,	<i>He might have read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-issëmus,	<i>We might have read,</i>
Leg-issëtis,	<i>Ye or you might have read,</i>
Leg-issent,	<i>They might have read.</i>

FUTURE. *shall have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-ëro,	<i>I shall have read,</i>
Leg-ëris,	<i>Thou wilt have read,</i>
Leg-ërit,	<i>He will have read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-ërimus,	<i>We shall have read,</i>
Leg-ëritis,	<i>Ye or you will have read,</i>
Leg-ërint,	<i>They will have read.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Lëg-e or leg-ïto,	<i>Read thou,</i>
3. Leg-ïto,	<i>Let him read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Leg-ïte or leg-itôte,	<i>Read ye or you,</i>
3. Leg-unto,	<i>Let them read.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>PRES.</i> Leg-ëre,	<i>To read.</i>
<i>PERF.</i> Leg-isse,	<i>To have read.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Esse lectûrus, -a, -um,	<i>To be about to read.</i>
Fuisse lectûrus, -a, -um,	<i>To have been about to read.</i>

PARTICIPLES

<i>PRES.</i> Leg-ens,	<i>Reading.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Lec-tûrus, -a, -um,	<i>About to read.</i>

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i> Leg-endum,	<i>Reading,</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Leg-endi,	<i>Of reading,</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Leg-endo,	<i>To reading,</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Leg-endum,	<i>Reading,</i>
<i>Abi.</i> Leg-endo,	<i>With reading.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Former</i> Lec-tum,	<i>To read.</i>
<i>Latter.</i> Lec-tu,	<i>To read, or to be read.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	lego	legam	lege	legere	legens
<i>Imperf.</i>	legēbam	legērem			
<i>Perf.</i>	lēgī	lēgērim		lēgissem	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	lēgēram	lēgissem			
<i>Fut.</i>	legam	legēro		esse or fuisset lectūrus	lectūrus

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infm</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
Lēgor,	lēgi,	lectus.	<i>To be read</i>

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *am.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Leg-or,	<i>I am read,</i>
	Leg-ēris or -ēre,	<i>Thou art read,</i>
	Leg-itur,	<i>He is read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Leg-imur,	<i>We are read,</i>
	Leg-imīni,	<i>Ye or you are read,</i>
	Leg-untur,	<i>They are read.</i>

IMPERFECT. *was.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Leg-ēbar,	<i>I was read,</i>
	Leg-ebāris or -ebāre,	<i>Thou wast read,</i>
	Leg-ebātur,	<i>He was read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Leg-ebāmur,	<i>We were read,</i>
	Leg-ebamīni,	<i>Ye or you were read,</i>
	Leg-ebantur,	<i>They were read.</i>

PERFECT. *have been, was or am.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Lectus sum or fui,	<i>I have been read,</i>
	Lectus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been read,</i>
	Lectus est or fuit,	<i>He has been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Lecti sumus or fuimus,	<i>We have been read,</i>
	Lecti estis or fuistis,	<i>Ye or you have been read,</i>
	Lecti sunt or fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They have been read.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *had been.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Lectus eram or fuēram,	<i>I had been read,</i>
	Lectus eras or fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been read,</i>
	Lectus erat or fuērat,	<i>He had been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Lecti erāmus or fuerāmus,	<i>We had been read,</i>
	Lecti erātis or fuerātis,	<i>Ye or you had been read,</i>
	Lecti erant or fuērāt,	<i>They had been read.</i>

FUTURE. *shall, or will be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-ar,	<i>I shall be read,</i>
Leg-ēris or -ēre,	<i>Thou wilt be read,</i>
Leg-ētur,	<i>He will be read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-ēmur,	<i>We shall be read,</i>
Leg-emīni,	<i>Ye or you will be read,</i>
Leg-entur,	<i>They will be read.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may, or can be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-ar,	<i>I may be read,</i>
Leg-āris, or -āre,	<i>Thou mayest be read,</i>
Leg-ātur,	<i>He may be read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-āmur,	<i>We may be read,</i>
Leg-amīni,	<i>Ye or you may be read,</i>
Leg-antur,	<i>They may be read.</i>

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Leg-ērer,	<i>I might be read,</i>
Leg-erēris or -erēre,	<i>Thou mightest be read,</i>
Leg-erētur,	<i>He might be read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Leg-erēmur,	<i>We might be read,</i>
Leg-eremīni,	<i>Ye or you might be read,</i>
Leg-erentur,	<i>They might be read.</i>

PERFECT. *may have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Lectus sim or fuērim,	<i>I may have been read,</i>
Lectus sis or fuēris,	<i>Thou mayest have been read,</i>
Lectus sit or fuērit,	<i>He may have been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Lecti simus or fuerimus,	<i>We may have been read,</i>
Lecti sitis or fueritis.	<i>Ye or you may have been read,</i>
Lecti sint or fuērint,	<i>They may have been read.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Lectus essem or fuissem,	<i>I might have been read,</i>
Lectus esses or fuisses,	<i>Thou mightest have been read,</i>
Lectus esset or fuisset,	<i>He might have been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Lecti essēmus or fuissēmus,	<i>We might have been read,</i>
Lecti essētis or fuissētis,	<i>Ye or you might have been read,</i>
Lecti essent or fuissent.	<i>They might have been read.</i>

FUTURE. *shall have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Lectus fuëro,	<i>I shall have been read,</i>
Lectus fuëris,	<i>Thou wilt have been read,</i>
Lectus fuërit,	<i>He will have been read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Lecti fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been read,</i>
Lecti fueritis,	<i>Ye or you will have been read,</i>
Lecti fuërint,	<i>They will have been read.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Leg-ëre or -itor,	<i>Be thou read,</i>
3. Leg-itor,	<i>Let him be read ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Leg-imini,	<i>Be ye read,</i>
3. Leg-untor,	<i>Let them be read.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>PRES.</i> Leg-i,	<i>To be read.</i>
<i>PERF.</i> Esse or fuisse lectus, -a, -um,	<i>To have been read.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Lectum iri,	<i>To be about to be read</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PERF.</i> Lec-tus, -a, -um,	<i>Read.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Leg-endus, -a, -um,	<i>To be read.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	legor	legar	legëre	legi	
<i>Imperf.</i>	legëbar	legërer,			
<i>Perf.</i>	lectus sum or fui	lectus sim or fuërim		esse or fuisse lectus	lectus
<i>Pluperf.</i>	lectus eram or fuëram	lectus essem or fuissem			
<i>Fut.</i>	legar	lectus fuëro		lectum iri	legendus

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	
Capio,	capëre,	cëpi,	captum.	<i>To take.</i>

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Capio,	Capimus,
Capis,	Capitis,
Capit ;	Capiunt.

IMPERFECT.

Capiebam,	Capiebamus,
Capiebas,	Capiebatis,
Capiebat ;	Capiebant.

PERFECT.

Singular

Cepi,
Cepisti,
Cepit;

Plural.

Cepimus,
Cepistis,
Cepērunt or cepēre.

PLUPERFECT.

Cepēram,
Cepēras,
Cepērat;

Ceperāmus,
Ceperātis,
Cepērant.

FUTURE.

Capiam,
Capiēs,
Capiet;

Capiēmus,
Capiētis,
Capiēnt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Capiam,
Capias,
Capiat;

Capiāmus,
Capiātis,
Capiant.

IMPERFECT.

Capērem,
Capēres,
Capēret;

Caperēmus,
Caperētis,
Capērent.

PERFECT.

Cepērim,
Cepēris,
Cepērit;

Ceperimus,
Ceperitis,
Cepērint.

PLUPERFECT.

Cepissem,
Cepisses,
Cepisset;

Cepiſſēmus,
Cepiſſētis,
Cepiſſent.

FUTURE.

Cepēro,
Cepēris,
Cepērit;

Ceperimus,
Ceperitis,
Cepērint.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

2. Cape or capito,
3. Capito;

2. Capite or capitote,
3. Capunto.

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES. Capere.
PERF. Cepisse.

FUT. Esse capturus, -a, -um.
Fuisse capturus, -a, -um.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. *Capiens.*FUTURE. *Captūrus.*

GERUNDS.

*Nom. Capiendum,**Acc. Capiendum,**Gen. Capiendi,**Abl. Capiendo.**Dat. Capiendo,*

SUPINES.

*Former. Captum.**Latter. Captu.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

*Pres. Indic.**Pres. Infis.**Perf. Part.**To be taken.**Capior,**Capi,**Captus.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.**Capior,**Capimur,**Capēris or capēre,**Capimini,**Capītur;**Capiuntur.*

IMPERFECT.

*Capiebā,**Capiebāmur,**Capiebēris or -bāre,**Capiebamini,**Capiebātur;**Capiebantur.*

PERFECT.

*Captus sum or fui,**Capti sumus or fuimus,**Captus es or fuisti,**Capti estis or fuistis,**Captus est or fuit;**Capti sunt or fuerunt or fuere.*

PLUPERFECT.

*Captus eram or fuēram,**Capti erāmus or fuerāmus,**Captus eras or fuēras,**Capti erātis or fuerātis,**Captus erat or fuērat;**Capti erant or fuērant.*

FUTURE.

*Capiar,**Capiemur,**Capieris or capiere,**Capiemini,**Capietur;**Capientur.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Capiar,**Capiamur,**Capiaris or capiare,**Capiamini,**Capiantur;**Capiantur.*

IMPERFECT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Capērer,	Caperēmur,
Caperēris or -erēre,	Caperemīni,
Caperētur;	Caperentur.
PERFECT.	
Captus sim or fuērim,	Capti simus or fuerīmus,
Captus sis or fuēris,	Capti sitis or fuerītis,
Captus sit or fuērit;	Capti sint or fuērīnt.
PLUPERFECT.	
Captus essem or fuissē,	Capti essēmus or fuissēmus,
Captus esses or fuisses,	Capti essētis or fuissētis,
Captus esset or fuisset;	Capti essent or fuissent.
FUTURE.	
Captus fuēro,	Capti fuerīmus,
Captus fuēris,	Capti fuerītis,
Captus fuērit;	Capti fuērīnt.
IMPERATIVE MODE.	
2. Capere or capitor,	2. Capimīni,
3. Capitor;	3. Capiuntor.
INFINITIVE MODE.	
PRES. Capi.	FUT. Captum iri.
PERF. Esse or fuisse captus, -a, -um.	
PARTICIPLES.	
PERF. Captus, -a, -um.	FUT. Capiendus, -a, -um.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infm.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Audio,	audire,	audivi,	auditum. <i>To hear</i>

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *hear, do hear, or am hearing.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Aud-io,	<i>I hear,</i>
	Aud-is,	<i>Thou hearest,</i>
	Aud-it,	<i>He hears;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Aud-imus,	<i>We hear,</i>
	Aud-itis,	<i>Ye or you hear,</i>
	Aud-iunt,	<i>They hear.</i>

IMPERFECT. *was.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-iēbam,	<i>I was hearing,</i>
Aud-iēbas,	<i>Thou wast hearing,</i>
Aud-iēbat,	<i>He was hearing ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iebāmus,	<i>We were hearing,</i>
Aud-iebātis,	<i>Ye or you were hearing,</i>
Aud-iēbant,	<i>They were hearing.</i>

PERFECT. *have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-ivi,	<i>I have heard,</i>
Aud-ivisti,	<i>Thou hast heard,</i>
Aud-ivit,	<i>He has heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-ivimus,	<i>We have heard,</i>
Aud-ivistis,	<i>Ye or you have heard,</i>
Aud-ivērunt or -ivēre,	<i>They have heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *had.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-ivēram,	<i>I had heard,</i>
Aud-ivēras,	<i>Thou hadst heard,</i>
Aud-ivērat,	<i>He had heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iverāmus,	<i>We had heard,</i>
Aud-iverātis,	<i>Ye or you had heard,</i>
Aud-ivērāt,	<i>They had heard.</i>

FUTURE. *shall, or will.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-iam,	<i>I shall hear,</i>
Aud-ies,	<i>Thou wilt hear,</i>
Aud-iet,	<i>He will hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iēmus,	<i>We shall hear,</i>
Aud-iētis,	<i>Ye or you will hear,</i>
Aud-ient,	<i>They will hear.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may or can.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-iam,	<i>I may hear,</i>
Aud-ias,	<i>Thou mayest hear,</i>
Aud-iat,	<i>He may hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iāmus,	<i>We may hear,</i>
Aud-iātis,	<i>Ye or you may hear,</i>
Aud-iant,	<i>They may hear.</i>

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-irem,	<i>I might hear,</i>
Aud-ires,	<i>Thou mightest hear,</i>
Aud-iret,	<i>He might hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-irēmus,	<i>We might hear,</i>
Aud-irētis,	<i>Ye or you might hear,</i>
Aud-irent,	<i>They might hear.</i>

PERFECT. *may have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-ivērim,	<i>I may have heard,</i>
Aud-ivēris,	<i>Thou mayest have heard,</i>
Aud-ivērit,	<i>He may have heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iverimus,	<i>We may have heard,</i>
Aud-iveritis,	<i>Ye or you may have heard,</i>
Aud-ivērint,	<i>They may have heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-ivissem,	<i>I might have heard,</i>
Aud-ivisses,	<i>Thou mightest have heard,</i>
Aud-ivisset,	<i>He might have heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-ivissēmus,	<i>We might have heard,</i>
Aud-ivissētis,	<i>Ye or you might have heard,</i>
Aud-ivissent,	<i>They might have heard.</i>

FUTURE. *shall have.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-ivēro,	<i>I shall have heard,</i>
Aud-ivēris,	<i>Thou wilt have heard,</i>
Aud-ivērit,	<i>He will have heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iverimus,	<i>We shall have heard,</i>
Aud-iveritis,	<i>Ye or you will have heard,</i>
Aud-ivērint,	<i>They will have heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Aud-i or -ito,	<i>Hear thou,</i>
3. Aud-ito,	<i>Let him hear ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Aud-ite or -itōte,	<i>Hear ye or you,</i>
3. Aud-iunto,	<i>Let them hear.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>PRES.</i> Aud-īre,	<i>To hear.</i>
<i>PERF.</i> Aud-ivisse,	<i>To have heard.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Esse auditūrus, -a, -um,	<i>To be about to hear.</i>
Fuisse auditūrus, -a, -um,	<i>To have been about to hear.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PRES.</i> Aud-iens,	<i>Hearing.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Aud-itūrus, -a, -um,	<i>About to hear.</i>

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i> Aud-iendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Aud-iendi,	<i>Of hearing,</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Aud-iendo,	<i>To hearing,</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Aud-iendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Aud-iendo,	<i>With hearing.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Formēr.</i> Aud-ītum,	<i>To hear.</i>
<i>Latter.</i> Aud-itu,	<i>To hear, or to be heard.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	audio	audiam	audi	audire	audiens
<i>Imperf.</i>	audiebam	audirem,			
<i>Perf.</i>	audivi	audivērim,		audivisse	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	audivēram	audivissem			
<i>Fut.</i>	audiam	audivēro		esse or fuisse	auditurus
				auditurus	

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
Audior,	audiri,	audītus.	<i>To be heard.</i>

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *am.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Aud-ior,	<i>I am heard,</i>
	Aud-iris or -ire,	<i>Thou art heard,</i>
	Aud-itur,	<i>He is heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Aud-īmur,	<i>We are heard,</i>
	Aud-īmīni,	<i>Ye or you are heard,</i>
	Aud-iuntur,	<i>They are heard.</i>

IMPERFECT. *was.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Aud-iēbar,	<i>I was heard,</i>
	Aud-iebāris or -iebāre,	<i>Thou wast heard,</i>
	Aud-iebātur,	<i>He was heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Aud-iebāmur,	<i>We were heard,</i>
	Aud-iebamīni,	<i>Ye or you were heard,</i>
	Aud-iebantur,	<i>They were heard.</i>

PERFECT. *have been.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Audītus sum or fui,	<i>I have been heard,</i>
	Audītus es or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been heard,</i>
	Audītus est or fuit,	<i>He has been heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Audīti sumus or fuimus,	<i>We have been heard,</i>
	Audīti estis or fuistis,	<i>Ye or you have been heard,</i>
	Audīti sunt or fuērunt or fuēre,	<i>They have been heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *had been.*

<i>Sing.</i>	Audītus eram or fuēram,	<i>I had been heard,</i>
	Audītus eras or fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been heard,</i>
	Audītus erat or fuērat,	<i>He had been heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	Audīti erāmus or fuerāmus,	<i>We had been heard,</i>
	Audīti erātis or fuerātis,	<i>Ye or you had been heard,</i>
	Audīti erant or fuērant,	<i>They had been heard.</i>

FUTURE. *shall, or will be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-iar,	<i>I shall be heard,</i>
Aud-iēris or -iēre,	<i>Thou wilt be heard,</i>
Aud-iētur,	<i>He will be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iēmur,	<i>We shall be heard,</i>
Aud-iemīni,	<i>Ye or you will be heard,</i>
Aud-ientur,	<i>They will be heard.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE. *may, or can be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-iar,	<i>I may be heard,</i>
Aud-iāris or -iāre,	<i>Thou mayest be heard,</i>
Aud-iātur,	<i>He may be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-iāmur,	<i>We may be heard,</i>
Aud-iamīni,	<i>Ye or you may be heard,</i>
Aud-iantur,	<i>They may be heard.</i>

IMPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should be.*

<i>Sing.</i> Aud-irer,	<i>I might be heard,</i>
Aud-irēris or -irēre,	<i>Thou mightest be heard,</i>
Aud-irētur.	<i>He might be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Aud-irēmur,	<i>We might be heard,</i>
Aud-iremīni,	<i>Ye or you might be heard,</i>
Aud-irentur,	<i>They might be heard.</i>

PERFECT. *may have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Auditus sim or fuērim,	<i>I may have been heard,</i>
Auditus sis or fuēris,	<i>Thou mayest have been heard,</i>
Auditus sit or fuērit,	<i>He may have been heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Auditi simus or fuerimus,	<i>We may have been heard,</i>
Auditi sitis or fueritis,	<i>Ye or you may have been heard,</i>
Auditi sint or fuērint,	<i>They may have been heard.</i>

PLUPERFECT. *might, could, would, or should have been.*

<i>S.</i> Auditus essem or fuissem,	<i>I might have been heard,</i>
Auditus esses or fuisses,	<i>Thou mightest have been heard,</i>
Auditus esset or fuisset,	<i>He might have been heard ;</i>
<i>P.</i> Auditi essemus or fuissēmus,	<i>We might have been heard,</i>
Auditi essētis or fuissētis,	<i>Ye or you might have been heard,</i>
Auditi essent or fuissent,	<i>They might have been heard.</i>

FUTURE. *shall have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> Auditus fuēro,	<i>I shall have been heard,</i>
Auditus fuēris,	<i>Thou wilt have been heard,</i>
Auditus fuērit,	<i>He will have been heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> Auditi fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been heard,</i>
Auditi fueritis,	<i>Ye or you will have been heard,</i>
Auditi fuērint,	<i>They will have been heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. Aud-ire or -itor,	<i>Be thou heard,</i>
3. Aud-itor,	<i>Let him be heard ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i> 2. Aud-imini,	<i>Be ye heard,</i>
3. Aud-iuntor,	<i>Let them be heard.</i>

INFINITIVE MODE.

<i>PRES.</i> Aud-iri,	<i>To be heard.</i>
<i>PERF.</i> Esse or fuisse auditus, -a, -um,	<i>To have been heard.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Auditum iri,	<i>To be about to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PERF.</i> Aud-itus,	<i>Heard.</i>
<i>FUT.</i> Aud-iendus,	<i>To be heard.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	audior	audiar	audire	audiri	
<i>Imperf.</i>	audiebar	audirer			
<i>Perf.</i>	auditus	auditus sim		esse or fuisse	auditus
	sum or fui	or fuërim		auditus	
<i>Pluperf.</i>	auditus	auditus			
	eram or	essem or			
	fuëram	fuisse			
<i>Fut.</i>	audiar	auditus		auditum iri	audiendus
		fuëro			

FORMATION OF VERBS.

There are four principal parts of a verb, from which all the rest are formed ; namely, *O* of the present, *I* of the perfect indicative, *RE* of the infinitive, and *UM* of the supine.* A verb is commonly said to be conjugated when only these parts are mentioned, because from them all the rest are derived.

The first person of the Present indicative is called the *Theme*, or the *Root* of the verb ; because from it the other three principal parts are formed.

All the letters which come before *-äre*, *-ëre*, *-ëre*, or *-ire*, of the infinitive, are called *radical* letters, because they always remain the same. By putting these before the *terminations*, all the parts of any regular verb may be readily formed, except the compound tenses.

-
- * 1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
 - 2. From *i* ; *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sse*, and *ssem*.
 - 3. *U*, *us*, and *rus*, are formed from *um*.
 - 4. All other parts from *re* do come.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

The *Imperfect* is formed from the present by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *ābam*; as, *am-o*, *-ābūm*; in the second, into *bam*; as, *doc-eo*, *-ēbam*; in the third and fourth, into *ēbam*; as, *leg-o*, *-ēbam*; *audi-o*, *-ēbam*.

The *Pluperfect* is formed from the perfect by changing *i* into *eram*; as, *amāv-i*, *-eram*; *docu-i*, *-eram*.

The *Future* is formed from the present by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *ābo*; as, *am-o*, *-ābo*; in the second, into *bo*; as, *doc-eo*, *-ēbo*; in the third and fourth into *am*; as, *leg-o*, *-am*; *audi-o*, *-am*.

Subjunctive Mode.

The *Present* is formed from the present indicative by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *em*; as, *am-o*, *-em*; in the second, third, and fourth, into *am*; as, *doce-o*, *-am*; *leg-o*, *-am*; *audi-o*, *-am*.

The *Imperfect* is formed from the present infinitive by adding *m*; as, *amāre*, *amārem*.

The *Perfect* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *erim*; as, *amāv-i*, *-erim*.

The *Pluperfect* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *issem*; as, *amāv-i*, *-issem*.

The *Future* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *ero*; as, *amāv-i*, *-ero*.

Imperative Mode.

The *Present* is formed from the present infinitive by taking away *re*; as, *amare*, *ama*; *docēre*, *doce*.

Infinitive Mode.

The *Present* is formed from the present indicative by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *āre*; as, *am-o*, *-āre*; in the second and fourth into *re*; as, *doce-o*, *-re*; *audi-o*, *-re*; in the third by changing *o* or *io* into *ere*; as, *leg-o*, *-ere*; *cap-io*, *-ere*.

The *Future* is formed from the supine, by changing *m* into *rus* and adding *esse* or *fuisse*; as, *amatu-m*, *-rus*, *esse* or *fuisse* *amatūrus*.

The *Perfect* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *isse*; as, *amav-i*, *-isse*.

The *Gerunds* are formed from the participle present by changing *s* into *dum*, *dī*, and *do*.

The *Participle Present* is formed from the present indicative by changing *o*, in the first conjugation, into *ans*; as, *am-o*.

-*ans*; in the second, into *ns*; as, *doce-o*, -*ns*; in the third and fourth, into *ens*; as, *lego*, -*ens*; *audi-o*, *ens*.

The *Participle Future* is formed from the Supine by changing *m* into *rus*; as, *amatu-m*, -*rus*.

FORMATION OF TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

The tenses of the *Indicative* and *Subjunctive* modes are formed from those of the active that end in *o*, by adding *r*; or from those that end in *m*, by changing *m* into *r*; as, *amo*, *amem*; *amor*, *amer*.

The *Perfect* and *Pluperfect Indicative*, and the *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, and *Future Subjunctive*, are composed of the perfect participle declined with the tenses of the verb *sum*.

The *Imperative* is the same as the infinitive active.

The *Infinitive Present* is formed from the active by changing *e* in the first, second, and fourth conjugations, into *i*; as, *amār-e*, *amar-i*; *docēr-e*, *docēri*; *audīr-e*, *audīri*; and in the third, *ēre*, into *i*; as, *leg-ēre*, *legi*.

The *Infinitive Future* is composed of the former supine and *iri*;^{*} as, *amātum iri*.

The *Perfect participle* is formed from the former supine by changing *m* into *s*; as, *amātum*, *amātus*.

The *Future Participle* is formed from the present active by changing *s* into *dus*; as, *amans*, *amandus*.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE TENSES IN THE VARIOUS MODES.

The tenses formed from the present of the indicative or infinitive, signify in general the continuance of an action or passion, or represent them as present at some particular time: the other tenses express an action or passion completed; but not always so absolutely, as entirely to exclude the continuance of the same action or passion; thus, *Amo*, I love; do love, or am loving; *amābam*, I loved, did love, or was loving, &c.

Amāvi, I loved, did love, or have loved, *that is*, have done with loving, &c.

In like manner, in the passive voice; *Amor*, I am loved, I am in loving, or in being loved, &c.

Past time in the passive voice is expressed several different ways, by means of the auxiliary verb *sum*, and the participle perfect; thus:

Indicative Mode.

Perfect. Amātus sum, I am, or have been loved, or oftener, I was loved.

Amātus fui, I have been loved, or I was loved.

Pluperfect. Amātus eram, I was, or had been loved.

Amātus fuēram, I had been loved.

Subjunctive Mode.

Perfect. Amātus sim, I may be, or may have been loved.

Amātus fuērim, I may have been loved.

^{*} *Iri* is the infinitive passive of *eo*.

Pluperfect. *Amātus essem*, I might, could, would, or should be, or have been loved

Amātus fuisset, I might, could, would, or should have been loved; or I had been loved.

Future. *Amātus fuero*, I shall have been loved.

The verb *sum* is also employed to express future time in the indicative mode, both active and passive; thus:

Amāturus sum, I am about to love, I am to love, I am going to love, or I will love. We chiefly use this form, when some purpose or intention is signified.

Amātus eris, I shall be loved.

Obs. 1. The participles *amātus* and *amatūrus* are put before the auxiliary verb, because we commonly find them so placed in the classics.

Obs. 2. In these compound tenses the learner should be taught to vary the participle like an adjective noun, according to the gender and number of the different substantives to which it is applied; thus, *amātus est*, he is or was loved, when applied to a man; *amāta est*, she was loved, when applied to a woman; *amātum est*, it was loved, when applied to a thing; *amāti sunt*, they were loved, when applied to men, &c. The connecting of syntax, so far as is necessary, with the inflection of nouns and verbs, seems to be the most proper method of teaching both.

Obs. 3. The past time and participle perfect in English are taken in different meanings, according to the different tenses in Latin which they are used to express. Thus, "I loved," when put for *amābam*, is taken in a sense different from what it has when put for *amāvi*; so *amor*, and *amātus sum*, I am loved; *amābar* and *amātus eram*, I was loved; *amer*, and *amātus sim*, &c. In the one, *loved* is taken in a present, in the other, in a past sense. This ambiguity arises from the defective nature of the English verb.

Obs. 4. The tenses of the subjunctive mode may be variously rendered, according to their connexion with the other parts of a sentence. They are often expressed in English as the same tenses of the indicative, and sometimes one tense is apparently put for another.

Thus, *Quasi intelligant, qualis sit*, As if they understood, what kind of person he is. Cic. *In factus jurasse putes*, You would think, &c. Ov. *Elôquar an sileam?* Shall I speak out, or be silent? *Nec vos arguerim, Teucris, for arguam.* Virg. *Si quid te fugeris, ego perierim*, for *peribo*. Ter. *Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem; Et perferre, soror, potero: for potuissem and possem.* Virg. *Singula quid referam?* Why should I mention every thing? Id. *Prædiceres mihi*, You should have told me before hand. Ter. *At tu dictis, Albane, maneres*, Ought to have stood to your word. Virg. *Citius crediderim*, I should sooner believe. Juv. *Haurerit ensis*, The sword would have destroyed. Virg. *Fuerint irati*, Grant or suppose they were angry. *Si id fecisset*, If he did or should do that. Cic. The same promiscuous use of the tenses seems also to take place sometimes in the indicative and infinitive; and the indicative to be put for the subjunctive; as, *Antmus meminisse horret, luctaque refugit, for refugit.* Virg. *Fuerat melius, for fuisset.* Id. *Invidiam dilepsa erat, for fuisset.* Sall. *Quamdiu in portum venis?* for *venisti.* Plaut. *Quam mox navigo Ephesum*, for *navigabo.* Id. *Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias.* Ter. for *esses* and *sentires.* Cato affirmat, *se vivo, illum non triumphare, for triumphaturum esse.* Cic. *Persuadet Castice, ut occuparet, for occuparet.* Cæs.

Obs. 5. The future of the subjunctive, and also of the indicative is often rendered by the present of the subjunctive in English; as, *nisi hoc faciet, or fecerit*, unless he do this. *Ter.*

Obs. 6. Instead of the imperative we often use the present of the subjunctive; as, *valeas*, farewell; *huc venias*, come hither, &c. And also the future both of the indicative and subjunctive, as, *non occides*, do not kill; *ne feceris*, do not do; *valēbis, meque amābis*, farewell, and love me. *Cic.*

The present time and the proter-imperfect of the infinitive are both expressed under the same form. All the varieties of past and future time are expressed by the other two tenses. But in order properly to exemplify the tenses of the infinitive mode, we must put an accusative, and some other verb before each of them; thus:

Dixit me scribere; he says that I write, do write, or am writing.

Dixit me scribere; he said that I wrote, did write, or was writing.

Dixit me scripsisse; he says that I wrote, did write, or have written.

Dixit me scripsisse; he said that I had written.

Dixit me scripturum esse; he says that I will write.

Dixit nos scripturos esse; he said that we would write.

Dixit nos scripturos fuisse; he says that we would have written.

Dixit litteras scribi; he says that letters are written, writing, or in writing.

Dixit litteras scribi; he said that letters were writing, or written.

Dixit litteras scriptas esse; he says that letters are, or were written.

Dixit litteras scriptas fuisse; he says that letters have been written.

Dixit litteras scriptas fuisse; he said that letters had been written.

Dixit litteras scriptum iri; he says that letters will be written.

Dixit litteras scriptum iri; he said that letters would be written.

The future, *scriptum iri*, is made up of the former supine, and the infinitive passive of the verb *eo*, and therefore never admits of any variation.

The future of the infinitive is sometimes expressed by a periphrasis, or circumlocution; thus, *scio fore* or *futurum esse ut scribant*,—*ut litteræ scribantur*; I know that they will write,—that letters will be written. *Sciri fore* or *futurum esse ut scriberent*,—*ut litteræ scriberentur*; I know that they would write, &c. *Scivi futurum fuisse ut litteræ scriberentur*, I knew that letters would have been written. This form is necessary in verbs which want the supine.

Obs. 7. The different tenses, when joined with any expediency or necessity, are thus expressed:

Scribendum est mihi, puëro, nobis, &c. litteras; I, the boy, we, &c. must write letters.

Scribendum fuit mihi, puëro, nobis, &c. I must have written, &c.

Scribendum erit mihi; I shall be obliged to write.

Sero scribendum esse mihi litteras; I know that I must write letters.

—*scribendum fuisse mihi*;—that I must have written.

Dixit scribendum fore mihi; he said that I should be obliged to write.

Or with the participle in *dus*:

Litteræ sunt scribendæ mihi, puëro, hominibus, &c. or, *a me, puëro, &c.* letters are to be, or must be written by me, by the boy, by men, &c., *So, litteræ scribendæ erant, fulrunt, erunt, &c.* *Si litteræ scribendæ sint, essent, forent, &c.* *Scio litteras scribendas esse*; I know that letters are to be, or must be written. *Scivi litteras scribendas fuisse*; I knew that letters ought to have been, or must have been written.

FORMATION OF THE PRETERITE AND SUPINE.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Compound and simple verbs form the preterite and supine in the same manner; as,

Voco, vōcāvi, vōcātum, to call; so, *revoco, revōcāvi, revōcātum*, to recall.

Exc. 1. When the simple verb in the preterite doubles the first syllable of the present, the compounds lose the former syllable; as, *pello, pēpuli*, to beat; *repello, rēpuli*, never *repēpuli*, to beat back. But the compounds of *do, sto, disco*, and *posco*, follow the general rule; thus, *ēdisco, ēdidici*, to get by heart; *dēposco, dēpōposci*, to demand: so, *præcurro, præcūcurri*; *rēpungo, rēpūpugi*.

Exc. 2. Compounds which change *a* of the simple verb into *i*, have *e* in the supine: as, *facio, fēci, factum*, to make; *perficio, perfēci, perfectum*, to perfect. But compound verbs ending in *do* and *go*; also the compounds of *habeo, plāceo, sapiō, sālīo*, and *stātuo*, observe the general rule.

2. Verbs which want the preterite, want likewise the supine.

SPECIAL RULES.

First Conjugation.

Verbs of the first conjugation have *āvi* in the preterite, and *ātum* in the supine; as,

Creo, creāvi, creatum, to create; *pāro, pārāvi, pārātum*, to prepare.—So,

Abundo, to abound. *Aro, to plough.* *Calceo, to put on shoes,*

Accuso, to charge with *Ascio, to cut, or hew.* *to shoe.*

a crime. *Assēvō, to affirm.* *Calcitro, to kick.*

Adumbro, to shade, to delineate. *Ausculto, to listen.* *Calco, to tread.*

Edifico, to build. *Auctōro, to engage for* *Caligo, to be dark, or*

Estimo, to value. *service.* *dim-sighted.*

Ambulo, to walk. *Autūmo, to suppose.* *Carmīno, to card wool.*

Amplio, to enlarge, to *Averrunco, to avert.* *Castigo, to chastise.*

put off a cause. *Bajūlo, to carry.* *Castro, to cut off.*

Animo, to encourage. *Bālo, to bless.* *Cēlebro, to make fa-*

Anticipo, to anticipate. *Basio, to kiss.* *mous.*

Antiquo, i. e. antiqua *Bello, to war.* *Cēlo, to conceal.*

probo, to reject *Beo, to bless.* *Centūrio, & concentū-*

lao. *Blātēro, to babble.* *rio, to divide into*

Appello, to call. *Boo, to bellow.* *companies.*

Appropinquo, to ap- *Bulāto, to hoot like an* *Certo, to strive, to fight*

proach. *owl.* *Cesso, to cease.*

Arieto, to push like a *Cāco, to go to stool.* *Clāro, to cry.*

ram. *Cæco, to blind or daz-* *Clauſco, to limp.*

zle. *Cogulo, to curdle.*

Apto, to fit. *Cælo, to carve.* *Cogito, to think*

Collineo, to aim at, to hit the mark.	Dissipo, to scatter.	Gusto, to taste.
Colo, to strain.	Dolo, to hew, or cut.	Habito, to dwell.
Communico, to impart.	Dono, to present.	Hæsito, to doubt.
Compáro, to compare.	Duplico, to double.	Halo, to breathe.
Compenso, to make amends.	Edúco, to bring up.	Hio, to gape.
Compérendino, to put off a cause to the day after to-morrow.	Ejúdo, to wail, to weep.	Hónoro, to honour.
Compilo, to pile up, to pillage.	Emancipo, to free a son from the power of his father.	Jacto, to boast, to brag.
Concilio, to gain, to reconcile.	Enendo, to amend.	Ignoro, to be ignorant.
Concordo, to agree.	Enucleo, to take out the kernel, to explain.	Immolo, to sacrifice.
Confuto, refuto, to disprove.	Enodo, to unknot, to explain.	Impéro, to command.
Congélo, to freeze.	Equito, to ride.	Impetro, to obtain.
Considero, to consider.	Erro, to wander.	Inauro, to gild.
Contamino, to pollute.	Examino, to examine, to try.	Inchoo, to begin.
Cópulo, to couple.	Exantlo, to empty, to endure.	Inclino, to incline.
Corruo, to wrinkle.	Exáro, to plough up, to scrawl, to write fast.	Indago, to trace out.
Corusco, to brandish.	Exentéro, to take out the guts.	Indico, to show.
Crémo, to burn.	Existimo, to think.	Inquino, to pollute.
Creo, to create.	Exploro, to search.	Inspico, to sharpen at the end.
Cribro, to sift.	Extrico, to disentangle.	Instaupo, to renew.
Crispio, to curl.	Fabrico, to frame.	Instigo, to push on.
Crúcio, to torment.	Fascino, to bewitch.	Intercalo, to insert one or more days, to make the year agree with the course of the sun.
Curo, to cure.	Fátigo, to weary.	Intro, to enter.
Damno, to condemn.	Fermento, to leaven with dough, to ferment.	Invito, to invite.
Décimo, to take the tenth part, or punish every tenth man.	Festino, to hasten.	Irradio, to shine upon.
Decláro, to declare.	Flagito, to dun.	Irrito, to provoke.
Décollo, to loose a thing from off the neck, to behead.	Flo, to blow.	Jurgo, & -or, to chide, or scold.
Décoro, to adorn.	Focillo, refocillo, to divide soldiers into files or small companies, or citizens into wards.	Juro, to swear.
Décúrio, to divide soldiers into files or companies, or small companies, or citizens into wards.	Fóro, to bore.	Lábore, to labour.
Dedico, to dedicate.	Fortúno, to prosper.	Lácero, to tear.
Delecto, to delight.	Fragro, to smell sweetly.	Lachrymo, & -or, to weep.
Delibéro, to deliberate.	Fraudo, to defraud.	Lævígo, to smooth, or polish.
Delineo, to trace, to chalk out.	Frio, to crumble.	Lallo, to sing as a nurse to a child.
Deliro, to doat, to rave.	Frustro, & -or, to disappoint.	Lanio, to tear.
Delumbo, to weaken.	Fúco, to colour, to paint.	Latro, to bark.
Desidéro, to desire.	Fúgo, to put to flight.	Laxo, to loose.
Desolo, to lay waste.	Fundo, to found.	Légo, to send as an ambassador, to bequeath.
Destino, to destine.	Généro, to beget.	Libo, to taste.
Dico, to dedicate.	Grávo, to weigh down.	Libéro, to free.
Discepto disputo debate.	Güberno, to govern.	Ligo, to bind.
		Liquo, to melt.
		Litigo, to quarrel.

lito, to appease by sa-	Orbo, to deprive.	Runco, to weed.
crifice.	Ordino, to put in order.	Sacro, to consecrate.
lucubro, to sit up late	Orno, to deck, to adorn.	Sagino, to fatten.
study.	Oro, to beg.	Salivo, to spit, or slaver.
lustro, to survey.	Oscito, & -or, to yawn.	Salto, to dance.
Luxo, to put out of	to be listless.	Saluto, to salute.
joint.	Paco, to subdue.	Sano, to heal.
Macto, to slay, to sacri-	Palpito, to beat,	or Satio, to satisfy.
fice.	throb.	Saturo, to fill, to glut.
Mando, to command, to	Palpo, to stroke, to gain	Scariflico, to lance, or
commit.	by flattery.	open.
Mano, to flow.	Parento, to perform fu-	Screo, to hawk, or retch
Maturo, to hasten.	neral rites, to revenge.	in spitting.
Médico, & -or, to cure.	Páro, to prepare.	Sécundo, to prosper.
Mémoro, to tell.	Patro, to perform.	Sedo, to allay.
Meo, to go, or pass.	Pecco, to sin.	Sepáro, to sever
Méridio, & -or, to sleep	Pénetro, to pierce.	Servo, to keep.
at noon.	Persévéro, to continue	Sibilo, to hiss.
Migro, to remove.	constant.	Sicco, to dry.
Milito, to be a soldier.	Pio, to expiate.	Signo, to mark out.
Ministro, to serve.	Pláco, to appease.	Significo, to mean, to
Mitigo, to pacify.	Ploro, to bewail.	give notice.
Monstro, to show, or	Porto, to carry.	Simúlo, to pretend.
tell.	Postúlo, to demand.	Socio, to match, to join.
Mulco, to beat.	Privo, to deprive.	Sollicito, to stir up, to
Multo, & -cto, to fine.	Próbo, to approve.	disquiet.
Musso, & -lto, to matter.	Procrastino, to delay.	Somnio, to dream.
Mútulo, to maim.	Profligo, to rout.	Specto, to behold.
Muto, to change.	Prómulgo, to publish.	Spéro, to hope.
Narro, to tell.	Propágo, to propagate.	Spiro, to breathe.
Nauseo, to be sea-sick.	Própéro, to hasten.	Spólio, to rob.
Návigo, to sail.	Propino, to drink to.	Spúmo, to foam.
Návo, to act vigorously.	Protélo, to chase away.	Stagno, to stand as
Négo, to deny.	Publico, to publish, to	water.
Nicto, to wink.	confiscate.	Stillo, to drop.
No, to swim.	Pugno, to fight.	Stimúlo, to goad, to
Nodo, to knot; rarely	Pullúlo, to bud.	vez.
a.t.	Purgo, to cleanse.	Stipo, to stuff, to guard.
Nómíno, to name.	Púto, to think.	Strangúlo, to stifle.
Nóto, to mark.	Quadro, to square.	Strigo, to breathe, or
Nóvo, to renew.	Récupéro, to recover.	rest in work, as oxen
Nudo, to make bare.	Récuso, to refuse.	or horses do.
Número, to count.	Refrigéro, to cool.	Sado, to sweat.
Nuncúpo, to call.	Régelo, to thaw.	Suffoco, to strangle.
Nuntio, to tell.	Répáro, to repair.	Suffoco, to burn incense.
Núto, to nod.	Réprésento, to resem-	Sugillo, to taunt, or jeer
Obsecro, to beseech	ble, to show; to pay	Sulco, to furrow.
Obséro, to lock.	monsy in advance.	Súpéro, to overcome.
Obtempéro, to obey.	Réséro, to unlock.	Suppédito, to afford.
Obtrunco, to kill.	Rígo, to water.	Súsurro, to whisper.
Obtúro, to stop up	Rógo, to ask.	Tardo, to stop.
Occo, to harrow.	Róto, to wheel about.	Taxo, to rate, to reprove
Odoro, to perfume.	Ructo, & -or, to belch.	Téméro, to desile.
Óméro, to load.	Rúmino, to chew the	Tempéro, to temper.
Ópto, to wish.	cud.	Ténuo, to make small.

Tērebro, to bore.	Vāco, to want, to be at leisure.	Vīgīlo, to watch.
Termino, to bound.	Vasto, to lay waste.	Vindico, to claim, to revenge.
Tītillo, to tickle.	Vellīco, to pluck, twiſt, or pinch; to taunt, or rail at.	Violo, to violate.
Tīnbo, to stagger.	Vēlo, to cover.	Vitio, to spoil.
Tōlēro, to bear.	Ventīlo, to fan.	Vīto, to skun.
Trāno, to swim over.	Verbēro, to whip.	Vitāpēro, to blame.
Triplūdio, to caper.	Vestigo, to search for.	Vōco, to call.
Triumpho, to triumph.	Vibro, to brandish, to shake.	Vōlo, to fly.
Trūcido, to kill.	Viduo, to deprive.	Vōro, to devour.
Turbo, to disturb.		Vulgo, to spread abroad.
Ullūlo, to howl.		Vulnēro, to wound.
Umbro, to shade.		
Yncillo, to waver.		

Exc. 1. *Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre*, to give : so, *venundo*, to sell ; *circundo*, to surround ; *pessundo*, to overthrow ; *saksido*, to give surety ; *venundēdi, venundātum, venundāre*, &c. The other compounds of *do* are of the third conjugation.

Sto, stēti, statum, to stand. Its compounds have *stīti, stītum*, and oftener *stātum* ; as, *præsto, præstīti, præstītum*, or *præstātum*, to excel, to perform. So, *ad-, ante-, con-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, re-sto*.

Exc. 2. *Lāvo, lāvi, lōtum, lautum, lāvātum*, to wash.

Pōto, pōtāvi, pōtum, or pōtātum, to drink.

Jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, to help ; fut. part. *juvātūrus*. So, *adjūvo*.

Exc. 3. *Cūbo, cūbui, cūbitum*, to lie down. So, *ac-, ex-, in-, oc-, rē-cūbo*. These and the other compounds insert an *m*, and are of the third conjugation ; except *ex-cubo*.

Dōmo, dōmui, dōmītum, to subdue. So, *ē-, per-dōmo*.

Sōno, sōmui, sōnītum, to sound. So, *as-, circum-, con-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, præ-, rē-sōno*.

Tōno, tōmui, tōnītum, to thunder. So, *at-, circum-, in-, superin-, rē-tōno*. Horace has *intōnātus*.

Vēto, vētui, vētītum, to forbid.

Crēpo, crēpui, crēpītum, to make a noise. So, *con-, in-, per-, rē-crēpo* : *discrēpo* has rather *discrēpāvi*.

Exc. 4. *Fricō, fricui, frictum*, to rub. So, *af-, circum-, con-, de-, ef-, in-, per-, re-fricō*. But some of these have also *ātum*.

Sēco, sēcui, sectum, to cut. So, *circum-, con-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, per-, præ-, rē-, sub-sēco*.

Nēco, nēcui, or nēcāvi, nēcātum, to kill. So, *inter-, ē-nēco* : but these have oftener *ectum* ; *enectum, internectum*.

Mico, micui, — to glitter, to shine. So, *inter-, prō-mico* *Emico* has *ēmīcui, ēmīcātum* : *dimico, dimīcāvi, dimīcātum*, rarely *dimīcui*, to fight.

Exc. 5. These three want both preterite and supine; *labo*, to fall, or faint; *necto*, to bind; and *plico*, to fold.

Plico, compounded with a noun, or with the prepositions *re-*, *sub-*, has *avi*, *atum*; as, *duplico*, *duplicavi*, *duplicatum*, to double. So, *multi-*, *sup-*, *re-plico*.

The other compounds of *plico* have either *avi* and *atum*, or *ui* and *itum*; as, *applico*, *applicui*, *applicitum*, or *-avi*, *-atum*, to apply. So, *in-*, *com-plico*. *Explico*, to unfold, has commonly *explicui*, *explicatum*; but when it signifies to explain, or interpret, *explicavi*, *explicatum*.

Second Conjugation.

Verbs of the second conjugation have *ui* and *itum*; as, *habeo*, *habui*, *habitu*, to have. So,

Adhibeo, to admit, to use.

Gohibeo, *inhibeo*, to restrain.

Exhibeo, to show, to give.

Pŕhibeo, to say, to give out.

Prohibeo, to hinder.

Posthabeo, to value less.

Præbeo, to afford.

Rêdhibeo, to return, or take back a *Diribeo*, to count over, to distribute thing that was sold for some fault.

Dêbeo, to owe.

Mêreo, to deserve: *Com-*, *de-*, *e-*, *per-*, *pro-mêreo*, or *mereor*.

Môneo, to admonish: *Ad-*, *com-*, *præ-môneo*.

Terreo, to terrify: *Abs-*, *con-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *per-terreo*.

Neuter verbs which have *ui*, want the supine; as, *âréo*, *ârui*, to be dry. So,

Aceo, & *-esco*, to be sour. *Frondeo*, to bear leaves. *Putreo*, to rot.

Albeo, } to be white. *Horreo*, to be rough. *Ranceo*, to be mouldy.

Candeo, } to be white. *Hûmeo*, to be wet. *Rîgeo*, to be stiff.

Calleo, to be hard. *Immineo*, to hang over. *Rûbeo*, to be red.

Caneo, to be hoary. *Languéo*, to languish. *Squaleo*, to be foul.

Clareo, to be bright. *Liqueo*, *licui*, to melt. *Sordeo*, to be nasty.

Egeo, *indigeo*, to want. *Máceo*, to be lean. *Stûdeo*, to be amazed.

Emineo, to stand above. *Mâdeo*, to be wet. *Splendeo*, to shine.

others. *Marceo*, to wither. *Têpeo*, to be warm.

Flacceo, to wither. *Mûceo*, to be mouldy. *Torpeo*, to be numb.

Flôreo, to flourish. *Nîteo*, to shine. *Tûmeo*, to swell.

Floreo, to stink. *Palleo*, to be pale. *Vigeo*, to be strong.

Frendeo, to gnash the teeth. *Pâteo*, to be open. *Vîreo*, to be green.

Pâteo, to stink.

But the neuter verbs which follow, together with their compounds, have the supine, and are regularly conjugated: *Vâleo*, to be in health; and *equi-*, *con-*, *e-*, *in-*, *præ-valeo*: *Plâceo*, to please; and *com-*, *per-placeo*: *Displâceo*, to displease: *Câreo*, to want: *Pâreo*, to appear, to obey; and *ap-*, *com-pâreo*: *Jâceo*, to lie; and *ad-*, *circum-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *præ-*, *sub-*, *super-jâceo*: *Ca-leo*, to be warm: and *con-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *re-câleo*: *Nôceo*, to

hurt : *Dōleo*, to be grieved ; and *con-, de-, in-, per-dōleo* : *Cōāleo*, to grow together : *Lāceo*, which in the active signifies to be lawful, to be valued ; and, what is singular, in the passive, to bid a price : *Lāteo*, to lurk, the compounds of which want the supine, *delāteo*, *inter-, sub-lāteo* : as likewise do those of *Tāceo*, *-cui, -cītum*, to be silent, *con-, ob-, rē-tāceo*.

These three active verbs likewise want the supine : *Tīceo*, *-ui*, to fear : *Sīleo*, *-ui*, to conceal : *Arceo*, *-cui*, to drive away : but the compounds of *arceo* have the supine ; as, *exerceo*, *exercui*, *exercitum*, to exercise. So, *coerceo*, to restrain.

Exc. 1. The following verbs in *BEO* and *CEO* :

Jūbeo, *jussi*, *jussum*, to order. So, *fide-jūbeo*, to bail, or be surety for.

Sorbeo, *sorbui*, *sorptum*, to sup. So, *ab-sorbeo*, to suck in ; *ex-, rē-sorbeo*. We also find *absorpsi*, *exsorpsi* : *Exsorptum*, *rēsorptum*, are not in use.

Dōceo, *dōcui*, *doctum*, to teach. So, *ad-, con-, de-, e-, per-, sub-dōceo*.

Misceo, *miscui*, *mistum* or *mixtum*, to mix. So, *ad-, com-, in-, inter-, per-, rē-misceo*.

Mulceo, *mulsi*, *mulsum*, to stroke, to soothe. So, *ad-, circum-, com-, de-, per-, rē-mulceo*.

Lūceo, *luxi*, — to shine. So, *al-, circum-, col-, dir-, ē-, il-, inter-, per-, or pel-, prae-, pro-, re-, sub-, trans-lūceo*.

Exc. 2. The following verbs in *DEO* :

Prandeo, *prandi*, *pransum*, to dine.

Video, *vidi*, *visum*, to see. So, *in-, per-, prae-, pro-, rē-video*.

Sēdeo, *sēdi*, *sessum*, to sit. So, *as-, con-, de-, dis-, in-, ob-, per-, pos-, prae-, re-, sub-sēdeo* : *Circumsēdeo*, or *circumsēdeo*, *super-sēdeo*. But *dē-, dis-, per-, prae-, rē-, sub-sēdeo*, seem to want the supine.

Strideo, *stridi*, — to make a noise.

Pendeo, *pēpendi*, *pensum*, to hang. So, *de-, in-, pro-, super-pendeo*.

Mordeo, *mōmordi*, *morsum*, to bite. So, *ad-, com-, de-, ob-, prae-, re-mordeo*.

Spondeo, *spōpondi*, *sponsum*, to promise. So, *de-, re-spondeo*.

Tondeo, *tōtondi*, *tonsum*, to clip. So, *at-, circum-, de-tondeo*.

But the compounds of these verbs do not double the first syllable ; thus, *dependi*, *remordi*, *respondi*, *attendi*, &c.

Rideo, rīsi, rīsum, to laugh. So, *ar-, de-, in-, sub-rideo*.

Suādeo, suāsi, suāsum, to advise. So, *dis-, per-suādeo*.

Ardeo, arsi, arsum, to burn. So, *ex-, in-, ob-ardeo*.

Exc. 3. The following verbs in *GEO* :

Augeo, auxi, auctum, to increase. So, *ad-, ex-augeo*.

Lūgeo, luxi, — to mourn. So, *e-, pro-, sub-lūgeo*.

Frigeo, frizi, — to be cold. So, *per-, re-frigeo*.

Tergeo, tersi, tersum, to wipe. So, *abs-, circum-, de-, ex-, per-tergeo*.

Mulgeo, mulsī, mulsum, or *mulctum*, to milk. So, *e-, im-mulgeo*.

Indulgeo, indulsī, indultum, to grant, to indulge.

Urgeo, ursi, — to press. So, *ad-, ex-, in-, per-, sub-, super-urgeo*.

Fulgeo, fulsi, — to shine. So, *af-, circum-, con-, ef-inter-, præ-, re-, super-fulgeo*.

Turgeo, tursi, — to swell. *Algeo, alsi, —* to be cold.

Exc. 4. The following verbs in *IEO* and *LEO* :

Vieo, viēvi, viētum, to bind with twigs, to hoop a vessel.

Cieo, (civi) citum, to stir up, to rouse. So, *ac-, con-, ex-, in-, per-cieo*. *Civi* comes from *cio* of the fourth conjugation.

Fleo, flēvi, flētum, to weep. So, *af-, de-fleo*.

Compleo, complēvi, complētum, to fill. So, the other compounds of *pleo* ; *de-, ex-, in-, adian-, op-, re-, sup-pleo*.

Dēleo, dēlēvi, dēlētum, to destroy, to blot out.

Oleo, to smell, has *olui, olitum*. So, likewise, its compounds which have a similar signification ; *ob-, per-, red-, sub-ōleo*. But such of the compounds as have a different signification make *ēvi* and *ētum* ; thus, *exōleo, exōlēvi, exōlētum*, to fade. So, *indōleo, -ēvi, -ētum*, or *-itum*, to grow into use ; *obsōleo, -ēvi, -ētum*, to grow out of use. *Abōleo*, to abolish, has *abōlēvi, abōlētum* ; and *adōleo*, to grow up, to burn, *adōlēvi, adultum*.

Exc. 5. Several verbs in *NEO, QUEO, REO*, and *SEO* :

Mīneo, mansi, mansum, to stay. So, *per-, rē-māneo*.

Neo, nēvi, nētum, to spin. So, *per-neo*.

Tēneo, tēnā, tenum, to hold. So, *con-, de-, dis-, ob-, re-, sus-tēneo*. But *attēneo, pertēneo*, are not used in the supine ; and seldom *abstēneo*.

Torqueo, torsi, tortum, to throw, to twirl, to twist. Thus, *con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, ob-, re-torqueo*.

Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, to stick. Thus, *ad-con-, in-, ob-, sub-hæreo*.

Torreo, torruī, tortum, to roast. So, *ex-torreo*.

Censeo, censui, censum, to judge. So, *ac-, per-, re-censeo*, to review; *succenseo*, to be angry.

Exc. 6. Verbs in *VEO* have *vi, tum*; as, *mōveo, mōvi, mōtum*, to move; *Fōveo, fōvi, fōtum*, to cherish. So, *con-, rē-foveo*. So, *vōveo*, to vow, or wish, and *dēvōveo*.

Fāveo, to favour, has *fūvi, fautum*; and *cāveo*, to beware of, *cāvi, cautum*. So, *præ-cāveo*.

Neuter verbs in *veo* want the supine; as, *pāveo, pāvi*, to be afraid.

Ferveo, to boil, to be hot, makes *ferbui*. So, *de-, ef-, in-, ver-, rē-ferveo*.

Conniveo, to wink, has *connīvi* and *connīxi*.

Exc. 7. The following verbs want both preterite and supine: *Lacteo*, to suck milk; *liveo*, to be black and blue; *scāteo*, to abound; *renīdeo*, to shine; *māreo*, to be sorrowful; *āveo*, to desire; *polleo*, to be able; *flāveo*, to be yellow; *denseo*, to grow thick; *glabreo*, to be smooth, or bare. To these add *calveo*, to be bald; *cēveo*, to wag the tail, as dogs do when they fawn on one; *hēbeo*, to be dull; *ūveo*, to be moist; and some others.

Third Conjugation.

Verbs of the third conjugation form their preterite and supine variously, according to the termination of the present

IO.

1. *Fācio, fēcī, factum*, to do, to make. So the compounds which retain *a*: *lucrī-, magnī-, ārē-, cālē-, mādē-, tēpē-, bēnē-, mālē-, sātis-fācio*, &c. But those which change *a* into *i* have *ectum*; as, *afficio, affēcī, affectum*. So, *con-, de-, ef-, in-, inter-, of-, per-, præ-, pro-, re-, suf-ficio*. Note: *FACIO*, compounded with a noun, verb, or adverb, retains *a*; but when compounded with a preposition, it changes *a* into *i*.

Some compounds of *facio* are of the first conjugation; as, *Amplīficio, sacrīficio, terrīficio, magnīficio; gratīficor*, to gratify, or do a good turn, to give up; *lūdīficor*, to mock.

Jācio, jēcī, jactum, to throw. So, *ab-, ad-, circum-, con-, de-, dis-, e-, in-, inter-, ob-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, superin-, tra-ficio*; in the supine *-ectum*.

The compounds of *spēcio* and *lūcio*, which themselves are not used, have *exī* and *ectum*; as, *aspicio, asperi, aspectum*, to behold. So, *circum-, con-, de-, dis-, in-, intro-, per-, pro-, re-, retro-, s--spicio*.

Allicio, allexi, allectum, to allure. So, *il-*, *pel licio*; but *ëlicio*, to draw out, has *ëlicui, ëlicitum*.

2. *Fôdio, fôdi, fossum*, to dig, to delve. So, *ad-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *ef-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *re-*, *suf-*, *trans-fôdio*.

Fûgio, fugi, fûgitum, to fly. So, *au-*, (for *ab-*;) *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ef-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *suf-*, *subter-*, *trans-fûgio*.

3. *Câpio, cêpi, captum*, to take. So, *ac-*, *con-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *oc-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *re-*, *sus-cîpio*, (in the supine *-ceptum*;) and *ante-câpio*.

Râpio, râpui, raptum, to pull, or snatch. So, *ab-*, *ar-*, *cor-*, *de-*, *di-*, *e-*, *præ-*, *pro-*, *sur-rîpio*, *-rîpui, -reptum*.

Sâpio, sâpui, — to savour, to be wise. So, *consîpio*, to be well in one's wits; *desîpio*, to be foolish; *resîpio*, to come to one's wits.

Cûpio, cupîvi, cupîtum, to desire. So, *con-*, *dis-*, *per-cûpio*.

4. *Pârïo, pêpêri, parîtum*, or *partum*, to bring forth a child, to get. Its compounds are of the fourth conjugation.

Quâtio, quassi, quassum, to shake; but *quassi* is hardly used. Its compounds have *cussi, cussum*; as, *concûtio, concussi, concussum*. So, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *per-*, *re-*, *reper-*, *suc-cûtio*.

UO has *ui, ûtum*; as,

Arguo, argûi, argûtum, to show, to prove or argue, to reprove. So, *co-*, *red-arguo*, to confute. So,

Acuo, Exâcuo, to sharpen.

Stâtuo, to set or place, to ordain

Batuo, or battuo, to beat, to fight, to fence with foils.

Con-, *de-*, *in-*, *præ-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sub-*
stituo.

Induo, to put on clothes.

Sternuo, to sneeze.

Exuo, to put off clothes

Suo, to sew or stitch, to tack togeth-

Imbuo, to wet or imbue, to season or instruct.

er: *As-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *dis-*, *in-*,
præ-, *re-suo.*

Mînuo, to lessen: *Com-*, *de-*, *di-*,
im-mînuo.

Tribuo, to give, to divide *At-*,
con-, *dis-*, *re-tribuo.*

Spuo, to spit: *Con-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *in-*

Exc. 1. *Fluo, fluxi, fluxum*, to flow. So, *af-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ef-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *per-*, *præter-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *subter-*, *super-*, *trans-fluo*.

Struo, struxi, structum, to put in order, to build. So, *ad-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *præ-*, *sub-*, *super-struo*.

Exc. 2. *Luo, lûi, lûitum*, to pay, to wash away, to suffer punishment. Its compounds have *ûtum*; as, *abluo, -ui, -ûtum*, to wash away, to purify. So, *al-*, *circum-*, *col-*, *de-*, *di-*, *e-*, *inter-*, *per-*, *pol-*, *pro-*, *sub-luo*.

Ruo, rûi, rûitum, to rush, to fall. Its compounds have *ûtum*.

as, *diruo, dirui, dirūtum*, to overthrow. So, *ē-, ob-, prō-, sub-ruo*. *Corruo*, and *irruo*, want the supine; as likewise *dō mēruo*, to fear; *pluo*, to rain; *ingruo*, to assail; *congruo*, to agree; *respuo*, to reject, to slight; *annuo*, to assent; and the other compounds of the obsolete verb *nuo*; *abnuo*, to refuse; *innuo*, to nod, or beckon with the head; *rēnuo*, to deny; all which have *ui* in the preterite.

BO has *bi, bitum*; as,

Bibo, bibi, bibitum, to drink. So, *ad-, com-, e-, in-, per-, præ-bibo*.

Exc. 1 *Scrībo, scripsi, scriptum*, to write. So, *ad-, circum-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, inter-, per-, post-, præ-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, supra-, trans-scribo*.

Nūbo, nupsi, nuptum, to veil, to be married. So, *de-, e-, in-, ob-nūbo*. Instead of *nupsi*, we often find *nupta sum*.

Exc. 2. The compounds of *cūbo* in this conjugation insert an *m* before the last syllable; *accumbo, accūbui, accūbitum*, to recline at table. So, *con-, de-, dis-, in-, oc-, pro-, re-, suc-, superin-cumbo, -cubui, -cūbitum*.

These two verbs want the supine; *scābo, scābi*, to scratch; *lambo, lambi*, to lick. So, *ad-, circum-, dē-, præ-lambo*.

Glūbo, and *deglūbo*, to strip, to flay, want both pret. and sup.

CO.

1. *Dico, dixi, dictum*, to say. So, *ab-, ad-, con-, contra-, e-, in-, inter-, præ-, pro-dico*.

Dūco, duxi, ductum, to lead. So, *ab-, ad-, circum-, con-, de-, di-, e-, in-, intro-, ob-, per-, præ-, pro-, re-, se-, sub-, tra-, or trans-dūco*.

2. *Vinco, vici, victum*, to overcome. So, *con-, de-, e-, per-, re-vinco*.

Parco, pēperci, parsum, seldom *parsi, parsitum*, to spare. So, *comparco*, or *comperco*, which is seldom used.

Ico, ici, ictum, to strike.

SCO has *vi, tum*; as,

Nosco, nōvi, nōtum, to know; fut. part. *noscitūrus*. So,

Dignosco, to distinguish; *ignosco*, *Scisco, -ivi, -itum*, to ordain; *ad-, to pardon*; also *inter-, per-, præ-nosco*, or *asosco*, to take, to associate;

Cresco, -ēvi, -ētum, to grow: *Con-, concisco, to vote, to commit*; *de-, ex-, re-, and without the supine, ac-, in-, per-, pro-, suc-, also, præ-, re-cisco; decisco, to revolt.*

Super-cresco. *Suesco, to be accustomed: As-, com-, de-, in-suesco, -ēvi, -ētum.*

Quiesco, -ēvi, -ētum, to rest: *Ac-, con-, inter-, rē-quiesco.*

Exc. 1. *Agnosco, agnōvi, agnītum*, to own; *cognosco, cognōvi, cognītum*, to know. So, *rēcognosco*, to review.

Pasco, pāvi, pastum, to feed. So, *com-, dē-pasco*.

Exc. 2. The following verbs want the supine:

Disco, didici, to learn. So, *ad-, con-, de-, e-, per-, prae-disco, -didici*.

Posco, pōposci, to demand. So, *ap-, dē-, ex-, rē-posco*.

Compesco, compescui, to stop, to restrain. So, *dispesco, dispescui*, to separate.

Exc. 3. *Glisco*, to grow; *fatisco*, to be weary; and likewise inceptive verbs, want both preterite and supine; as, *aresca*, to become dry. But these verbs borrow the preterite and supine from their primitives; as, *ardesco*, to grow hot, *arsi, arsum* from *ardeo*.

DO has *di, sum*; as,

Scando, scandi, scansum, to climb; *ēdo, ēdi, ēsum*, to eat.

Sc

Ascendo, to mount. *Cado, to forge, to stamp,* *Mando, to chew:* *Præ-*
Descendo, to go down: or *coin:* *Ex-, in-, re-mando.*

Con-, e-, ex-, in-, per-, pro-, re-cado. *Prehendo, to take hold.*
transcendo. *Defendo, to defend.* *of: Ap-, com-, de-*

Accendo, to kindle: *Offendo, to strike* *prehendo.*

In-, suc-cendo *against, to offend, to find.*

Exc. 1. *Divido, divisi, divisum*, to divide.

Rādo, rāsi, rāsum, to shave. So, *ab-, circum-, cor-, de-, e-, inter-, prae-, sub-rādo*.

Claudo, clausi, clausum, to close. So, *circum-, con-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, prae-, re-, se-clūdo*.

Plaudo, plausi, plausum, to clap the hands for joy. So, *ap-, circum-plaudo:* also, *com-, dis-, ex-, sup-plōdo, -plōsi, -plōsum*.

Lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, to play. So, *ab-, al-, col-, de-, e-, il-, inter-, ob-, prae-, pro-, re-lūdo*.

Trūdo, trūsi, trūsūm, to thrust. So, *abs-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, ob-, pro-, re-trūdo*.

Lædo, læsi, læsum, to hurt. So, *al-, col-, e-, il-lido, -lisi, -līsum*.

Rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, to gnaw. So, *ab-, ar-, circum-, cor-, de-, e-, ob-, per-, prae-rōdo*.

Vādo, to go, wants both preterite and supine; but its compounds have *si, sum*; as, *invādo, invāsi, invāsum*, to invade, to fall upon. So, *circum-, ē-, super-vādo*.

Cēdo, cessi, cessum, to yield. So, *abs-, ac-, antē-, con-, de-, dis-, e-, in-, inter-, prae-, pro-, rē-, retro-, se-, suc-cēdo*.

Exc. 2. *Pando*, *pandī*, *passum*, and sometimes *pansum*, to open, to spread. So, *dis-*, *ex-*, *op-*, *præ-*, *rè-pando*.

Comēdo, *comēdī*, *comēsum*, or *comestum*, to eat. But *ēdo* itself, and the rest of its compounds, have always *ēsum*; as, *ad-*, *amb-*, *ex-*, *per-*, *sub-*, *super-ēdo*, *-ēdī*, *-ēsum*.

Fundo, *fūdī*, *fūsum*, to pour forth. So, *af-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ef-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *of-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *suf-*, *super-*, *superin-*, *trans-fundo*.

Scindo, *scīdī*, *scissum*, to cut. So, *as-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *ex-*, *inter-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *pro-*, *trans-scindo*.

Findo, *fīdī*, *fissum*, to cleave. So, *con-*, *dis-*, *in-findo*.

Exc. 3. *Tundo*, *tūtūdī*, *tunsum*, and sometimes *tūsum*, to beat. The compounds have *tūdī*, *tūsum*; as, *contundo*, *contūdī*, *contūsum*, to bruise. So, *ex-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *re-tundo*.

Cādo, *cēcīdī*, *cāsum*, to fall. The compounds want the supine; as, *ac-*, *con-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *inter-*, *pro-*, *suc-cīdo*, *-cīdī*, —: except, *incido*, *incīdī*, *incāsum*, to fall in; *recido*, *recīdī*, *recāsum*, to fall back; and *occido*, *occīdī*, *occāsum*, to fall down.

Cedo, *cēcīdī*, *cæsum*, to cut, to kill. The compounds change *æ* into *i* long; as, *accido*, *accīdī*, *accīsum*, to cut about. So, *abs-*, *con-*, *circum-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *oc-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *rè-*, *suc-cīdo*.

Tendo, *tētēdī*, *tensum*, or *tentum*, to stretch out. So, *at-*, *con-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *præ-*, *pro-tendo*, *-tēdī*, *-tensum*, or *-tentum*. But the compounds have rather *tentum*, except *ostendo*, to show; which has commonly *ostensum*.

Pēdo, *pēpēdī*, *pedītum*, to break wind backward. So, *op-pēdo*.

Pendo, *pēpēdī*, *pensum*, to weigh. So, *ap-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *im-*, *pēr-*, *re-*, *sus-pendo*, *-pēdī*, *-pensum*.

Exc. 4. The compounds of *do* have *dīdī*, and *dītum*; as, *abdo*, *abdīdī*, *abditum*, to hide. So, *ad-*, *con-*, *dē-*, *dī-*, *ē-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *red-*, *sub-*, *tra-do*: also, *decon-*, *recon-do*: and *coad-*, *superad-do*; and *deper-*, *disper-do*. To these add *crēdo*, *crēdīdī*, *crēdītum*, to believe; *vendo*, *vendīdī*, *vendītum*, to sell. *Abscendo*, to hide, has *abscondī*, *abscondītum*, rarely *abscondīdī*, *absconsun*.

Exc. 5. These three want the supine: *strīdo*, *strīdī*, to creak; *rūdo*, *rūdī*, to bray like an ass; and *sīdo*, *sīdī*, to sink down. The compounds of *sīdo* borrow the preterite and supine from *sēdeo*; as, *consīdo*, *consēdī*, *consessum*, to sit down. So, *as-*, *circum-*, *de-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *per-*, *rè-*, *sub-sīdo*.

Note. Several compounds of verbs in *do* and *deo*, in some respects, resemble one another, and therefore should be care-

fully distinguished; as, *concido, concēdo, concīdo* *consido* and *consideo*; *conscindo, conscendo*, &c.

GO, GUO, has *xi, ctum*; as,

Rēgo, rexi, rectum, to rule, to govern; *dirigo, -exi, -ectum*, to direct; *arriigo, and ēriigo, -exi, -ectum*, to raise up; *corriigo*, to correct; *porriigo*, to stretch out; *subriigo*, to raise up. So,

Cingo, cinxi, cinctum, to gird, to Emungo, to wipe, to cheat.

surround: *Ac-, dis-, circum-, in-, Plango, to beat, to lament.*

præ-, re-, suc-cingo.

Fligo, to dash, or beat upon: Af-, con-, in-fligo; also, *profligo, to rout*, of the first conjug.

Jungo, to join; ab-jungo, to separate: Ad-, con-, de-, dis-, in-, inter-, se-, sub-jungo.

Lingo, to lick: De-, e-lingo; and *pollingo, to anoint a dead body.*

Mungo, to wipe or clean the nose.

Stingo, or Stinguo, to dash out, to extinguish: Di-, ex-, in-, inter-, præ-, re-stinguo.

Tēgo, to cover: Circum-, con-, de-, in-, ob-, per-, præ-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-tēgo.

Tingo, or Tinguo, to dip, or dye *Con-, in-tingo.*

Ungo, or Unguo, to anoint: Ex-, in-, per-, super-ungo.

Exc. 1. *Surgo, to rise, has surrexi, surrectum: So, as-, circum-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, re-surgo.*

Pergo, perrexi, perrectum, to go forward.

Stringo, strinxi, strictum, to bind, to strain, to lop. So, *ad-, con-, de-, dis-, ob-, per-, præ-, re-, sub-stringo.*

Fingo, finxi, fictum, to feign. So, *af-, con-, ef-, re-fingo.*

Pingo, pinxi, pictum, to paint. So, *ap-, de-pingo.*

Exc. 2. *Frango, frēgi, fractum*, to break. So, *con-, de-, dif-, ef-, in-, per-, præ-, re-, suf-fringo, -frēgi, -fractum.*

Agō, ēgi, actum, to do, to drive. So, *ab-, ad-, ex-, red-, sub-, trans-, transad-igo, and circum-, per-āgo: cōgo, for coāgo, coēgi, coactum*, to bring together, to force.

These three compounds of *āgo* want the supine: *sātāgo, satēgi*, to be busy about a thing; *prōdāgo, prodēgi*, to lavish, or spend riotously; *dēgo, for deāgo, dēgi*, to live or dwell. *Am-bigo*, to doubt, to dispute, wants the preterite and supine.

Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, to gather, to read. So, *al-, per-, præ-, re-, sub-lēgo*: also, *col-, de-, e-, recol-, se-ligo*, which change *ē* into *i*.

Diligo, to love, has dilexi, dilectum. So, negligo, to neglect; and intelligo, to understand; but negligo has sometimes negligi, Sall. Jug. 40.

Exc. 3. *Tango, tēgi, tactum*, to touch. So, *at-, con-, ob-, per-tingo*; thus, *attingo, atēgi, attactum*, &c.

Pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, to prick, or sting. The compounds have *pūxi*; as, *compungo, compunxi, compunctum. So, dis-, ex-, inter-pungo*: but *repungo* has *repunxi*, or *repūpūgi*.

Pango, paxi, pactum, to fix, to drive in, to compose; or *pēpigi*, which comes from the obsolete verb *pāgo*, to bargain, for which we use *paciscor*. The compounds of *pango* have *pēgi*; as, *compingo, compēgi, compactum*, to put together. So, *in-, ob-, sup-pingo*.

Exc. 4. *Spargo, sparsi, sparsum*, to spread. So, *ad-, circum-, con-, di-, in-, inter-, per-, pro-, re-spergo*.

Mergo, mersi, mersum, to dip, or plunge. So, *de-, e-, in-, sub-mergo*.

Tergo, tersi, tersum, to wipe, or clean. So, *abs-, de-, ex-, per-tergo*.

Figo, fixi, fixum, to fix, or fasten. So, *af-, con-, de-, in-, ef-, per-, prae-, re-, suf-, trans-figo*.

Frigo, frixi, frictum, or frictum, to fry.

Exc. 6. These three want the supine: *clango, claxi, to sound a trumpet*; *ningo, or ninguo, ninxi, to snow*; *ango, anxī, to vex*. *Vergo*, to incline, or lie towards, wants both preterite and supine. So, *e-, de-, in-vergo*.

HO, JO.

1. *Trāho, traxi, tractum*, to draw. So, *abs-, at-, circum-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, per-, pro-, re-, sub-trāho*.

Veho, vaxi, vectum, to carry. So, *a-, ad-, circum-, con-, di-, e-, in-, per-, prae-, prae-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, trans-vehō*.

2. *Mejo, or mingo, minxi, mictum*, to make water. So, *immejo*.

LO.

1. *Cōlo, cōlui, cultum*, to adorn, to inhabit, to honour, to till. So, *ac-, circum-, ex-, in-, per-, prae-, re-cōlo*: and likewise *occūlo, occului, occultum*, to hide.

Consūlo, consului, consultum, to advise, or consult.

Alō, ālui, alitum, or contracted *altum*, to nourish.

Mōlo, molui, molitum, to grind. So, *com-, e-, per-mōlo*.

The compounds of *cello*, which itself is not in use, want the supine; as, *ante-, ex-, prae-cello, -cellui*, to excel. *Percello*, to strike, to astonish, has *percūli, percusum*; *re-cello*, to push down, wants both preterite and supine.

Pello, pēpuli, pulsum, to thrust. So, *ap-, as-, com-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, pro-, re-pello*; *appūli, appulsum*, &c.

Fallo, fēfelli, falsum, to deceive. But *rēfello, refelli*, to confute, wants the supine.

3. *Vello, velli, or vulsi, vulsum*, to pull, or pinch. So, *a-, con-, e-, inter-, prae-, re-vello*. But *de-, di-, per-vello*, have rather *velli*.

Sallo, salli, salsum, to salt. *Psallo, psalli*, —, to play on a musical instrument, wants the supine.

Tollo, to lift up, to take away, in a manner peculiar to itself, makes *sustūli*, and *sublātum*; *extollo, extūli, elātum*; but *attollo*, to take up, has neither preterite nor supine.

MO has *ui, itum*; as,

Gēmo, gēmui, gēmītum, to groan. So, *ad-, or ag-, circum-, con-, e-, in- re-gēmo*.

Frēmo, fremui, frēmītum, to rage, or roar, to make a great noise. So, *af-, circum-, con-, in-, per-frēmo*.

Vōmo, evōmo, -ui, -itum, to vomit, to spew, to cast up.

Exc. 1. *Dēmo, dempsi, demptum*, to take away.

Prōmo, prompsi, promptum, to bring out. So, *de-, ex-prōmo*.

Sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, to take. So, *ab-, as-, con-, de-, in-, præ-, re-, tran-sūmo*.

Cōmo, compsi, comptum, to deck or dress.

These verbs are also used without the *p*; as, *demsi, demtum*; *sunsi, suntum*, &c.

Exc. 2. *Emo, ēmi, emptum*, or *entum*, to buy. So, *ad-, dir-, ex-, inter-, per-, red-ēmo*, and *co-ēmo, -ēmi, -emptum, or -entum*.

Prēmo, pressi, pressum, to press. So, *ap-, com-, de-, ex-, in-, op-, per-, re-, sup-prēmo*.

Trēmo, trēmui, to tremble, to quake for fear, wants the supine. So, *at-, circum-, con-, in-trēmo*.

NO.

1. *Pōno, pōsui, pōsitum*, to put or place. So, *ap-, ante-, circum-, com-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, ob-, post-, præ-, pro-, re-, se-, sup-, super-, superim-, trans-pōno*.

Gigno, gēnui, gēnītum, to beget. So, *con-, e-, in-, per-, pro-, re-gigno*.

Cāno, cēcini, cantum, to sing. But the compounds have *ciniui* and *centum*; as, *accīno, accīnui, accentum*, to sing in concert. So, *con-, in-, præ-, suc-cīno*; *oc-cīno*, and *oc-cāno*; *re-cīno*, and *re-cāno*; but *occanui, recanui*, are not in use.

Tenno, to despise, wants both preterite and supine; but its compound *contemno*, to despise, to scorn, has *contempsi, contemptum*; or without the *p*, *contemsi, contemtum*.

2. *Sperno, sprēvi, sprētum*, to disdain, or slight. So, *desperno*.

Sterno, strāvi, strātum, to lay flat, to strow. So, *ad-, con-, in-, præ-, pro-, sub-sterno*.

Sino, sivi, or sii, situm, to permit. So, desino, desivi, ostendi desii, desitum, to leave off.

Lino, livi, or lēvi, litum, to anoint, to daub. So, al-, circum-, col-, de-, il-, inter-, ob-, per-, præ-, re-, sub-, subter-, super-, superil-lino.

Cerno, crēvi, seldom crētum, to see, to decree, to enter upon an inheritance. So, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, se-cerne.

PO, QUO.

Verbs in *po*, have *psi* and *ptum*; as, *Carpo, carpsi, carptum*, to pluck or pull, to crop, to blame. So, *con-, de-, dis-, ex-, præ-cerpo, -cerpsi, -cerptum*.

Clēpo, -psi, -ptum, to steal.

Scalpo, to scratch or engrave: So,

Rēpo, to creep: Ad-, or ar-, cor-, circum-, ex-scalpo.

de-, di-, e-, ir-, intro-, ob-, per-, Sculpo, to grave, or carve: So, ex-, pro-, sub-rēpo, -psi, -ptum. in-sculpo.

Serpo, to creep as a serpent.

Exc. 1. *Strēpo, strēpui, strēpitum, to make a noise. So, ad-, circum-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-strēpo.*

Exc. 2. *Rumpo, rupi, ruptum, to break. So, ab-, cor-, di-, e-, inter-, intro-, ir-, ob-, per-, præ-, pro-rumpo.*

There are only two simple verbs ending in *QUO*, viz.

Cōquo, coxi, coctum, to boil. So, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-re-cōquo.

Linqo, liqui, —, to leave. The compounds have lictum; as, rēlinquo, reliqui, relictum. to forsake. So, de-, and dēre-linqo.

RO.

1. *Quero makes quæsi, quæsitum, to seek. So, ac-, an-, con-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, re-qui-ro, -quisi, -quisitum.*

Tēro, trivi, tritum, to wear, to bruise. So, at-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, sub-tēro.

Verro, verri, versum, to sweep, brush, or make clean. So, a-, con-, dē-, ē-, præ-, re-verro.

Uro, ussi, ustum, to burn. So, ad-, amb-, comb-, de-, ex-, in-, pēr-, sub-ūro.

Gēro, gessi, gestum, to carry. So, ag-, con-, di-, in-, pro-, rē-, sug-gēro.

2. *Curro, cūcurri, cursum, to run. So, ac-, con-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, oc-, per-, præ-, prō-curro, which sometimes double the first syllable, and sometimes not: as, accūcurri, or accūcūcurri, &c. Circum-, rē-, suc-, trans-curro, hardly ever double the first syllable.*

3. *Sēro, sēvi, sātum*, to sow. The compounds which signify *planting or sowing*, have *sēvi, sātum*; as, *consēro, consēvi, consitum*, to plant together. So, *as-, circum-, de-, dis-, in-, inter-, ob-, pro-, re-, sub-, tran-sēro*.

Sēro, —, to knit, had anciently *sērui, sertum*, which its compounds still retain; as, *assēro, asserui, assertum*, to claim. So, *con-, circum-, de-, dis-, edis-, ex-, in-, inter-sēro*.

4. *Fūro*, to be mad, wants both preterite and supine.

SO has *sivi, situm*; as,

Arcesso, arcessivi, arcessitum, to call, or send for. So, *cā-presso*, to take; *fūcesso*, to do, to go away; *lācesso*, to provoke.

Exc. 1. *Viso, visi, —*, to go to see, to visit. So, *in-, re-viso*. *Incesso, incessi, —*, to attack, to seize.

Exc. 2. *Depso, depsi, depstum*, to knead. So, *con-, per-, depso*.

Pinso, pinsui, or pinsi, pinsum, pistum, or pinsitum, to bake.

TO.

1. *Flecto* has *flexi, flexum*, to bow. So, *circum-, de-, in-, re-, retro-flecto*.

Plecto, plexi, and plexui, plexum, to plait. So, *implecto*.

Necto, nexi, and nexui, nexum, to tie, or knit. So, *ad-, or an-, con-, circum-, in-, sub-necto*.

Pecto, pexi, and pexui, pexum, to dress, or comb. So, *de-, ex-, re-pecto*.

2. *Mēto, messui, messum*, to reap, mow, or cut down. So, *de-, e-, præ-mēto*.

3. *Pēto, pētivi, pētītum*, to seek, to pursue. So, *ap-, com-, ex-, in-, op-, re-, sup-pēto*.

Mitto, misi, missum, to send. So, *a-, ad-, com-, circum-, de-, di-, e-, in-, inter-, intro-, o-, per-, præ-, præter-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, trans-mitto*.

Verto, verti, versum, to turn. So, *a-, ad-, animad-, ante-, circum-, con-, de-, di-, e-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, præ-, præter-, re-, sub-, trans-vertō*.

Sterto, stertui, —, to snore. So, *de-sterito*.

4. *Sisto*, an active verb, to stop, has *stīti, stātum*: but *sisto*, a neuter verb, to stand still, has *stēti, stātum*, like *sto*. The compounds have *stīti*, and *stītum*; as, *assisto, astīti, astītum*, to stand by. So, *ab-, circum-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, re-, sub-sisto*. But the compounds are seldom used in the supine.

VO, XO.

There are three verbs in *vo*, which are thus conjugated :

1. *Vivo, vixi, victum*, to live. So, *ad-, con-, per-, pro-, re-, super-vivo*.

Solvo, solvi, solūtum, to loose. So, *absolvo*, to acquit; *dis-ax-, per-, re-solvo*.

Volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, to roll. So, *ad-, circum-, con-, de-, e-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, re-, sub-volvo*.

2. *Texo*, to weave, (the only verb of this conjugation ending in *xo*) has *texui, textum*. So, *at-, circum-, con-, de-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, prae-, pro-, re-, sub-texo*.

Fourth Conjugation.

Verbs of the fourth conjugation make the preterite in *ivi*, and the supine in *itum* ; as,

Mūnio, mūnivi, mūnītum, to fortify. So,

Balbutio, to stammer, to *Insanio, to be mad*.

lisp, to stutter.

Irrētio, to ensnare.

Rēdīmio, to bind.

Bullio, to boil, or *bubble*. *Lascivio, to be wanton*.

Rugio, to roar like a lion.

Conodio, to season.

Lēnio, to ease, or mitigate.

Sāgio, prae-sāgio, to

Crōcio, to croak.

gate.

guess, to foresee.

Custodio, to keep.

Ligurio, to eat deliciously, to stabber up.

Sarcio, to rake.

Dormio, to sleep.

ty, to know.

Scio, to know.

Effutio, to babble, or blab *Lippio, to be dim-sight*.

Nescio, not to know.

out.

ed.

Scāturio, to gush out.

Erudio, to instruct.

Mollio, to soften.

Servio, to serve.

Expedio, to disentangle *Magio, to bellow*.

Sitio, to thirst.

to free.

Mutio, to mutter.

Sōpio, to lull asleep.

Gannio, to yelp, or Nutrio, to nourish.

Stābillio, to establish.

whine.

Obedio, to obey.

Sūperbio, to be proud.

Garrio, to prate.

Pāvio, to beat.

Sūffio, to perfume.

Glutio, to swallow.

Pīpio, to peep like a chicken.

Tinnio, to tinkle.

Grunnio, to grunt.

chicken.

Tussio, to cough.

Hinnio, to neigh.

Polio, to polish.

Vāgio, to cry or squeal

Impedio, to entangle, to Prurio, to itch, to tickle.

as a child.

hinder.

Pūnio, to punish.

Vestio, to clothe.

Exc. 1. *Singultio, singultivi, singultum*, to sob.

Sēpelio, sepēlivi, sepultum, to bury.

Vēnio, vēni, ventum, to come. So, *ad-, ante-, circum-, con-, contra-, de-, e-, in-, inter-, intro-, ob-, per-, post-, prae-, re-, sub-, super-vēnio*.

Vēneo, vēnii, —, to be sold.

Sālio, sālii and sālii, saltum, to leap. The compounds have commonly *sālii*, sometimes *siliī*, or *sīlivi* and *sultum* ; as, *transilio, transilui, transilii, and transilivi, transultum*, to leap over So, *ab-, as-, circum-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, re-, sub-, super-silio*.

Exc. 2. *Amicio* has *amicui*, *amictum*, seldom *amizi*, to cover, or clothe.

Vincio, *vinzi*, *vinctum*, to tie. So, *circum-*, *de-*, *e-*, *re-vincio*. *Sancio*, *sanzi*, *sanctum*, and *sancivi*, *sancitum*, to establish, or ratify.

Exc. 3. *Cambio*, *campsi*, *campsum*, to change money.

Sēpio, *sepsi*, *septum*, to hedge, or inclose. So, *circum-*, *dis-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *præ-sēpio*.

Haurio, *hausi*, *haustum*, rarely *hausum*, to draw out, to empty, to drink. So, *de-*, *ex-haurio*.

Sentio, *sensi*, *senatum*, to feel, to perceive, to think. So, *as-*, *con-*, *dis-*, *per-*, *præ-*, *sub-sentio*.

Raucio, *rausi*, *rausum*, to be hoarse.

Exc. 4. *Sarcio*, *sarsi*, *sartum*, to mend, or repair. So, *ex-*, *re-sarcio*.

Farcio, *farsi*, *fartum*, to cram. So, *con-fercio*, *ef-fercio*, or *ef-farcio*; *in-fercio*, or *in-farcio*; *re-fercio*.

Fulcio, *fulsi*, *fultum*, to prop, or uphold. So, *con-*, *ef-*, *in-*, *per-*, *suf-fulcio*.

Exc. 5. The compounds of *pārio* have *pēruī*, *pertum*; as, *āpērio*, *apēruī*, *āpertum*, to open. So *ōpērio*, to shut, to cover. But *compērio* has *compēri*, *compertum*, to know a thing for certain. *Rēpērio*, *repēri*, *repertum*, to find.

Exc. 6. The following verbs want the supine. *Cecutio*, *cacutivi*, to be dim-sighted. *Gestio*, *gestivi*, to show one's joy by the gesture of his body. *Glōcio*, *glōcivi*, to cluck, or cackle as a hen. *Dementio*, *dementivi*, to be mad. *Ineptio*, *ineptivi*, to play the fool. *Prōsilio*, *prosilui*, to leap forth. *Fērocio*, *ferōcivi*, to be fierce.

Ferio, to strike, wants both preterite and supine. So, *rēfērio*, to strike again.

DEPONENT AND COMMON VERBS.

A deponent verb is that which, under a passive form, has an active or neuter signification; as, *Lōquor*, I speak; *mōrior*, I die.

A common verb, under a passive form, has either an active or passive signification; as, *Crimīnor*, I accuse, or I am accused.

Most deponent verbs of old were the same with common verbs. They are called *Deponent*, because they have laid aside the passive sense.

Deponent and common verbs form the participle perfect in the same manner as if they had the active voice; thus, *Lātor*,

letāri, letātus, to rejoice; *vēreor, vēreri, veritus*, to fear; *fungor, fungi, functus*, to discharge an office; *pōtior, pōtiri, pōtitus*, to enjoy, to be master of.

The learner should be taught to go through all the parts of deponent and common verbs, by proper examples in the several conjugations; thus *Lator*, of the first conjugation, like *amor*:

Indicative Mode.

PRES. *Lator*, I rejoice; *letāris* or *-āre*, thou rejoicest, &c.

IMP. *Latābar*, I rejoiced, or did rejoice; *latābāris*, &c.

PERF. *Latātus sum* or *fui*,* I have rejoiced, &c.

PLUPERF. *Latātus eram* or *fuēram*, I had rejoiced, &c.

FUT. *Latābor*, I shall or will rejoice; *latāberis* or *-abēre*, &c.
Latatūrus sum, I am about to rejoice, or I am to rejoice
&c.

Subjunctive Mode.

PRES. *Leter*, I may rejoice; *letēris* or *-ēre*, &c.

IMP. *Latārer*, I might rejoice; *latārēris* or *-rēre*, &c.

PERF. *Latātus sim* or *fuērim*, I may have rejoiced, &c.

PLUPERF. *Latātus essem* or *fuissem*, I might have rejoiced, &c.

FUT. *Latātus fuero*, I shall have rejoiced, &c.

Imperative Mode.

PRES. *Latāre* or *-ātor*, rejoice thou; *latātor*, let him rejoice, &c.

Infinitive Mode.

PRES. *Latāri*, to rejoice.

PERF. *Latātus esse* or *fuisse*, to have rejoiced.

FUT. *Latatūrus esse*, to be about to rejoice.

Latatūrus fuisse, to have been about to rejoice.

Participles.

PRES. *Latans*, rejoicing.

PERF. *Latātus*, having rejoiced.

FUT. *Latatūrus*, about to rejoice.

Latandus, to be rejoiced at.

In like manner conjugate, in the First Conjugation,

Abōmīnor, to abhor.	Aprīcor, to bask in the sun.	Aucūpor, & -o, to hunt after.
Adūlor, to flatter.		
Emūlor, to vie with, to envy.	Arbitror, to think.	Augūror, & -o, to forebode, or presage by augury.
Altercor, to dispute, make a repartee.	Aspernor, to despise.	
	Aversor, to dislike.	
	Auctīnor, to sell by auction.	Auspīcor, to take an omen, to begin.

* *Fui, fuēram*, &c. are seldom joined to the participles of deponent verbs; and not so often to those of passive verbs, as, *sum, eram*, &c.

Auxilior, to assist.	Imāginor, to conceive.	Pignēror, to pledge.
Bacchor, to rage, to revel, to riot. [falsely.]	Imiter, to imitate.	Piscor, to fish.
Calumniar, to accuse	Indignor, to disdain.	Pōpūlor, & -o, to lay waste.
Cavillor, to scoff.	Inficior, to deny.	Prædor, to plunder.
Caupōnor, to huckster, to retail.	Insector, to pursue, to inveigh against.	Prælior, to fight.
Causor, to plead in excuse, to blame.	Insidiar, to lie in wait.	Præstōlor, to wait for.
Circūlor, to meet in company, to stroll, to talk.	Interprētor, to explain.	Prævaricor, to go crooked, to shuffle, or prevaricate.
Cōmessor, to revel.	Jacūlor, to dart.	Prēcōr, to pray.
Cōmītor, to accompany.	Jōcor, to jest.	Deprēcōr, to entreat, to pray against
Commentor, to meditate on, or write what one is to say.	Lamentor, to bewail.	Prēcōr, to ask, to woo.
Concionor, to harangue.	Lucror, to gain.	Rēcōrdor, to remember
Confictor, to struggle.	Luctor, to wrestle.	Refrāgor, to be against
Cōnor, to endeavour.	Machīnor, to contrive.	Rimor, to search.
Conspicor, to spy, to see.	Mēdicor, to cure.	Rixor, to scold, or brawl
Contemplor, to view.	Mēditōr, to muse, or ponder.	Rusticor, to dwell in the country.
Convivor, to feast.	Mētor, to measure.	Scrūtor, to search.
Cornicor, to chatter like a crow.	Minor, to threaten.	Sōlor, to comfort.
Crīmīnor, to blame.	Mīror, to wonder.	Spātior, to walk abroad
Cunctor, to delay.	Misēror, to pity.	Spēcūlor, to view, to spy.
Dētestor, to abhor.	Mōdēror, to rule.	Stipūlor, to stipulate, or agree.
Dōminor, to rule.	Mōdūlor, to play a tune.	Stōmācōr, to be angry
Epūlor, to feast.	Mōrigēror, to humour.	Suāviōr, to kiss.
Exsecror, to curse.	Mōror, to delay.	Suffragor, to vote for one, to favour.
Fāmūlor, to serve.	Mūnēror, to present.	Suspīcor, to suspect.
Fērior, to keep holy-day.	Mūtuo, to borrow.	Tergiversor, to boggle, to put off.
Frustror, to disappoint.	Nagor, to trifle.	Testor, to witness.
Fūror, to steal.	Obtestor, to beseech.	Tūtōr, to defend.
Glōrior, to boast.	Odoror, to smell.	Vādōr, to give bail, to force to give bail.
Grātūlor, to rejoice, to wish one joy.	Opēror, to work.	Vāgor, to wander.
Grāvōr, to grudge.	Opinor, to think.	Vaticinor, to prophesy.
Hārīōlor, to conjecture.	Opitūlor, to help.	Vellōr, to skirmish.
Helluor, to gullie, to gormandize, to waste.	Oscūlor, to kiss.	Vēnēror, to worship.
Hortor, to encourage.	Otiōr, to be at leisure.	Vēnor, to hunt.
Hallūcinor, to speak at random, to err.	Palor, to stroll, or straggle.	Vociferor, to bawl.
	Palpor, or -o, to stroke.	
	Patrocīnor, to patronize.	
	Perconōr, to inquire.	
	Peregrīnor, to go abroad.	
	Pēriclitor, to be in dan-	

In the Second Conjugation,

Mēreor, mēritus, to deserve.	Polliceor, pollicitus, to promise.
Tueor, tuitus, or tūtus, to defend.	Līceor, lēctus, to bid at an auction.

In the Third Conjugation,

Amplector, amplexus; and complector, complexus, to embrace
Revertor, reversus, to return.

In the Fourth Conjugation,

Blandior, to soothe, to flatter.

Partior, to divide.

Mentior, to lie.

Sortior, to draw or cast lots.

Molior, to attempt something difficult.

Largior, to give liberally.

Part. Perf. Blanditus, mentitus, molitus, partitus, sortitus, largitus

There are no exceptions in the First Conjugation.

EXCEPTIONS in the Second Conjugation.

Reor, rātus, to think.

Misereor, misertus, or not contracted, miseritus, to pity.

Fateor, fassus, to confess. The compounds of fateor have *fessus*; as, *profiteor*, professus, to profess. So, *confiteor*, to confess, to own or acknowledge.

EXCEPTIONS in the Third Conjugation.

Labor, lapsus, to slide. So, *al-*, *col-*, *de-*, *di-*, *e-*, *il-*, *inter-*, *per-*, *præter-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sub-*, *subter-*, *super-*, *trans-labor*.

Ulciscor, ultus, to revenge.

Utor, usus, to use. So, *ab-*, *de-utor*.Loquor, loquutus, or locutus, to speak. So, *al-*, *col-*, *circum-*, *e-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *præ-*, *pro-loquor*.Sequor, sequutus, or secutus, to follow. So, *as-*, *con-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *per*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sub-sequor*.Quæror, questus, to complain. So, *con-*, *inter-*, *præ-quæror*.Nitro, nixus, or nixus, to endeavour, to lean upon. So, *ad-*, or *an-*, *con-*, *e-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *re-*, *sub-nitro*: but the compounds have oftener *nixus*.Paciscor, pactus, to bargain. So, *de-paciscor*.Grædior, gressus, to go. So, *ag-*, *ante-*, *circum-*, *con-*, *de-*, *di-*, *e-*, *in-*, *intro-*, *præ-*, *præter-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *retro-*, *sug-*, *super-*, *trans-grædior*.

Proficiscor, profectus, to go a journey.

Nanciscor, nactus, to get.

Patior, passus, to suffer. So, *per-patior*.Apiscor, aptus, to get. So, *adipiscor*, *adeptus*; and *indipiscor*, *indeptus*;*Commiscor*, *commentus*, to devise, or invent.Fruor, fructus, or fructus, to enjoy. So, *per-fruor*.

Obliviscor, oblitus, to forget.

Expergiscor, expectectus, to awake.

Moriō, mortuus, to die. So, *com-*, *de-*, *e-*, *im-*, *inter-*, *præ-moriō*.Nascor, natus, to be born. So, *ad-*, *circum-*, *de-*, *e-*, *in-*, *inter-*, *re*, *sub-nascor*.Oriō, oriri, ortus, to rise. So, *ab-*, *ad-*, *co-*, *ex-*, *ob-*, *sub-orior*.The three last form the future participle in *itūrus*; thus, *mōritūrus*, *nascitūrus*, *oritūrus*.

EXCEPTIONS in the Fourth Conjugation.

Mētor, mensus, to measure. So, *ad-*, *com-*, *di-*, *e-*, *præ-*, *re-mētor*.Ordior, orsus, to begin. So, *ex-*, *red-ordior*.

Expērior, expertus, to try.

Oppērior, oppertus, and oppertus, to wait, or tarry for one.

The following verbs want the participle perfect:

Vescor, vesci, to feed.

Mēdeor, mederi, to heal.

Liquor, liqui, to melt, or be dissolved

Rēminiscor, reminisci, to remember

Irascor, irasci, to be angry.

Ringor, ringi, *to grin like a dog.* Divertor, diverti, *to turn aside, to*
 Prævertor, præverti, *to get before, take leading.*
 to outrun. Defætiscor, defætisci, *to be weary, or*
 Diffiteor, diffitæri, *to deny. faint.*

The verbs which do not fall under any of the foregoing rules are called *Irregular.*

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular verbs are commonly reckoned eight; *sum, eo, queo, völo, nölo, mälö, fëro, and fio*, with their compounds.

But properly there are only six; *nölo* and *mälö* being compounds of *völo*.

SUM has already been conjugated. After the same manner are formed its compounds, *ad-, ab-, de-, inter-, ob-, præ-, sub-, super-sum*, and *insum*, which wants the preterite; thus, *adsum, adfui, adesse*, &c.

PROSUM, *to do good*, has a *d* where *sum* begins with *e*.
 Prosum, prodesse, profui.

Indicative Mode.

PR. Pro-sum, prod-es, prod-est; pro-sümus, prod-estis, &c.
 IMP. Prod-ëram, prod-ëras, prod-ërat; prod-crämus, &c.
 PER. Pro-fui, pro-fuisti, pro-fuit; pro-fuimus, pro-fuistis, &c.
 PLU. Pro-fuëram, pro-fuëras, pro-fuërat; pro-fuerämus, &c.
 FUT. Prod-ëro, prod-ëris, prod-ërit; prod-erimus, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

PR. Pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit; pro-simus, pro-sitis, pro-sint.
 IMP. Prod-essem, prod-esses, prod-esset; prod-essëmus, &c.
 PER. Pro-fuërim, pro-fuëris, pro-fuërit; pro-fuerimus, &c.
 PLU. Pro-fuissem, pro-fuisses, pro-fuisset; pro-fuissëmus, &c.
 FUT. Pro-fuëro, pro-fuëris, pro-fuërit; pro-fuerimus, &c.

Imperative Mode.

PR. 2. Prod-es or prod-esto, 2. Prod-este or prod-estöte,
 3. Prod-esto; 3. Pro-sunto.

Infinitive Mode.

PR. Prod-esse. FUT. Esse pro-futürus, -a, -um.
 PER. Pro-fuisse. Fuisse pro-futürus.

Participle.

FUT. Pro-futürus.

POSSUM is compounded of *pötis*, able, and *sum* and is thus conjugated:

Possum, posse, pōtui. *To be able.*

Indicative Mode.

PR. Possum,	pōtes,	pōtest;	possūmus,	potestis,	possunt
IMP. Pot-eram,	-ēras,	-ērat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant.
PER. Pot-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uīmus,	-uistis,	} -uērunt or -uēre.
PLU. Pot-uēram,	-uēras,	-uērat;	-uerāmus,	-uerātis,	
FUT. Pot-ēro,	-ēris,	-ērit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erunt

Subjunctive Mode.

PR. Pos-sim,	-sis,	-sit;	-sīmus,	-sītis,	-sint.
IMP. Pos-sēm,	-ses,	-set;	-sēmus,	-sētis,	-sent.
PER. Pot-uērim,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-uerītis,	-uērint.
PLU. Pot-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissemus,	-uissētis,	-uissent.
FUT. Pot-uēro,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-uerītis,	-uērint.

Infinitive Mode.

PR. Posse.	PER. Potuisse.	<i>The rest wanting</i>
------------	----------------	-------------------------

EO, ire, ivi, itum. *To go.*

Indicative Mode.

PR. Eo,	is,	it;	imus,	itis,	eunt.
IMP. Ibam,	ibas,	ibat;	ibāmus,	ibātis,	ibant.
PER. Ivi,	ivisti,	ivit;	ivīmus,	ivistis,	ivērunt or ivēre
PLU. Ivēram,	ivēras,	ivērat;	iverāmus,	iverātis,	ivērant.
FUT. Ibo,	ibis,	ibit;	ibīmus,	ibītis,	ibunt.

Subjunctive Mode.

PR. Eam,	eas,	eat;	eāmus,	eātis,	eant.
IMP. Ireṃ,	ires,	iret;	irēmus,	irētis,	irent.
PER. Ivērim,	ivēris,	ivērit;	iverīmus,	iverītis,	ivērint.
PLU. Ivissem,	ivisses,	ivisset;	ivissēmus,	ivissētis,	ivissent.
FUT. Ivēro,	ivēris,	ivērit;	iverīmus,	iverītis,	ivērint.

Imperative Mode.

PR. { I,	ite,	eunto.
{ Ito,	itōte,	

Infinitive Mode.

PR. Ire.
PER. Ivisse.
FUT. Esse itūrus, -a, -um
Fuisse itūrus, -a, -um.

Participles.

PR. Iens,	Gen. euntis.
FUT. Itūrus,	-a, -um.

Gerunds.

Eundum.
Eundi.

Supines.

1. Itum.
2. Itu.

Eundo, &c.

The compounds of *Eo* are conjugated after the same manner; *ad*, *ab*, *ex*, *cō*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *red*, *sūb*, *pēr*, *præ*, *ante*, *prōd-eo*; only in the perfect, and the tenses formed from it, they are usually contracted; thus, *Adeo*, *adii*, seldom *advī*, *aditum*, *advire*, to go to; perf. *Adii*, *adiisti*, or *adiisti*, &c. *adiēram*, *adiērim*, &c. So likewise *veneo*, *venii*, —, to

se sold, (compounded of *venum* and *eo*.) But *AMBIO*, -*vi*, -*itum*, -*ire*, to surround, is a regular verb of the fourth conjugation.

Eo, like other neuter verbs, is often rendered in English under a passive form; thus, *it*, he is going; *ivit*, he is gone; *ivērat*, he was gone; *ivērit*, he may be gone, or shall be gone. So, *vēnit*, he is coming; *vēnit*, he has come; *vēnērat*, he was come, &c. In the passive voice these verbs for the most part are only used impersonally; as, *itur ab illo*, he is going; *ventum est ab illis*, they are come. We find some of the compounds of *eo*, however, used personally; as, *pericula adeuntur*, are undergone. Cic. *Libri sibyllini aditi sunt*, were looked into. Liv. *Fu men pedibus transiri potest*. Cæs. *Inimicitia subeantur*. Cic.

QUEO, I can, and *NEQUEO*, I cannot, are conjugated the same way as *eo*; only they want the imperative and the gerunds; and the participles are seldom used.

VOLO, velle, vöui. To will, or to be willing.

Indicative Mode.

PR.	Völ-o,	vis,	vult;	volūmus,	vultis,	volunt.
IMP.	Vol-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebāmus,	-ebātis,	-ēbant.
PER.	Vol-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uīmus,	-uistis,	{ -uērunt or -uēre.
PLU.	Vol-uēram,	-uēras,	-uērat;	-uerāmus,	-uerātis,	-uērant.
FUT.	Vol-am,	-es,	-et;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.

Subjunctive Mode.

PR.	Velim,	velis,	velit;	velīmus,	velitis,	velint.
IMP.	Vellem,	velles,	vellet;	vellēmus,	vellētis,	vellent.
PER.	Vol-uērim,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-u-rīmus,	-uerītis,	-uērint.
PLU.	Vol-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissēmus,	-uissētis,	-uissent.
FUT.	Vol-uēro,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-uerītis,	-uērint.

Infinitive Mode.

Participle.

PR.	Velle.	PER.	Voluisse.	PR.	Volens
-----	--------	------	-----------	-----	--------

The rest not used.

NOLO, nolle, nolui. To be unwilling.

Indicative Mode.

PR.	Nōlo,	non-vis,	non-vult;	nolūmus,	non-vultis,	nolunt.
IMP.	Nol-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebāmus,	-ebātis,	-ēbant.
PER.	Nol-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uīmus,	-uistis,	{ -uērunt or -uēre.
PLU.	Nol-uēram,	-uēras,	-uērat;	-uerāmus,	-uerātis,	-uērant.
FUT.	Nol-am,	-nolēs,	-nolet;	-nolēmus,	-nolētis,	-nolent.

Subjunctive Mode.

PR.	Nolim,	nolis,	nolit;	nolimus,	nolitis,	nolint.
IMP.	Nollem,	nolles,	nollet;	nollēmus,	nollētis,	nolent.
PER.	Nol-uērim,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-ueritis,	-uērint.
PLU.	Nol-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissēmus,	-uissētis,	-uissent.
FUT.	Nol-uēro,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-ueritis,	-uērint.

*Imperative.**Infinitive.**Participle.*

	2. Sing.	2. Plur.		
PR.	{ Noli or	{ nolite or	PR. Nolle.	PR. Nolens.
	{ Nolito.	{ nolitōte.	PER. Noluise.	<i>The rest wanting.</i>

MALO, malle, malui. *To be more willing.*

Indicative Mode.

PR	Māl-o,	mavis,	mavult;	malūmus,	mavultis,	malunt.
IMP.	Mal-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebāmus,	-ebātis,	-ēbant.
PER.	Mal-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uīmus,	-uistis,	{ -uērunt or -uēre.
PLU.	Mal-uēram,	-uēras,	-uērat;	-uerāmus,	-uerātis,	-uērant.
FUT.	Mal-am,	-es,	-et; &c.	<i>This is scarcely in use.</i>		

Subjunctive Mode.

PR.	Malim,	malis,	malit;	malīmus,	malitis,	malint.
IMP.	Mallem,	malles,	mallet;	mallēmus,	mallētis,	mallent.
PER.	Mal-uērim,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-ueritis,	-uērint.
PLU.	Mal-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissēmus,	-uissētis,	-uissent.
FUT.	Mal-uēro,	-uēris,	-uērit;	-uerīmus,	-ueritis,	-uērint.

Infinitive Mode.

PR.	Malle.	PER.	Maluisse.	<i>The rest not used.</i>
-----	--------	------	-----------	---------------------------

FERO, ferre, tūli, lātam. *To carry, to bring, or suffer*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

PR.	Fēro,	fers,	fert;	ferīmus,	fertis,	ferunt.
IMP.	Fer-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebāmus,	-ebātis,	-ēbant.
PER.	Tuli,	tulisti,	tulit;	tulīmus,	tulistis,	{ tulērunt or -ēre.
PLU.	Tul-ēram,	-ēras,	-ērat;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-ērant.
FUT.	Feram,	feres,	feret,	ferēmus,	ferētis,	ferent.

Subjunctive Mode.

PR.	Feram,	feras,	ferat;	ferāmus,	ferātis,	ferant.
IMP.	Ferrem,	ferres,	ferret;	ferrēmus,	ferrētis,	ferrent.
PER.	Tul-ērim,	-ēris,	-ērit;	-erīmus,	-erītis,	-ērint.
PLU.	Tul-issem,	-isses,	-isset;	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent.
FUT.	Tul-ēro,	-ēris,	-ērit;	-erīmus,	-erītis,	-ērint.

Imperative Mode.

Infinitive Mode.

PR.	{ Fer,	ferto;	{ ferte,	ferunto.	PR. Ferre.
	{ Ferto,		{ fertōte,		PER. Tulisse.
					FUT. Esse latūrus, -a, -um.
					Fuisse latūrus, -a, -um.

Participles.

Gerunds.

Supines.

PR.	Fērens.	Ferendum,	1. Lātum.
FUT.	Latūrus, -a, -um.	Ferendi,	2. Lātu.
		Ferendo, &c.	

PASSIVE VOICE.

Fēror, ferri, lātus. *To be brought.*

Indicative Mode.

PR.	Fēror,	{ feris or ferre,	{ fertur;	ferimur,	ferimīni,	feruntur.
IMP.	Fer-ēbar,	{ -ebāris or -ebāre,	{ -ebātur;	-ebāmur,	-ebamīni,	-ebantur.
PER.	Latus sum,	&c. latus fui, &c.				
PLU.	Latus eram	&c. latus fuēram, &c.				
FUT.	Ferai,	{ ferēris or forere,	{ forētur;	feremur,	feremīni,	ferentur.

Subjunctive Mode.

PR.	Ferar,	{ ferāris or ferāre,	{ ferātur;	ferāmur,	feramīni,	ferantur.
IMP.	Ferrer,	{ ferrēris or ferrēre,	{ ferrētur;	ferrēmur,	ferremīni,	ferrentur.
PER.	Latus sim,	&c. latus fuērim, &c.				
PLU.	Latus essem,	&c. latus fuissem, &c.				
FUT.	Latus fuēro, &c.					

Imperative Mode.

PR. Ferre or fertor, fertor; ferimīni, feruntor.

Infinitive Mode.

Participles.

PR.	Ferri.	PER. Latus, -a, -um.
PER.	Esse or fuisse latus, -a, -um.	FUT. Ferendus, -a, -um.

In like manner are conjugated the compounds of *fēro*; as, *affēro*, *attūli*, *allātum*; *aufero*, *abstūli*, *ablātum*; *diffēro*, *distūli*, *dilatūm*; *confēro*, *contūli*, *collātum*; *infēro*, *intūli*, *illātum*; *offēro*, *obtūli*, *oblātum*, *effēro*, *extūli*, *elātum*. So, *circum-*, *per-*, *trans-*, *de-*, *pro-*, *ante-*, *præ-*.

re-féro. In some writers we find *adféro*, *adŭli*, *adlātum*; *conlātum* *inlātum*; *obféro*, &c. for *afféro*, &c.

Obs. 1. Most part of the above verbs are made irregular by contraction. Thus, *nolo* is contracted for *non volo*; *magis volo*; *féro*, *fers fert*, &c. for *feris*, *ferit*, &c. *Feror*, *feris* or *ferre*, *fertur*, for *fer-reris*, &c.

Obs. 2. The imperatives of *dico*, *duco*, and *fācio*, are contracted in the same manner with *fer*: thus we say, *dic*, *duc*, *fac*; instead of *dice*, *duce*, *fāce*. But these often occur likewise in the regular form.

FIO, fiēri, factus. *To be made or done, to become.*

Indicative Mode.

PR. Fio, fis, fit; fimus, fitis, fiunt.
IMP. Fiēbam, fiēbas, fiēbat; fiēbamus, fiēbātis, fiēbant.
PER. Factus sum, &c. factus fui, &c.
PLU. Factus eram, &c. factus fuēram, &c.
FUT. Fiam, fies, fiet; fiēmus, fiētis, fient.

Subjunctive Mode.

PR. Fiam, fias, fiat; fiāmus, fiātis, fiant.
IMP. Fiērem, fiēres, fiēret; fiērēmus, fiērētis, fiērēt.
PER. Factus sim, &c. factus fuērim, &c.
PLU. Factus essem, &c. factus fuissem, &c.
FUT. Factus fuēro, &c.

Imperative Mode.

PR. { Fi, fito: { fite, fiunto.
 { Fito, fito: { fitōte, fiunto.

Infinitive Mode.

PR. Fiēri.
PER. Esse or fuisse factus, -a, um.
FUT. Factum iri.

Participles.

PER. Factus, -a, -um.
FUT. Faciendus, -a, -um.

Supine.

Factu.

The compounds of *fācio* which retain *a*, have also *fio* in the passive, and *fac* in the imperative active; as, *calefacto*, to warm, *caleſto*, *caleſac*: but those which change *a* into *i*, form the passive regularly, and have *fice* in the imperative; as, *conficio*, *confice*; *conficior*, *confici*, *confectus*. We find, however, *confit*, it is done, and *confēri*; *deſit*, it is wanting; *inſit*, he begins.

To irregular verbs may properly be subjoined what are commonly called NEUTER PASSIVE Verbs, which, like *fio*, form the preterite tenses according to the passive voice, and the rest in the active. These are, *sōleo*, *solēre*, *solūtus*, to use; *audeo*, *audēre*, *ausus*, to dare; *gaudeo*, *gaudēre*, *gābuis*, to rejoice; *fido*, *fidēre*, *fisus*, to trust. So, *confido*, to trust; and *diffido*, to distrust; which also have *confīdi*, and *diffīdi*. Some add *māreo*, *mārēre*, *māstus*, to be sad; but *māstus* is generally reckoned an adjective. We likewise say

jūrātus sum and *cenātus sum*, for *jurāvi* and *cenāvi*, but these may also be taken in a passive sense.

To these may be referred verbs wholly active in their termination, and passive in their signification; as, *vapūlo*, -*āvi*, -*ātum*, to be beaten or whipped; *vēneo*, to be sold; *exūlo*, to be banished, &c.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called *Defective*, which are not used in certain tenses, numbers, and persons.

These three, *ōdi*, *capi*, and *mēmīni*, are only used in the preterite tenses; and therefore are called *Preteritive Verbs*; though they have sometimes likewise a present signification; thus,

Ōdi, I hate, or have hated, *odēram*, *odērim*, *odissem*, *odēro*, *odisse*. Participles, *osus*, *osurus*; *exōsus*, *perōsus*.

Capi, I begin, or have begun, *cāpēram*, -*ērim*, -*issem*, -*ēro*, -*isse*. Supine, *captum*. Participles, *captus*, *capturus*.

Mēmīni, I remember, or have remembered, *mēmīnēram*, -*ērim*, -*issem*, -*ēro*, -*isse*. Imperative, *memento*, *mementōte*.

Instead of *odi*, we sometimes say, *osus sum*: and always *exōsus*, *perōsus sum*, and not *exōdi*, *perōdi*. We say, *opus caput fieri*, or *captum est*.

To these some add *nōvi*, because it frequently has the signification of the present *I know*, as well as, *I have known*, though it comes from *nosco*, which is complete.

Fūro, to be mad, *dor*, to be given, and *for*, to speak, as also *der* and *fer*, are not used in the first person singular; thus we say, *daris*, *datur*; but never *dor*.

Of verbs which want many of their chief parts, the following most frequently occur: *Aio*, I say; *inquam*, I say; *fōrem*, I should be; *ausim*, contracted for *ausus sim*, I dare; *faxim*, I'll see to it, or I will do it; *ave* and *salve*, save you, hail, good-morrow: *cedo*, tell thou, or give me; *quæso*, I pray.

Ind. Pr.	Aio,	ais,	ait;	—	—	aiunt.
Imp.	Aiēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebāmus,	-ebātis,	-ebant.
Per.	—	aisti,	—	—	—	—
Sub. Pr.	—	aiaſ,	aiaſ;	—	aiātis,	aiant
Imp.	Ai.	—	—	—	Part. Pr.	Aiens.
Ind. Pr.	Inquam,	-quis,	-quit;	-quīmus,	-quītis,	-quiunt
Imp.	—	—	inquiēbat;	—	—	inquiēbant
Per.	—	inquisti,	—	—	—	—
Fut.	—	inquires,	inquiet;	—	—	—
Imp.	Inque,	inquīto.	—	—	Part. Pr.	Inquiēns.
Sub. Imp.	{	Fōrem,	fores	foret,	forēmus,	forētis,
Plu.						
						forent.

Inf. Fore, *to be hereafter, or to be about to be*, the same with *esse futurus*

Sub. Pr.	Ausim,	ausis,	ausit ;	—	—	—
PER. Faxim,	faxis,	faxit ;	—	—	—	faxint
FUT. Fazo,	faxis,	faxit ;	—	—	faxitis,	faxint

Note. *Faxim* and *fazo* are used instead of *fecerim* and *fecero*.

Imp.	Ave or avêto ; plur. avête or aveiôte.	Inf. avêre.
—	Salve or salvêto ; — salvête or salvetôte.	— salvêre.

Ind. FUT. — Salvêbis.

Imp. second pers. sing. Cedo, plur. ceditis.

Ind. PRES. first pers. sing. Quæso, plur. quæsumus.

Most of the other Defective verbs are but single words, and rarely to be found, but among the poets : *as, infit*, he begins ; *defit*, it is wanting. Some are compounded of a verb and the conjunction *si* ; *as, sis*, for *si vis*, if thou wilt ; *sûltis*, for *si vultis* ; *sodes*, for *si audes* ; equivalent to *quæso*, I pray ; *capis*, for *cape si vis*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A verb is called *Impersonal*, which has only the terminations of the third person singular, but does not admit any person or nominative before it.

Impersonal verbs, in English, have before them the neuter pronoun *it*, which is not considered as a person ; thus, *delectat*, it delights, *dæcet*, it becomes ; *contingit*, it happens ; *evenit*, it happens :

	1st. Conj.	2d. Conj.	3d. Conj.	4th. Conj.
Ind. Pr.	Delectat,	Dêcat,	Contingit,	Evênit,
IMP.	Delectâbat,	Decêbat,	Contingêbat,	Eveniêbat,
PER.	Delectâvit,	Decuit,	Contiguit,	Evenit,
PLU.	Delectâverat,	Decuêrat,	Contigêrat,	Evenêrat,
FUT.	Delectâbit.	Decêbit	Continget.	Eveniet.
Sub. Pr.	Delectet,	Dêceat,	Contingat,	Eveniat,
IMP.	Delectâret,	Decêret,	Contingêret,	Eveniêret,
PER.	Delectâverit,	Decuêrit,	Contigêrit,	Evenêrit,
PLU.	Delectâvisset,	Decuisset,	Contigisset,	Evenisset,
FUT.	Delectâverit.	Decuêrit.	Contigêrit.	Evenêrit.
Inf. Pr.	Delectâre.	Decêre.	Contingêre.	Eveniêre.
PER.	Delectâvisse.	Decuisse.	Contigisse.	Evenisse.

Most Latin verbs may be used impersonally in the passive voice, especially Neuter and Intransitive verbs, which otherwise have no passive ; *as, pugnâtur, fâcêtur, curritur, vênitur* ; from *pugno*, to fight ; *faveo*, to favour ; *curro*, to run ; *venio*, to come :

Ind. Pr.	Pugnâtur,	Fâvêtur,	Curritur,	Vênitur,
IMP.	Pugnâbatur,	Favebatur,	Currebatur,	Veniebatur,
PER.	Pugnatum est,	Fautum est,	Cursum est,	Ventum est,
PLU.	Pugnatum erat,	Fautum erat,	Cursum erat,	Ventum erat,
FUT.	Pugnabitur.	Favebitur.	Curretur.	Venietur.
Sub. Pr.	Pugnêtur,	Faveatur,	Curretur,	Veniatur,
IMP.	Pugnâsetur,	Faveretur,	Curretetur,	Veniretur,
PER.	Pugnatum sit,	Fautum sit,	Cursum sit,	Ventum sit,
PLU.	Pugnatum esset,	Fautum esset,	Cursum esset,	Ventum esset,
FUT.	Pugnatum fuêrit.	Fautum fuêrit.	Cursum fuêrit.	Ventum fuêrit

Inf. Pr.	Pugnâri.	Favêri.	Curri.	Venîri.
PER.	Pugnatum esse.	Fautum esse.	Cursum esse.	Ventum esse.
FUT.	Pugnatum iri.	Fautum iri.	Cursum iri.	Ventum iri.

Obs. 1. Impersonal verbs are scarcely used in the imperative; but instead of that we use the subjunctive; as, *delectet*, let it delight; &c. nor in the supines, participles, or gerunds, except a few; as, *panitens, -dum, -dus*, &c. *Inducit ad pudendum et pigendum*. Cic. In the preterite tenses of the passive voice, the participle perfect is always put in the neuter gender.

Obs. 2. Grammarians reckon only ten real impersonal verbs, and all in the second conjugation; *dēcet*, it becomes; *pœnitēt*, it repents; *oportet*, it behoves; *misêret*, it pities; *piget*, it irketh; *pūdet*, it shameth; *licet*, it is lawful; *libet* or *libet*, it pleaseth; *tædet*, it wearieeth; *liquet*, it appears. Of which the following have a double preterite; *misêret*, *miseruit*, or *misertum est*; *piget*, *piguit*, or *pigitum est*; *pūdet*, *pudivit*, or *pudivitum est*; *licet*, *licuit*, or *licitum est*; *libet*, *libuit*, or *libitum est*; *tædet*, *tædedit*, *tæsum est*, oftener *pertæsum est*. But many other verbs are used impersonally in all the conjugations.

In the first, *Juvat, spectat, vâcat, stat, constat, præstat, restat*, &c.

In the second, *Apparet, attinet, pertinet, debet, dōlet, nōcet, lîdet, ti-quet, pātet, plācet, displicet, sēdet, sōlet*, &c.

In the third, *Accidit, incipit, destitit, sufficit*, &c.

In the fourth, *Convēnit, expēdit*, &c.

Also, irregular verbs, *Est, obest, prōdest, pōtest, intērest, supērest*; *fit, præterit, nēquit, and nequitur, subit, confert, refert*, &c.

Obs. 3. Under impersonal verbs may be comprehended those which express the operations or appearances of nature; as, *Fulgurat, fulminat, tonat, grandinat, gēlat, pluit, ningit, lucescit, advesperascit*, &c.

Obs. 4. Impersonal verbs are applied to any person or number, by putting that which stands before other verbs, after the impersonals, in the cases which they govern; as, *placet mihi, tibi, illi*, it pleases me, thee, him; or I please, thou pleasest, &c. *pugnatur a me, a te, ab illo*, I fight, thou fightest, &c. So, *Curritur, ventur a me, a te*, &c. I run, thou runnest, &c. *Favetur tibi a me*, Thou art favoured by me, or I favour thee, &c.

Obs. 5. Verbs are used personally or impersonally, according to the particular meaning which they express, or the different import of the words with which they are joined: thus, we can say, *ego placeo tibi*, I please you; but we cannot say, *si places audire*, if you please to hear, but *si placet tibi audire*. So we can say, *multa homini contingunt*, many things happen to a man; but instead of *ego contigi esse domi*, we must either say, *me contigit esse domi*, or *mihi contigit esse domi*, I happened to be at home. The proper and elegant use of Impersonal verbs can only be acquired by practice.

REDUNDANT VERBS.

Those are called *Redundant Verbs*, which have different forms to express the same sense: thus, *assentio* and *assentior*, to agree; *fabrico* and *fabricor*, to frame; *mereo* and *mereor*, to deserve, &c. These verbs, however, under the passive form have likewise a passive signification.

Several verbs are used in different conjugations.

1. Some are usually of the first conjugation; and rarely of the third; as, *lavo, lavas, lavāre*; and *lavo, lavis, lavēre*, to wash.

2. Some are usually of the second, and rarely of the third; as,

Ferveo, ferves; and *fervo, fervis*, to boil.

Fulgeo, fulges; and *fulgo, fulgēs*, to shine.

Strideo, strides; and *strido, stridis*, to make a hissing noise, to creak.

Tueor, tuēris, and *tuor, tuēris*, to defend.

To these add *tergeo, terges*; and *tergo, tergis*, to wipe, which are equally common.

3. Some are commonly of the third conjugation, and rarely of the fourth; as,

Fodio, fodis, fodēre, and *fodio, fodis, fodire*, to dig.

Sallo, saltis, saltēre, and *sallio, saltis, saltire*, to salt.

Arcesso, -is, arcessēre, and *arcessio, arcessire*, to send for.

Morior, morēris, mori, and *morior, moriris, moriri*, to die.

So, Orior, orēris, and *orior, oriris, oriri*, to rise.

Potior, potēris, and *potior, potiris, potiri*, to enjoy.

There is likewise a verb, which is usually of the second conjugation, and more rarely of the fourth, namely, *cio, cies, ciēre*; and *cio, cis, cire*, to rouse; whence, *accire* and *accitus*.

To these we may add the verb *EDO*, to eat, which, though regularly formed, also agrees in several of its parts with *sum*; thus,

Ind. Pres. *Edo, edis* or *es, edit* or *est*; — *editis* or *estis* —

Sub. Imperf. *Edērem* or *essem, edēres* or *esses*, &c.

Imp. *Ede* or *es, edito* or *esto; editte* or *este; editōte* or *estōte*.

Inf. Pres. *Edere* or *esse*.

Passive Ind. Pres. *Editur* or *estur*.

It may not be improper here to subjoin a list of those verbs which resemble one another in some of their parts, though they differ in signification. Of these some agree in the present, some in the preterite, and others in the supine.

1. The following agree in the present, but are differently conjugated:

Aggēro, -as, to heap up.

Appello, -as, to call.

Compello, -as, to address.

Colligo, -as, to bind.

Consterno, -as, to astonish.

Effēro, -as, to enrage.

Fundo, -as, to found.

Mando, -as, to command.

Obsēro, -as, to lock.

Volo, -as, to fly.

Aggēro, -is, to bring together.

Appello, -is, to drive to, to arrive.

Compello, -is, to drive together.

Colligo, -is, to gather together.

Consterno, -is, to strew.

Effēro, -fers, to bring out.

Fundo, -is, to pour out.

Mando, -is, to chew.

Obsēro, -is, to beset.

Volo, vis, to will.

Of this class some have a different quantity; as,

Colo, -as, to strain.

Dico, -as, to dedicate.

Educo, -as, to train up.

Lēgo, -as, to send on an embassy.

Vado, -as, to wade.

Cōlo, -is, to till.

Dico, -is, to say.

Educo, -is, to lead forth.

Lēgo, -is, to read.

Vado, -is, to go.

2. The following verbs agree in the preterite:

Acuo, acui, *to be sour.*Cresco, crēvi, *to grow.*Frigeo, frixi, *to be cold.*Fulgeo, fulsi, *to shine.*Luceo, luxi, *to shine.*Paveo, pavi, *to be afraid.*Pendeo, pēpendi, *to hang.*Acuo, acui, *to sharpen.*Cerno, crēvi, *to see.*Frigo, frixi, *to fry.*Fulcio, fulsi, *to prop.*Lugeo, luxi, *to mourn.*Pasco, pavi, *to feed.*Pendo, pēpendi, *to weigh.*

3. The following agree in the supine:

Cresco, crētum, *to grow.*Māneo, mansum, *to stay.*Sto, statum, *to stand.*Succenseo, -censum, *to be angry.*Tēneo, tentum, *to hold.*Verro, versum, *to sweep.*Vinceo, victum, *to overcome.*Cerno, crētum, *to behold.*Mando, mansum, *to chew.*Sisto, statum, *to stop.*Succendo, -censum, *to kindle.*Tendo, tentum, *to stretch out.*Verto, versum, *to turn.*Vivo, victum, *to live.*

THE OBSOLETE CONJUGATION.

This chiefly occurs in old writers, and only in particular conjugations and tenses.

1. The ancient Latins made the imperfect of the indicative active of the fourth conjugation in *IBAM* without the *e*; as, *audībam*, *scribābam*, for *audīebam*, *scribēbam*.

2. In the future of the indicative of the fourth conjugation, they used *IBO* in the active, and *tor* in the passive voice; as, *dormitō*, *dormitor*, for *dormiam*, *dormiur*.

3. The present of the subjunctive anciently ended in *IM*; as, *edim* for *edam*; *duim* for *dem*.

4. The perfect of the subjunctive active sometimes occurs in *SSIM*, and the future in *SSO*; as, *levassim*, *levasso*, for *levaverim*, *levavero*; *capssim*, *capso*, for *ceperim*, *cepero*. Hence the future of the infinitive was formed in *ASSERE*; as, *levassere*, for *levaturus esse*.

5. In the second person of the present of the imperative passive, we find *MINO* in the singular, and *minor* in the plural; as, *famīno*, for *fare*, and *progrēdimīno*, for *progrēdimīni*.

6. The syllable *ER* was frequently added to the present of the infinitive passive; as, *furiē*, for *fari*; *dicier*, for *dici*.

7. The participles of the future time active, and perfect passive, when joined with the verb *esse*, were sometimes used as indeclinable; thus, *credo inimicos dictūrum esse*, for *dictūros*. Cic. *Cohortes ad me missum facias*, for *missas*. Cic. ad Attic. viii. 12.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF VERBS.

1. Verbs are derived either from nouns or from other verbs.

Verbs derived from nouns are called *Denominative*;

as, *Cerno*, to sup; *laudo*, to praise; *fraudo*, to defraud; *lapido*, to throw stones; *opēror*, to work; *frumentor*, to forage; *lignor*, to gather fuel; &c. from *cana*, *laus*, *fraus*, &c. But when they express imitation or resemblance, they are called *Imitative*; as, *Patrisso*, *Græcor*, *babālo*,

corniscor, &c. I imitate or resemble my father, a Grecian, an owl, a crow; &c. from *pater*, *Gracus*, *bubo*, *corniz*.

Of those derived from other verbs, the following chiefly deserve attention; namely, *Frequentatives*, *Inceptives*, and *Desideratives*.

1. *FREQUENTATIVES* express frequency of action, and are all of the first conjugation. They are formed from the last supine, by changing *du* into *ito*, in verbs of the first conjugation; and by changing *u* into *o*, in verbs of the other three conjugations; as, *clamo*, to cry, *clamito*, to cry frequently; *terreo*, *terrō*; *verto*, *verso*; *dormio*, *dormito*.

In like manner, Deponent verbs form Frequentatives in *or*; as, *minor*, to threaten; *minitor*, to threaten frequently.

Some are formed in an irregular manner; as, *nato* from *ne*; *noscito*, from *nosco*; *scitor*, or rather *sciscitor*, from *scio*; *parito*, from *parceo*, *sector*, from *sequer*; *loquitur*, from *loquor*. So, *quarito*, *fundito*, *agito*, *fuito*, &c.

From Frequentative verbs are also formed other Frequentatives; as, *curro*, *curso*, *currito*; *pello*, *pulso*, *pulsito*, or by contraction *pulto*; *capio*, *cupio*, *capito*; *cano*, *canto*, *canito*; *defendo*, *defenso*, *defensito*; *dico*, *dicto*, *dictito*; *gero*, *gesto*, *gestito*; *jacio*, *jacto*, *jactito*; *venio*, *vento*, *ventito*; *mutio*, *musso*, (for *mutito*), *muscito*, &c.

Verbs of this kind do not always express frequency of action. Many of them have much the same sense with their primitives, or express the meaning more strongly.

2. *INCEPTIVE Verbs* mark the beginning or continued increase of any thing. They are formed from the second person singular of the present of the indicative, by adding *co*: as, *caleo*, to be hot, *cales*, *calesco*, to grow hot. So in the other conjugations, *labasco*, from *labo*; *tremisco*, from *tremo*; *obdormisco*, from *obdormio*. *Hisco*, from *hio*, is contracted for *hiasco*. Inceptives are likewise formed from substantives and adjectives; as, *puerasco*, from *puer*; *dulcesco*, from *dulcis*; *juvenesce*, from *juvenis*.

All Inceptives are neuter verbs, and of the third conjugation. They want both the preterite and supine; unless very rarely, when they borrow them from their primitives.

3. *DESIDERATIVE Verbs* signify a desire or intention of doing a thing. They are formed from the latter supine by adding *rio*, and shortening the *u*; as, *cenātūrio*, I desire to sup, from *cenātū*. They are all of the fourth conjugation; and want both preterite and supine, except these three, *esurio*, -*ivi*, -*itum*, to desire to eat; *parturio*, -*ivi*, —, to be in travail; *nupturio*, -*ivi*, —, to desire to be married.

There are a few verbs in *LLO*, which are called *DIMINUTIVE*; as, *cantillo*, *sorbillo*, -*are*, I sing, I sup a little. To these some add *albico*, and *candico*, -*are*, to be or to grow whitish; also, *nigrico*, *fodico*, and *vellico*. Some verbs in *SSO* are called *Intensive*; as, *Capesso*, *facesso*, *petesso* or *petisso*, I take, I do, I seek earnestly.

II. Verbs are compounded with nouns, with other verbs, with adverbs, and chiefly with prepositions. Many of the simple verbs are not in use; as, *Fūto*, *fendo*, *specio*, *gruo*, &c. The component parts usually remain entire. Sometimes a letter is added; as, *prodes*, for *pro-eo*; or taken away; as, *asporto*, *omitto*, *trado*, *pejoro*, *pergo*, *debeo*, *præbeo*, &c. for *absporto*, *obmitto*, *transdo*, *perjuro*, *perrigo*, *dehabeo*, *præhabeo*, &c. So, *demo*, *promo*, *sumo*, of *de*, *pro*, *sub*, and *emo*, which anciently signified, *to take* or *to take away*. Often the vowel or diphthong of the simple verb and the last consonant of the preposition is changed; as,

damno, condemnno; calco, conculco; lædo, collido; audio, obedio, &c. Affero, aufëro, collaudo, implico, &c. for adffëro, abffëro, conlaudo, inplico, &c.

PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a kind of Adjective formed from a verb, which in its signification implies time.

It is so called, because it partakes both of an adjective and of a verb, having, in Latin, gender and declension from the one, time and signification from the other, and number from both.

Participles in Latin are declined like adjectives; and their signification is various, according to the nature of the verbs from which they come; only participles in *dus*, are always passive, and import not so much future time, as obligation or necessity.

Latin verbs have four Participles, the present and future active; as, *Amans*, loving; *amaturus*, about to love; and the perfect and future passive; as, *amatus*, loved; *amandus*, to be loved.

The Latins have not a participle perfect in the active, nor a participle present in the passive voice; which defect must be supplied by a circumlocution. Thus, to express the perfect participle active in English, we use a conjunction, and the pluperfect of the subjunctive in Latin, or some other tense, according to its connexion with the other words of a sentence; as, he having loved; *quum amavisset, &c.*

Neuter verbs have commonly but two Participles; as, *Sedens, sessurus; stans, staturus.*

From some Neuter verbs are formed Participles of the perfect tense; as, *Erratus, festinatus, juratus, laboratus, vigilatus, cessatus, sudatus, triumphatus, regnatus, decursus, desitus, emeritus, emersus, obitus, plucitus, successus, occusus, &c.* and also of the future in *dus*; as, *Jurandus, vigilandus, regnandus, carendus, dormiendus, erubescendus, &c.* Neuter passive verbs are equally various. *Veneo* has no participle: *Fido*, only *fidens* and *fisus*; *soleo, solens*, and *solutus*; *vapulo, vapulans*, and *vapulatulus*; *Gaudeo, gaudens, gavisus*, and *gavisulus*; *Audeo, audens, ausus, ausurus, audendus.* *Ausus* is used both in an active and passive sense; as, *Ausi omnes immâne nefas, ausoque potiti.* Virg. *Æn.* vi. 624.

Deponent and Common verbs have commonly four Participles; as,

Loquens, speaking; *locutulus*, about to speak; *locutus*, having spoken; *loquendus*, to be spoken. *Dignans*, vouchsafing; *dignatulus*, about to vouchsafe; *dignatus*, having vouchsafed, being vouchsafed, or having been vouchsafed; *dignandus*, to be vouchsafed. Many participles of the perfect tense from Deponent verbs have both an active and passive sense; as, *Abominatus, conditus, confessus, adortus, amplexus, blanditus, largitus, mentitus, oblitus, testatus, veneratus, &c.*

There are several Participles, compounded with *in*, signifying *not* the verbs of which do not admit of such composition; as,

Insciens, inspérans, indicens for *non dicens, inopinans* and *necoptmans*, *immérens*; *Illasus, impransus, inconsultus, incustoditus, immetátus, impunitus, imparátus, incomitátus, incomptus, indemnatús, indolatús, incorruptus, interritus*, and *imperterritus, intestátus, inausus, inopinátus, inultus, incensus* for *non census*, not registered; *infectus* for *non factus*; *invisus* for *non visus*; *indictus* for *non dictus*, &c. There is a different *incensus* from *incendo*; *infectus* from *inficio*; *invisus* from *invideo*; *indictus* from *indico*, &c.

If from the signification of a Participle we take away time, it becomes an adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison; as,

Amans, loving, *amantior, amantissimus*; *doctus*, learned, *doctior, doctissimus*: or a substantive; as, *Præfectus*, a commander or governor; *consónans*, f. sc. *liéra*, a consonant; *contínens*, f. sc. *terra*, a continent; *confluens*, m. a place where two rivers run together; *oriens*, m. sc. *sol*, the east; *occidens*, m. the west; *dictum*, a saying; *scriptum*, &c.

There are many words in *ATUS, ITUS*, and *UTUS*, which, although resembling participles, are reckoned adjectives, because they come from nouns, and not from verbs; as, *alátus, barbátus, cordátus, caudátus, cristátus, aurítus, pellítus, turrítus*; *astátus, cornátus, nasátus*, &c. winged, boarded, discreet, &c. But *aurátus, arátus, argentátus, ferrátus, plumbatús, gypsátus, calceátus, clypeátus, galeátus, tunicátus, larvátus, palliátus, lymphátus, purpurátus, prætexítus*, &c. covered with gold, brass, silver, &c. are accounted participles, because they are supposed to come from obsolete verbs. So perhaps *calamistrátus*, frizzled, crisped, or curled, *crinitus*, having long hair, *perítus*, skilled, &c.

There is a kind of Verbal adjectives in *BUNDUS*, formed from the imperfect of the indicative, which very much resemble Participles in their signification, but generally express the meaning of the verb more fully, or denote an abundance or great deal of the action; as, *vitabundus*, the same with *valde vitans*, avoiding much. *Sal. Jug.* 66. and 101. *Liv. xxv. 13.* So, *errabundus, ludibundus, populabundus, moribundus*, &c.

Gerunds and Supines.

GERUNDS are participial words, which bear the signification of the verb from which they are formed; and are declined like a neuter noun of the second declension, through all the cases of the singular number, except the vocative.

There are, both in Latin and English, substantives derived from the verb, which so much resemble the Gerund in their signification, that frequently they may be substituted in its place. They are generally used, however, in a more undetermined sense than the Gerund, and in English have the article always prefixed to them. Thus, with the Gerund, *Delector legendo Cicerónem*, I am delighted with reading Cicero. But with the substantive, *Delectar lectiône Cicerónis*, I am delighted with the reading of Cicero.

The Gerund and Future Participle of verbs in *io*, and some others often take *u* instead of *e*; as, *faciundum, -di, -do, -dus*; *experundum, petundum, gerundum, petundum, ducundum*, &c. for *faciendum*, &c.

SUPINES have much the same signification with Gerunds; and may be indifferently applied to any person or number.

They agree in termination with nouns of the fourth declension, having only the accusative and ablative cases.

The former Supine is commonly used in an active, and the latter in a passive sense, but sometimes the contrary; as, *coctum non vapulatum, dudum conductus fui*, i. e. *ut vapularem*, or *verberarer*, to be beaten. Plaut.

ADVERB.

An adverb is an indeclinable part of speech, *added to a verb*, adjective, or other adverb, to express some circumstance, quality, or manner of their signification.

All adverbs may be divided into two classes, namely, those which denote *Circumstance*; and those which denote *Quality*, *Manner*, &c.

I. Adverbs denoting CIRCUMSTANCE are chiefly those of *Place*, *Time*, and *Order*.

1. Adverbs of *Place* are five-fold, namely, such as signify,

1. <i>Motion or rest in a place.</i>		4. <i>Motion from a place</i>	
Ubi ?	Where ?	Unde ?	Whence ?
Hic,	Here.	Hinc,	Hence.
Illic,	There	Illinc,	Thence.
Isthic, }		Isthinc, }	
Ibi,		Inde,	
Intus,	Within.	Indidem,	From the same place
Fõris,	Without.	Aliunde,	From elsewhere.
Ubique,	Every where.	Allicunde,	From some place.
Nusquam	No where.	Sicunde,	If from any place.
Allicubi,	Some where.	Utrinque,	On both sides.
Alibi,	Else where.	Sũperne,	From above.
Ubivis,	Any where.	Inferne,	From below.
Ibidem,	In the same place.	Cœlitus,	From heaven.
		Funditus,	From the ground.
2. <i>Motion to a place.</i>		5. <i>Motion through or by a place.</i>	
Quo ?	Whither ?	Quà ?	Which way ?
Huc,	Hither.	Hàc,	This way.
Illuc,	Thither.	Illac,	That way.
Isthuc, }		Isthac, }	
Intro,		Alià,	
Fõras,	In.		Another way.
Eò,	Out.		
Aliò,	To that place.		
Aliquò,	To another place.		
Eòdem,	To some place.		
	To the same place.		
3. <i>Motion towards a place.</i>			
Quorsum ?	Whitherward ?		
Versus,	Towards.		
Horsum,	Hitherward		

2. Adverbs of Time are three-fold, namely, such as signify,

1 <i>Some particular time, either present, past, future, or indefinite.</i>	Nunquam,	Never.
	Intërim,	In the mean time.
	Quotidie,	Daily.
Nunc,	Now.	
Hodie,	To-day	2. <i>Continuance of time.</i>
Tunc, }	Then.	Diu,
Tum, }		Quamdiu?
Hieri,	Yesterday.	Tamdiu,
Dadum, }	Heretofore.	Jamdiu, }
Pridem, }		Jumdadum,
Pridie,	The day before.	Jampridem,
Nadius tertius,	Three days ago.	3. <i>Vicissitude or repetition of time</i>
Nuper,	Lately.	Quoties?
Jamjam, }	Presently.	Sæpe,
Mox,	Immediately.	Rarò,
Statim,	By and by.	Toties,
Protinus,	Instantly.	Aliquoties,
Illico,	Straightway.	Viocissim,
Cras,	To-morrow.	Alternatim,
Postridie,	The day after.	Rursus,
Pærendie,	Two days hence.	Iterum,
Nondum,	Not yet.	Subinde,
Quando?	When?	Identidem,
Aliquando,		Sæmel,
Nonnunquam,	Sometimes.	Bis,
Interdum,		Ter,
Sæpè,	Ever, always.	Quater,
		Long.
		How long?
		So long.
		Long ago.
		How often?
		Often.
		Seldom.
		So often.
		For several times.
		By turns.
		Again.
		Ever and anon,
		now and then.
		Once,
		Twice,
		Thrice,
		Four times, &c

3. Adverbs of Order.

Inde,	Then.	Denique,	Finally.
Deinde,	After that.	Postremò,	Lastly.
Dehinc,	Henceforth.	Primò, -um,	First.
Porro,	Moreover.	Secundò, -um,	Secondly.
Deinceps,	So forth.	Tertiò, -um,	Thirdly.
Denuò,	Anew.	Quartò, -um,	Fourthly, &c

II. Adverbs denoting QUALITY, MANNER, &c. are either Absolute or Comparative.

Those called Absolute denote,

1. QUALITY, simply; as, *benè*, well; *malè*, ill; *fortiter*, bravely; and innumerable others that come from adjective nouns or participles.

2. CERTAINTY; as, *præfactò*, *certè*, *sànè*, *plànè*, *nè*, *utique*, *ita*, *sciam*, truly, verily, yes; *quidnè*, why not? *omnino*, certainly.

3. CONTINGENCE; as, *fortè*, *forsan*, *fortassis*, *fors*, haply, perhaps, by chance, peradventure.

4. NEGATION; as, *non*, *haud*, not; *nequiquam*, not at all; *nontquam*, by no means; *minime*, nothing less.

5. PROHIBITION; as, *nè*, not.

6. SWEARING; as, *hercle*, *pal*, *edipol*, *mæcæstor*, by Hercules, by Pollux, &c.

7. EXPLAINING; as, *utpòte*, *videlicet*, *scilicet*, *nimirum*, *nampe*, to wit, namely.

8. SEPARATION ; as, *seorsum*, apart ; *separatim*, separately ; *sigillatim*, one by one ; *virgitim*, man by man ; *oppidatim*, town by town, &c.

9. JOINING TOGETHER ; as, *simul*, *unâ*, *pârter*, together ; *generaliter*, generally ; *universaliter*, universally ; *plérumque*, for the most part.

10. INDICATION or POINTING out ; as, *en*, *ecce*, lo, behold.

11. INTERROGATION ; as, *cur*, *quâre*, *quamobrem*, why, wherefore ? *num*, *an*, whether ? *quômôdo*, *quâ*, how ? To which add, *Ubi*, *quô*, *quorsum*, *unde*, *quâ*, *quando*, *quâm diu*, *quoties*.

Those adverbs which are called COMPARATIVE denote,

1. EXCESS : as, *valde*, *maximè*, *magnopère*, *maximopère*, *summopère*, *admôdum*, *oppressè*, *perquam*, *longè*, greatly, very much, exceedingly ; *nimis*, *nimiam*, too much ; *prorsus*, *penitus*, *omnino*, altogether, wholly ; *magis*, more ; *melius*, better ; *pejus*, worse ; *fortius*, more bravely ; and *optimè*, best ; *pessimè*, worst ; *fortissimè*, most bravely ; and innumerable others of the comparative and superlative degrees.

2. DEFECT ; as, *Fermè*, *fèrè*, *pròpémôdum*, *pénè*, almost ; *pàrum* little, *paulò*, *paulatim*, very little.

3. PREFERENCE ; as, *pôtius*, *sâtius*, rather ; *pôtissimùm*, *præcipuè* *præsertim*, chiefly, especially ; *imò*, yes, nay, nay rather,

4. LIKENESS or EQUALITY ; as, *ita*, *sic*, *adèd*, so ; *ut*, *utî*, *sicut*, *sicûtî*, *vêlut*, *velûtî*, *ceu*, *tanquam*, *quasi*, as, as if ; *quemadmodum*, even, as ; *sâtis*, enough ; *itêdem*, in like manner ; *juxta*, alike, equally.

5. UNLIKENESS or INEQUALITY ; as, *aliter*, *secus*, otherwise ; *alioqui* or *aliôquin*, else ; *nêdum*, much more, or much less.

6. ABATEMENT ; as, *sensim*, *paulatim*, *pêdêlentim*, by degrees, piecemeal ; *rix*, scarcely ; *agrè*, hardly, with difficulty.

7. EXCLUSION ; as, *tantum*, *solum*, *modò*, *tantummodo*, *duntaxat*, *dènum*, only.

DERIVATION, COMPARISON, AND COMPOSITION OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs are derived, 1. from Substantives, and end commonly in TIM or TUS ; as, *Partim*, partly, by parts ; *nominatim*, by name ; *generatim*, by kinds, generally ; *speciatim*, *vicatim*, *gregatim* ; *radicitus*, from the root, &c. 2. From adjectives : and these are by far the most numerous. Such as come from Adjectives of the first and second declension usually end in E ; as, *liberè*, freely ; *plenè*, fully : some in O, UM, and TER ; as, *falsò*, *tantum*, *graviter* : a few in A, ITUS, and IM ; as, *rectè*, *antiquitus*, *privatim*. Some are used two or three ways ; as, *primum*, or -ò ; *purè*, -iter ; *certè*, -ò ; *caute*, -tim ; *humanè*, -iter, -itus ; *publicè*, *publicitus*, &c. Adverbs from Adjectives of the third declension commonly end in TER, seldom in E ; as, *turpiter*, *feliciter*, *aeriter*, *pariter* ; *facilè*, *repente* : one in O, *omnino*. The neuter of Adjectives is sometimes taken adverbially ; as, *recens natus*, for *recenter* ; *perfidum ridens*, for *perfidè*, Hor. *multa reluctans*, for *multum* or *valdè*, Virg. So in English we say, *to speak loud, high*, &c. for *loudly, highly*, &c. In many cases a substantive is understood ; as, *primò*, sc. *loco* : *optatò advenis*, sc. *tempore* ; *huc*, sc. *viâ*, &c.

3. From each of the pronominal adjectives, *ille*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *idem*, &c. are formed adverbs, which express all the circumstances of place ; as, from *ILLE*, *illic*, *illuc*, *illorsum*, *illinc*, and *illac*. So from *QUIS*, *ubi*, *quo*, *quorsum*, *unde*, and *quâ* : also of time ; thus, *quando*, *quâm diu*, &c.

4. From verbs and participles ; as, *casim*, with the edge ; *puratim*, with the point ; *strictim*, closely ; from *cado*, *pungo*, *stringo* - *amantèr*,

pröperanter, dubitanter; distinctè, emendatè; meritò, inopinatò; &c. But these last are thought to be in the ablative, having *ex* understood.

5. From prepositions; as, *intus, intro*, from *in*; *clanculum*, from *clam*, *subtus*, from *sub*, &c.

Adverbs derived from adjectives are commonly compared like their primitives. The *positive* generally ends in *e*, or *ter*; as, *durè, faciliè, acriter*: the *comparative*, in *ius*; as, *durius, facilius, acrius*: the *superlative*, in *ime*; as, *durissimè, facillimè, acerrimè*.

If the comparison of the adjective be irregular or defective, the comparison of the adverb is so too; as, *benè, melius, optimè; malè, pejus, pessimè; parum, minus, minimè, & -um; multum, plus, plurimum; prope, propius, proximè; ocys, ocysimè; prius, primò, -um; nuper, nuperimè; novè, & noviter, novissimè; meritò, meritissimò, &c.* Those adverbs also are compared whose primitives are obsolete; as, *sæpe, sæpius, sæpissimè; penitus, penitius, penitissimè; satis, satius; secus, secius, &c.* *Magis, maximè; and potius, potissimè*, want the positive.

Adverbs are variously compounded with all the different parts of speech; thus, *postridie, magnopère, maximopère, summopère, tantopère, multimodis, omnimodis, quomodo, quare*; of *postèro die, magno opère, &c.* *Illicet, scilicet, videlicet*, of *ire, scire, videre, licet*; *illico*, of *in loco*, *quorsum*, of *quo versum*; *comminus*, hand to hand, of *cum* or *con* and *manus*; *eminus*, at a distance, of *e* and *manus*; *quorsum*, of *quo versum*, *denuo*, anew, of *de novo*; *quin*, why not, but, of *qui ne*; *cur*, of *ui rei*; *pedetentim*, step by step, as it were, of *pedem tendendo*; *perendie*, for *pereempto die*; *nimirum*, of *ne*, i. e. *non*, and *mirum*; *antea, postea, præterea, &c.* of *ante* and *ea*, &c. *Ubiuis, quovis, undelibet, quousque, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, desuper, insuper, quomobrem, &c.* of *ubi* and *vis, &c.* *nudiustertius*, of *nunc dies tertius*; *identidem, of idem et idem*; *impraesentidrum*, i. e. *in tempore rerum presentium, &c.*

Obs. 1. The Adverb is not an essential part of speech. It only serves to express shortly, in one word, what must otherwise have required two or more; as, *sapienter*, wisely, for *cum sapientiâ*; *hic*, for *in hoc loco*; *semper*, for *in omni tempore*; *semel*, for *unâ vice*; *bis*, for *duâbus vicibus*; *Mehercûle*, for *Hercules me juvet, &c.*

Obs. 2. Some adverbs of time, place, and order, are frequently used the one for the other; as, *ubi*, where, or when; *inde*, from that place, from that time, after that, next; *hactenus*, hitherto, thus far, with respect to place, time, or order, &c.

Obs. 3. Some adverbs of time are either *past, present, or future*; as, *jâ, jam*, already, now, by and by; *olim*, long ago, some time, hereafter. Some adverbs of place are equally various; thus, *esse peregrè*; to be abroad; *ire peregrè*, to go abroad; *redire peregre*, to return from abroad.

Obs. 4. Interrogative adverbs of time and place doubled, or compounded with *cunque*, answer to the English adjection *soever*; as, *ubiubi, or ubicunque*, wheresoever; *quoquò, quocunque*, whithersoever, &c. The same holds also in interrogative words; as, *quotquot, or quocunque*, how many soever; *quantusquantus, or quantuscunque*, how great soever; *utut or utcunque*, however or howsoever, &c.

PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is an indeclinable word, which shows the relation of one thing to another.

There are twenty-eight prepositions in Latin, which govern the accusative; that is, have an accusative after them.

Ad,	To.	Infra,	Beneath.
Apud,	At.	Juxta,	Nigh to.
Ante,	Before.	Ob,	For.
Adversus, }	Against, towards.	Propter,	For, hard by.
Adversum, }		Per,	By, through.
Contra,	Against.	Præter,	Besides, except.
Cis, }	On this side.	Pænes,	In the power of.
Citra, }		Post,	After.
Circa, }	About.	Pone,	Behind.
Circum, }		Sæcus,	By, along.
Erga,	Towards.	Sæcundum,	According to.
Extra,	Without.	Supra,	Above. [side.
Inter,	Between, among.	Trans,	On the farther
Intra,	Within.	Ultra,	Beyond.

The Prepositions which govern the ablative are fifteen; namely:

A,		De,	Of, concerning.
Ab, }	From or by.	E, }	
Abs, }		Ex, }	Of, out of.
Absque,	Without.	Pro,	For.
Cum,	With.	Præ,	Before.
Clam,	Without the know-	Pålám,	{ With the knowledge
	ledge of.		{ of.
Cõram,	Before, in the pre-	Sine,	Without.
	sence of.	Tenus,	Up to, as far as.

These four govern sometimes the accusative, and sometimes the ablative.

In, *In, into.* Sub, *Under.* Super, *Above.* Subter, *Beneath.*

Obs. 1. Prepositions are so called, because they are generally placed before the word with which they are joined. Some, however, are put after; as, *cum*, when joined with *me*, *te*, *se*, and sometimes with *quo*, *quæ*, and *quibus*: thus, *meum*, *tecum*, &c. *Tenus* is always placed after; as, *mento tenus*, up to the chin. So likewise are *versus* and *usque*; and *ward*, in English; as, *toward*, *eastward*, &c.

Obs. 2. Prepositions, both in English and Latin, are often compounded with other parts of speech, particularly with verbs; as, *subire*, to undergo. In English, they are frequently put after verbs; as, *to go in*, *to go out*, *to look to*, &c.

Prepositions are also sometimes compounded together; as, *Ex adversus eum locum.* Cic. *Ex adversum Athenas.* C. Nep. *In ante diem quantum Kalendârum Decembris distulit,* i. e. *usque in eum diem.* Cic. *Supplicatio indicta est ex ante diem quintum idus Octob. i. e. ad eo diem, Lix. Ex ante pridie Idus Septembris.* Plin. But prepositions compounded

together commonly become adverbs or conjunctions; as, *propŭlam, proŭmus, insuper, &c.*

Obs. 3. Prepositions in composition usually retain their primitive signification; as, *adeo*, to go to: *præpono*, to place before. But from this there are several exceptions. 1. *In*, joined with adjectives generally denotes privation; as, *infidus*, unfaithful: but when joined with verbs, increases their signification; as, *induro*, to harden greatly. In some words *in* has two contrary senses; as, *inŭcŭtus*, called upon, or not called upon. So, *infrŭnŭtus, immutŭtus, insuetŭs, impensus, inhumŭtus, intensŭtus, &c.* 2. *Pen* commonly increases the signification; as, *Percŭrus, percŭlerŭ, percŭmis, percŭriŭsus, perdifficilis, perelŭgans, pergrŭtus, pergrŭvis, perhospitŭlis, perillustis, perlatus, &c.* very dear, very swift, &c. 3. *Pæ* sometimes increases; as, *Præclŭrus, prædŭces, prædulcis, prædŭrus, præpinguis, prævalidus; prævŭleo, præpolleo;* and also *Ex*; as, *Exclŭmo, exaggŭro, exaugeo, excalefacio, extenuo, exilŭro;* but *ex* sometimes denotes privation; as, *Exsanguis*, bloodless, pale: *excors, exanimis, -mo, &c.* 4. *Sub* often diminishes; as, *Subalbŭdus, subabsurdus, subamŭrus, subdulcis, subgrandis, subgrŭvis, subniger;* &c. a little white or whitish, &c. *De* often signifies downward; as, *Decido, decurro, deprŭvo, despicio, delŭbor:* sometimes increases; as, *demor, demitor;* and sometimes expresses privation; as, *Demens, decolor, deformis, &c.*

Obs. 4. There are five or six syllables, namely, *am, di* or *dis, re, se, con*, which are commonly called *Inseparable Prepositions*, because they are only to be found in compound words: however, they generally add something to the signification of the words with which they are compounded; thus,

Am,	round about.	} as,	Ambio,	to surround.
Di,	asunder.		Divello,	to pull asunder.
Dis,			Distrāho,	to draw asunder.
Re,	again.		Rēlēgo,	to read again.
Se,	aside, or apart.		Sēpono,	to lay aside.
Con.	together.		Concreſco,	to grow together

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is an indeclinable word *thrown in between* the parts of a sentence, to express some passion or emotion of the mind.

Some Interjections are natural sounds, and common to all languages; as, *Oh! Ah!*

Interjections express in one word a whole sentence, and thus fitly represent the quickness of the passions.

The different passions have commonly different words to express them; thus,

1. JOY; as, *evax!* hey, brave, lo!
2. GRIEF; as, *ah, hei, heu, eh!* ah, alas, woe is me!
3. WONDER; as, *pape!* O strange! *vah!* hah!
4. PRAISE; as, *cuge!* well done!
5. AVERSION; as, *apŭge!* away, begone, avaunt, off, fie, tush!

6. EXCLAIMING ; as, *Oh, proh ! O !*
7. SURPRISE or FEAR ; as, *atat ! ha, aha !*
8. IMPRECATION ; as, *væ ! woe, pox on't !*
9. LAUGHTER ; as, *ha, ha, he !*
10. SILENCING ; as, *au, 'st, paz !* silence, hush, 'st !
11. CALLING ; as, *eho, ehôdum, io, ho !* soho, ho, O !
12. DERISION ; as, *hui !* away with !
13. ATTENTION ; as, *hem !* ha !

Some interjections denote several different passions ; thus, *Vah* is used to express joy, and sorrow, and wonder, &c.

Adjectives of the neuter gender are sometimes used for interjections ; as, *Malum !* with a mischief ! *Infandum !* O shame ! *fy, fy !* *Miserum !* O wretched ! *Nefas !* O the villany !

CONJUNCTION.

A conjunction is an indeclinable word, which serves to join sentences together.

Thus, "*You and I and the boy read Virgil,*" is one sentence made up of these three, by the conjunction *and*, twice employed ; *I read Virgil, You read Virgil ; The boy reads Virgil.* In like manner, "*You and I read Virgil, but the boy reads Ovid,*" is one sentence, made up of three, by the conjunctions *and* and *but*.

Conjunctions, according to their different meaning, are divided into the following classes :

1. COPULATIVE ; as, *et, at, atque, que,* and ; *etiam, quôque, item,* also ; *cum, tum,* both, and. Also their contraries, *nec, nèque, neu, neve,* neither, nor.
2. DISJUNCTIVE ; as, *aut, ve, vel, sêu, sive,* either, or.
3. CONCESSIVE ; as, *etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, quanquam, quamvis,* though, although, albeit.
4. ADVERSATIVE ; as, *sed, verum, autem, at, ast, atqui,* but ; *tamen, attâmen, veruniâmen, verumenimvêro,* yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.
5. CAUSAL ; as, *nam, namque, enim,* for ; *quia, quippe, quoniam,* because ; *quôd,* that, because.
6. ILLATIVE or RATIONAL ; as, *ergo, ideo, igitur, idcirco, itaque,* therefore ; *quapropter, quocirca,* wherefore ; *proinde, therefore ; cum, quum,* seeing, since ; *quandoquidem,* forasmuch as.
7. FINAL or PERFECTIVE ; as, *ut, uti ;* that, to the end that.
8. CONDITIONAL ; as, *si, sin, if ; dum, modo, dummodo,* provided, upon condition that ; *siguidem,* if indeed.
9. EXCEPTIVE or RESTRICTIVE ; as, *ni, nisi,* unless, except.
10. DIMINUTIVE ; as, *saltem, certe,* at least.
11. SUSPENSIVE or DUBITATIVE ; as, *an, anne, num,* whether, *ne, annon,* whether, not ; *necne,* or not.
12. EXPLETIVE ; as, *autem, vero,* now, truly ; *quidem, equidem,* indeed.
13. ORDINATIVE ; as, *deinde,* thereafter ; *denique,* finally ; *insuper, moreover ; ceterum,* moreover, hut, however.
14. DECLARATIVE ; as, *videlicet, scilicet, nempe, nimirum, &c.* to wit, namely.

Obs. 1. The same words, as they are taken in different views, are both adverbs and conjunctions. Thus, *an, anne, &c.* are either interrog-

ative adverbs ; as, *An scribit ?* Does he write ? or, *suspensive conjunctions* ; as, *Nescio an scribat*, I know not if he writes.

Obs. 2. Some conjunctions, according to their natural order, stand first in a sentence ; as, *Ac, atque, nec, neque, aut, vel, sive, at, sed, verum* ; *nam, quandoquidem, quocirca, quare, sin, siquidem, præterquam, &c.* ; some stand in the second place ; as, *Autem, vero, quoque, quidem, enim* ; and some may indifferently be put either first or second ; as, *Etiam, equidem, licet, quamvis, quanquam, tamen, attamen, namque, quod, quia, quoniam, quippe, utpote, ut, uti, ergo, ideo, igitur, idcirco, itaque, proinde, propterea, si, nisi, nisi, &c.*

Hence arose the division of them into *Prepositive, Subjunctive*, and *Common*. To the subjunctive may be added these three, *que, ve, ne*, which are always joined to some other word, and are called *Enclitics* ; because, when put after a long syllable, they make the accent *incline* to that syllable ; as in the following verse,

Indoctusque pilæ, discive, trochæve, quiescit. Horat.

But when these enclitic conjunctions come after a short vowel, they do not affect its pronunciation ; thus,

Arbuteos fetus, montanæque fraga legēbant. Ovid.

SYNTAX,

OR

CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS IN SENTENCES.



SENTENCES.

A SENTENCE is any thought of the mind expressed by two or more words put together; as, *I read.* *The boy reads Virgil.*

That part of grammar, which teaches to put words rightly together in sentences, is called *Syntax* or *Construction*.

Words in sentences have a twofold relation to one another; namely, that of *Concord* or Agreement; and that of *Government* or Influence.

Concord, is when one word agrees with another in some accidents; as, in gender, number, person, or case.

Government, is when one word requires another to be put in a certain case, or mode.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

1. In every sentence there must be a verb and a nominative expressed or understood.

2. Every adjective must have a substantive expressed or understood.

3. All the cases of Latin nouns, except the nominative and vocative, must be governed by some other word.

4. The genitive is governed by a substantive noun expressed or understood: or by a verbal adjective.

5. The dative is governed by adjectives and verbs.

6. The accusative is governed by an active verb, or by a preposition; or is placed before the infinitive.

7. The vocative stands by itself, or has an interjection joined with it.

8. The ablative is governed by a preposition expressed or understood.

9. The infinitive is governed by some verb or adjective.

All Sentences are either SIMPLE or COMPOUND.

Syntax therefore may be divided into two parts, according to the general division of sentences.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

A simple sentence is that which has but one nominative, and one finite verb; that is, a verb in the indicative, subjunctive, or imperative mode.

In a simple sentence, there is only one *Subject* and one *Attribute*.

The *SUBJECT* is the word which marks the person or thing spoken of.

The *ATTRIBUTE* expresses what we affirm concerning the subject; as,

The boy reads his lesson. Here, "the boy," is the *Subject* of discourse, or the person spoken of: "reads his lesson," is the *Attribute*, or what we affirm concerning the subject. *The diligent boy reads his lesson carefully at home.* Here we have still the same subject, "the boy," marked by the character of "diligent," added to it; and the same attribute, "reads his lesson," with the circumstances of manner and place subjoined, "carefully," "at home."

CONCORD.

The following words agree together in sentences. 1. A substantive with a substantive. 2. An adjective with a substantive. 3. A verb with a nominative.

1. *Agreement of one Substantive with another.*

RULE I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as,

Cicero orator, Cicero the orator; *Cicerōnis oratōris*, Of Cicero the orator. *Urbs Athēnæ*, The city Athens; *Urbis Athēnārum*, Of the city Athens.

2. *Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive.*

II. An Adjective agrees with a Substantive in gender, number, and case; as,

Bonus vir, a good man; *Boni viri*, good men.
Femina casta, a chaste woman; *Feminae castae*, chaste women.
Dulce pomum, a sweet apple; *Dulcia poma*, sweet apples.

And so through all the cases and degrees of comparison.

This rule applies also to adjective pronouns, and to participles;

as, *Meus liber*, my book; *ager colendus*, a field to be tilled; Plur. *Mei libri*, *agri colendi*, &c.

Obs. 1. The substantive is frequently understood, or its place supplied by an infinitive; and then the adjective is put in the neuter gender; as, *triste*, *sc. negotium*, a sad thing. Virg.; *Tuum scire*, the same with *tua scientia*, thy knowledge. Pers. We sometimes, however, find the substantive understood in the feminine; as, *Non posteriores feram*, sup. *partes*. Ter.

Obs. 2. An adjective often supplies the place of a substantive; as, *Certus amicus*, a sure friend; *Bona ferina*, good venison; *Summum bonum*, the chief good: *Homo* being understood to *amicus*, *care* to *ferina*, and *negotium* to *bonum*. A substantive is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *incôla turba vocant*, the inhabitants. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 582.

Obs. 3. These adjectives, *primus*, *medius*, *ultimus*, *extrêmus*, *infimus*, *imus*, *summus*, *suprêmus*, *reliquus*, *cetêra*, usually signify *he first part*, *the middle part*, &c. of any thing; as, *Media nox*, the middle part of the night; *Summa arbor*, the highest part of a tree.

Obs. 4. Whether the adjective or substantive ought to be placed first in Latin, no certain rule can be given. Only if the substantive be a monosyllable, and the adjective a polysyllable, the substantive is elegantly put first; as, *vir clarissimus*, *res præstantissima*; &c.

3. Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.

III. A Verb agrees with its Nominative in number and person; as,

Ego lego, I read; *Nos legimus*, We read.
Tu scribis, Thou writest or you write; *Vos scribitis*, Ye or you write.
Præceptor docet, The master teaches; *Præceptores docent*, Masters teach
 And so through all the modes, tenses, and numbers.

Obs. 1. *Ego* and *nos* are of the first person; *tu* and *vos*, of the second person; *ille* and all other words, of the third. The nominative of the first and second person in Latin is seldom expressed, unless for the sake of emphasis or distinction; as, *Tu es patrônus, tu pater*. Ter. *Tu legis, ego scribo*.

Obs. 2. An infinitive, or some part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative; as, *Mentiri est turpe*, to lie is base; *Diu non perlitatum tenuit dictatorem*; the sacrifice, not being attended with favourable omens, detained the dictator for a long time. Liv. 7, 8. Sometimes the neuter pronoun *id* or *illud* is added, to express the meaning more strongly; as, *Facere quæ libet, id est esse regem*. Sallust.

Obs. 3. The infinitive mode often supplies the place of the third person of the imperfect of the indicative; as, *Milites fugere*, the soldiers fled, for *fugiébant*, or *fugere cæperunt*. *Invidere omnes mihi*, for *invidébant*.

Obs. 4. A collective noun may be joined with a verb either of the singular or of the plural number; as, *Multitudo stat*, or *stant*; the multitude stands, or stand.

A collective noun, when joined with a verb singular, expresses many considered as one whole; but when joined with a verb plural, signifies

many separately, or as individuals. Hence if an adjective or participle be subjoined to the verb, when of the singular number, they will agree both in gender and number with the collective noun ; but if the verb be plural, the adjective or participle will be plural also, and of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed ; as, *Pars erant cæsi* : *Pars omnium tridunt, sc. formicæ*. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 406. *Magna pars raptæ, sc. virginis*. Liv. 1, 9. Sometimes, however, though more rarely, the adjective is thus used in the singular ; as, *Pars arduus*. Virg. *Æn.* vii. 624.

Accusative before the Infinitive.

IV. The infinitive mode has an accusative before it ; as,

Gaudeo te valere, I am glad that you are well.

Obs. 1. The particle *that* in English, is the sign of the accusative before the infinitive in Latin, when it comes between two verbs, without expressing intention or design. Sometimes the particle is omitted ; as, *Atunt regem adventare*, They say the king is coming, *that* being understood.

Obs. 2. The accusative before the infinitive always depends upon some other verb, commonly on a neuter or substantive verb ; but seldom on a verb taken in an active sense.

Obs. 3. The infinitive, with the accusative before it, seems sometimes to supply the place of a nominative ; as, *Turpe est militem fugere*, That a soldier should fly is a shameful thing.

Obs. 4. The infinitive *esse* or *fuisse*, must frequently be supplied, especially after participles ; as, *Hostium exercitum cæsum fusumque cognovi*. Cic. Sometimes both the accusative and infinitive are understood ; as, *Pollicitus suscepturum, scil. me esse*. Ter.

Obs. 5. The infinitive may frequently be otherwise rendered by the conjunctions, *quod* ; *ut*, *ne*, or *quin* ; as, *Gaudeo te valere*, i. e. *quod valeas*, or *propter tuam bonam valetudinem* : *Jubeo vos bene sperare*, or *ut bene speretis* ; *Prohibeo eum exire*, or *ne exeat* : *Non dubito eum fecisse*, or much better, *quin fecerit*. *Scio quod filius amet*. Plaut. for *filium amare*. *Miror, si potuit*, for *eum potuisse*. Cic. *Nemo dubitat, ut populum Romanum omnes virtute superaret*, for *populum Romanum superasse*. Nep. *Ex animi sententiâ juro, ut ego rempublicam non deseram*, for *me non deserturum esse*. Liv. xxii. 53.

The same Case after a Verb as before it.

V. Any Verb may have the same Case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing* ; as,

Ego sum discipulus,
Tu vocaris Joannes,
Illa incedit regina,
Hoc illum haberi sapientem,
Scio vos esse discipulos,

I am a scholar.
You are named John.
She walks as a queen.
I know that he is esteemed wise.
I know that you are scholars.

So Radeo iratus, jaceo supplex ; *Evident digni*, they will become wor-

thy; *Rempublicam defendi adolescens, nolo esse longus*, I am unwilling to be tedious; *Malim videri timidus, quam parum prudens*. Cic. *Non licet mihi esse negligenti*. Cic. *Natura dedit omnibus esse beatiss.* Claud. *Cupio me esse clementem; cupio non putari mendacem; Vult esse medium*, sc. se, He wishes to be neuter. Cic. *Disce esse pater; Hoc est esse patrem?* sc. eum. Ter. *Id est, dominum, non imperatorem esse*. Sallust.

Obs. 1. This rule implies nothing else but the agreement of an adjective with a substantive, or of one substantive with another; for those words in a sentence which refer to the same object, must always agree together, how much soever disjoined.

Obs. 2. The verbs which most frequently have the same case after them as before them, are:

1. Substantive and neuter verbs; as, *Sum, fio, forem*, and *existo; eo, venio, sto, sedeo, evado, jaceo, fugio*, &c.

2. The passive of verbs of naming, judging, &c. as, *Dicor, appellor, vocor, nominor, nuncupor*; to which add, *videor, existimor, creor, constituor, salutor, designor*, &c.

These and other like verbs, admit after them only the nominative, accusative, or dative. When they have before them the genitive, they have after them an accusative; as, *Intéress omnium esse bonos*, scil. se, it is the interest of all to be good. In some cases we can use either the nom. or accus. promiscuously; as, *Cupio dici doctus* or *doctum*, sc. me dici; *Cupio esse clemens, non putari mendax; vult esse medius*.

Obs. 3. When any of the above verbs are placed between two nominatives of different numbers, they commonly agree in number with the former; as, *Dos est decem talenta*, Her dowry is ten talents. Ter. *Omnia pontus erunt*. Ovid. But sometimes with the latter; as, *Amantium ira amoris integratio est*, The quarrels of lovers is a renewal of love. Ter. So when an adjective is applied to two substantives of different genders, it commonly agrees in gender with that substantive which is most the subject of discourse; as, *Oppidum est appellatum Posidonia*. Plin. Sometimes, however, the adjective agrees with the nearer substantive; as, *Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda*. Cic.

Obs. 4. When the infinitive of any verb, particularly the substantive verb *esse*, has the dative before it, governed by an Impersonal verb, or any other word, it may have after it either the dative or the accusative as, *Licet mihi esse beato*, I may be happy; or, *licet mihi esse beatum*, *me* being understood; thus, *licet mihi (me) esse beatum*. The dative before *esse* is often to be supplied; as, *Licet esse beatum*. One may be happy scil. alicui, or homini.

Obs. 5. The poets use certain forms of expression, which are not to be imitated in prose; as, *Rettulit Ajax Jovis esse pronepos*, for *se esse pronepôtém*. Ovid. Met. xii. 141. *Cum patris sapiens emendatusque vocari, for te vocari sapientem*, &c. Horat. Ep. 1. 16. 30. *Acceptum reféro verbis esse nocens*. Ovid. *Tutumque putavit jam bonus esse socer*. Lucan.

GOVERNMENT.

I. THE GOVERNMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES.

VI. One Substantive governs another in the genitive, (*when the latter Substantive signifies a different thing from the former*;) as,

Amor Dei, The love of God. *Lex naturæ*, The law of nature.
Domus Cæsaris, The house of Cæsar, or Cæsar's house.

Obs. 1. When one substantive is governed by another in the genitive, it expresses in general the relation of property or possession, and therefore is often elegantly turned into a possessive adjective; as, *Domus patris*, or *paterna*, a father's house; *Filius heri* or *herilis*, a master's son: and among the poets, *Labor Herculeus*, for *Herculis*; *Ensis Evandrius*, for *Evandri*.

Obs. 2. When the substantive noun in the genitive signifies a person, it may be taken either in an active or a passive sense; thus, *Amor Dei*, The love of God, either means the love of God towards us, or our love towards him: So *caritas patris*, signifies either the affection of a father to his children, or theirs to him. But often the substantive can only be taken either in an active or in a passive sense: thus, *Timor Dei*, always implies *Deus timetur*; and *Providentia Dei*, *Deus providet*. So, *caritas ipsius soli*, affection to the very soil. Liv. ii. 1.

Obs. 3. Both the former and latter substantive are sometimes to be understood; as, *Hectōris Andromæche*, scil. *uxor*; *Ventum est ad Vestæ*, scil. *ædem* or *templum*; *Ventum est tria millia*, scil. *passuum*; three miles.

Obs. 4. We find the dative often used after a verb for the genitive, particularly among the poets; as, *cui corpus porrigitur*, whose body is extended. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 596.

Obs. 5. Some substantives are joined with certain prepositions; as, *Amicitia*, *inimicitia*, *par*, *cum aliquo*; *Amor in*, vel *erga*, *aliquem*; *Gaudium de re*; *Cura de aliquo*; *Mentio illius*, vel *de illo*; *Quies ab armis*; *Fumus ex incendiis*; *Prædator ex sociis*, for *sociorum*. Sall. &c.

Obs. 6. The genitive in Latin is often rendered in English by several other particles besides *of*; as, *Descensus Averni*, the descent to *Àvernus*; *Prudentia juris*, skill in the law.

SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, *pars mei*, a part of me.

So also adjective pronouns, when used as substantives, or having a noun understood; as, *Liber ejus*, *illius*, *hujus*, &c. The book of him, or his book, sc. *hominis*: The book of her, or her book, sc. *feminae*. *Libri eorum*, or *eorum*, their books; *Cujus liber*, the book of whom, or whose book; *Quorum libri*, whose books, &c. But we always say, *meus liber*, not *mei*; *pater noster*, not *nostri*; *sum jus*, not *sui*.

When a passive sense is expressed, we use *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*; but we use their possessives when an active sense is expressed; as, *Amor mei*, The love of me, that is, The love wherewith I am loved; *Amor meus*, My love, that is, the love wherewith I love. We find, however, the possessives sometimes used passively, and their primi-

tives taken actively; as, *Odium tuum*, Hatred of thee. Ter. Phorm. v. 8
27. *Labor mei*, My labour. Plaut.

The possessives *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, have sometimes nouns, pronouns, and participles after them in the genitive, as, *Pectus tuum hominis simplicis*. Cic. Phil. ii. 43. *Noster dubrum eventus*. Liv. *Tuum ipsius studium*. Cic. *Mea scripta, timentis*, &c. Hor. *Solius meum peccatum corrigi non potest*. Cic. *Id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujus que suum maxime*. Id.

The reciprocals *SUI* and *SUUS* are used, when the action of the verb is reflected as it were, upon the nominative; as, *Cato interfecit se*, *Miles defendit suam vitam: Dicit se scripturum esse*. We find, however, *is* or *ille* sometimes used in examples of this kind; as, *Deum agnoscimus ex operibus ejus*. Cic. *Persuadent Rauracis, ut una cum iis profisciscantur, for una secum*. Cæs.

VII. If the latter Substantive have an Adjective of praise or dispraise joined with it, they may be put in the genitive or ablative; as,

Vir summe prudentiæ, or *summæ prudentiæ*, A man of great wisdom.

Puer probæ indolis, or *probæ indole*, A boy of a good disposition.

Obs. 1. The ablative here is not properly governed by the foregoing substantive, but by some preposition understood; as, *cum, de, ex, in*, &c. Thus, *Vir summæ prudentiæ* is the same with *vir cum summæ prudentiæ*.

Obs. 2. In some phrases the genitive is only used; as, *Magni formica laboris*, the laborious ant; *Vir imi subsellii, homo minimi pretii*, a person of the lowest rank. *Homo nullius stipendii*, a man of no experience in war. Sallust. *Non multi cibi hospitem accipies, sed multi joci*. Cic. *Ager trium jugerum*. In others only the ablative; as, *Es bono animo*, Be of good courage. *Miræ sum alacritate ad litigandum*. Cic. *Capite aperto est*, His head is bare; *obvoluto*, covered. *Capite et supercilio semper est rasis*. Id. *Mulier magno natu*. Liv. Sometimes both are used in the same sentence; as, *Adolescens, ezimâ spe, summæ virtutis*. Cic. The ablative more frequently occurs in prose than the genitive.

Obs. 3. Sometimes the adjective agrees in case with the former substantive, and then the latter substantive is put in the ablative: thus, we say, either, *Vir præstantis ingenii*, or *præstanti ingenio*; or, *Vir præstans ingenio*, and sometimes *præstans ingenii*. Among the poets the latter substantive is frequently put in the accusative by a Greek construction, *secundum*, or *quod ad* being understood by the figure commonly called *Synecdöche*; as, *Miles fractus membra*, i. e. *fractus secundum* or *quod ad membra*, or *habens membra fracta*. Horat. *Os humerosque deo similis*. Virg.

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

VIII. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive governs the genitive; as,

Multum pecuniæ, Much money. *Quid rei est?* What is the matter?

Obs. 1. This manner of expression is more elegant than *Multa pecuniæ*, and therefore is much used by the best writers; as, *Plus eloquentiæ*.

tie, minus sapientiae, tantum fidei, id negotii; Quicquid erat patrum, reos diocres. Liv. *Id loci; Ad hoc atatis.* Sallust.

Obs. 2. The adjectives which thus govern the genitive like substantives, generally signify quantity; as, *multum, plus, plurimum, tantum, quantum, minus, minimum, &c.* To which add, *hoc, illud, istud, id, quid, aliquid, quidvis, quiddam, &c.* *Plus* and *quid* almost always govern the genitive, and therefore by some are thought to be substantives.

Obs. 3. *Nihil*, and these neuter pronouns *quid, aliquid, &c.* elegantly govern neuter adjectives of the first and second declension in the genitive; as, *nihil sinceri*, no sincerity; but seldom govern in this manner adjectives of the third declension, particularly those which end in *is* and *e*, as, *Nequid hostile timērent*, not *hostilis*: we find, however, *quicquid civilis.* Liv. v. 3.

Obs. 4. Plural adjectives of the neuter gender also govern the genitive, commonly the genitive plural; as, *Angusta viarum, Opaca locorum, Telluris aperta, loca* being understood. So, *Amara curarum, acuta belli, &c. negotia.* Horat. An adjective, indeed, of any gender may have a genitive after it, with a substantive understood; as, *Amicus Cæsaris, Patria Ulyssis, &c.*

Opus and Usus.

IX. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative; as,

Est opus pecuniâ, There is need of money; *Usus viribus*, Need of strength.

Obs. 1. *Opus* and *usus* are substantive nouns, and do not govern the ablative of themselves, but by some preposition, as *pro* or the like, understood. They sometimes also, although more rarely, govern the genitive; as, *Lectiōnis opus est.* Quinct. *Opere usus est.* Liv.

Obs. 2. *Opus* is often construed like an indeclinable adjective; as, *Dux nobis opus est.* We need a general. Cic. *Dices nummos mihi opus esse,* Id. *Nobis exempla opus sunt,* Id.

Obs. 3. *Opus* is elegantly joined with the perfect participle; as, *Opus maturato*, Need of haste; *Opus consulto*, Need of deliberation; *Quid facto usus est?* Ter. The participle has sometimes a substantive joined with it; as, *Mihi opus fuit Hirtio convento*, It behoved me to meet with Hirtius. Cic.

Obs. 4. *Opus* is sometimes joined with the infinitive, or the subjunctive with *ut*; as, *Siquid forte, sit, quod opus sit sciri.* Cic. *Nunc tibi opus est, agram ut te adsimiles.* Plaut. *Sive opus est imperitare equis.* Horat. It is often placed *absolutely*, i. e. without depending on any other word; as, *sic opus est; si opus sit, &c.*

II. THE GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives governing the Genitive.

X. Verbal adjectives, or such as imply an operation of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

Avidus gloriæ, Desirous of glory. *Ignarus fraudis*, Ignorant of fraud. *Memor beneficiorum*, Mindful of favours.

To this rule belong, I. Verbal adjectives in AX: as, *capax*,

edax, ferax, tenax, pertinax, &c. and certain participial adjectives in NS and TUS; as, *amans, appetens, cupiens, insolens, sciens*; *consultus, doctus, expertus, insuetus, insolitus*, &c. II. Adjectives expressing various affections of the mind; 1. Desire, as, *avarus, cupidus, studiosus*, &c. 2. Knowledge, ignorance, and doubting; as, *callidus, certus, certior, conscius, gnarus, peritus, prudens*, &c. *Ignarus, incertus, inscius, imprudens, imperitus, immemor, rudis*: *ambiguus, dubius, suspensus*, &c. 3. Care and diligence, and the contrary; as, *anxius, curiosus, sollicitus, providus, diligens*; *incuriosus, securus, negligens*, &c. 4. Fear and confidence; as, *formidolosus, pavidus, timidus, trepidus*; *impavidus, interritus, intrepidus*. 5. Guilt and innocence; as, *noxius, reus, suspectus, compertus*; *innocius, innocens, insons*.

To these add many adjectives of various significations; as, *ager animi*; *ardens, audax, aversus, diversus, egregius, erectus, falsus, felix, fesus, furens, ingens, integer, letus, prastans animi*; *modicus voti*; *integer vite*; *seri studiorum*. Hor. But we say, *ager pedibus, ardens in cupiditatibus, prastans doctrinâ, modicus cultu*; *Letus negotio, de re, or propter rem*, &c. and never *ager pedum*, &c.

Obs. 1. Verbals in NS are used both as adjectives and participles; thus, *patiens algoris*, able to bear cold; and *patiens algorem*, actually bearing cold. So, *amans virtutis* and *amans virtutem*; *doctus grammaticæ*, skilled in grammar; *doctus grammaticam*, one who has learned it.

Obs. 2. Many of these adjectives vary their construction; as, *avidus in pecuniis*. Cic. *Avidior ad rem*. Ter. *Jure consultus & peritus*, or *juris*. Cic. *Rudis literarum, in jure civili*. Cic. *Rudis arte, ad mala*. Ovid. *Doctus Latine, Latinis literis*. Cic. *Assuetus labore, in omnia*. Liv. *Mensæ herili*. Virg. *Insuetus moribus Romanis*, in the dat. Liv. *Laboris, ad onera portanda*. Cæsar. *Desuetus bello et triumphis*, in the dat. or abl. rather the dat. Virg. *Anxius, sollicitus, securus, de re aliquâ, diligens, in, ad, de*. Cic. *Negligens in aliquem, in or de re*: *Reus de vi, criminibus*. Cic. *Certior factus de re*, rather than *rei*. Cic.

Obs. 3. The genitive after these adjectives is thought to be governed by *causâ*, in *re*, or in *negotio*, or some such word understood; as, *Cupidus laudis*, i. e. *causâ* or in *re laudis*, desirous of praise, that is, on account of, or in the matter of praise. But many of the adjectives themselves may be supposed to contain in their own signification the force of a substantive; thus, *studiosus pecuniæ*, fond of money, is the same with *habens studium pecuniæ*, having a fondness for money.

XI. Partitives. and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural; as,

*Aliquis philosophorum,
Senior fratrum,
Doctissimus Romanorum,*

Some one of the philosophers.
The elder of the brothers.
The most learned of the Romans.

Quis nostrum ?

Una musdrum,

Octāvus sapientū,

Which of us ?

One of the muses.

The eighth of the wise men.

Adjectives are called *Partitives*, or are said to be placed *partitively*, when they signify a part of any number of persons or things, having after them in English, *of* or *among* ; as, *alius, nullus, solus, &c. quis* and *qui*, with their compounds : also Comparatives, Superlatives, and some Numerals ; as, *unus, duo, tres ; primus, secundus, &c.* To these add *multi, pauci, plerique, medius*.

Obs. 1. Partitives, &c. agree in gender with the substantive which they have after them in the genitive ; but when there are two substantives of different genders, the partitive, &c. rather agrees with the former ; as, *Indus fluminum maximus*. Cic. Rarely with the latter ; as, *Delphinus animalium velocissimum*. Plin. The genitive here is governed by *ex numero*, or by the same substantive understood in the singular number ; as, *Nulla sororum*, scil. *soror*, or *ex numero sororum*.

Obs. 2. Partitives, &c. are often otherwise construed with the prepositions *de, e, ex*, or *in* ; as, *Unus de fratribus* ; or by the poets, with *ante* or *inter* ; as, *Pulcherrimus ante omnes, for omnium*. Virg. *Primus inter omnes*. Id.

Obs. 3. Partitives, &c. govern collective nouns in the genitive singular, and are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed ; as, *Vir fortissimus nostræ civitatis*. Cic. *Maximus stirpis*. Liv. *Ultimos orbis Britannos*. Horat. Od. i. 35, 29.

Obs. 4. Comparatives are used, when we speak of two ; Superlatives when we speak of more than two ; as, *Major fratrum*, The elder of the brothers, meaning *two* ; *Maximus fratrum*, The eldest of the brothers, meaning *more than two*. In like manner, *uter, alter, neuter*, are applied with regard to two ; *quis, unus, alius, nullus*, with regard to three or more ; as, *Uter vestrum*, Whether or which of you *two*, *Quis vestrum*, Which of you *three* ; but these are sometimes taken promiscuously, the one for the other.

2. Adjectives governing the Dative.

XII. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative ; as,

Utilis bello,

Perniciosus reipublicæ,

Similis patri,

Profitable for war.

Hurtful to the commonwealth.

Like to his father.

Or thus, *Any adjective may govern the dative in Latin, which has the signs TO or FOR after it in English.*

To this rule belong ;

1. Adjectives of profit or disprofit ; as, *Benignus, bonus, commodus, felix, fructuosus, prosper, saluber*.—*Calamitosus, damnosus, dirus, exilis, funestus, incommodus, malus, noxius, perniciosus, pestifer*.

2. Of pleasure or pain ; as, *Acceptus, dulcis, gratus, gratusus, jucundus, letus, suavis*.—*Acerbus, amarus, insuavis, injucundus, ingratus, molestus, tristis*.

3. Of friendship or hatred ; as, *Addictus, æquus, amicus, benevolus, blandus, carus, deditus, fidus, fidelis, lenis, mitis, propitius*.—*Adversus, æmulus, asper, crudelis, contrarius, infensus, infidus, immittis, inimicus, iniquus, invidus, iratus, odiosus, suspectus, trux*.

4. Of clearness or obscurity ; as, *Apertus, certus, compertus, conspicuus, manifestus, notus, perspicuus*.—*Ambiguus, dubius, ignotus, incertus, obscurus*.

5. Of nearness ; as, *Finilimus, propior, proximus, propinquus, socius, vicinus*.

6. Of fitness or unfitness ; as, *Aptus, appositus, accommodatus, habilis, idoneus, opportunus*.—*Ineptus, inhabilis, importunus, inconvenientis*.

7. Of ease or difficulty ; as, *Facilis, levis, obviu, perviu*.—*Difficilis, arduus, gravis, laboriosus, periculösus, inaviu*. To these add such as signify propensity or readiness ; as, *Pronus, proclivis, propensus, promptus, paratüs*.

8. Of equality or inequality ; as, *Æqualis, æquævus, par, compar, suppar*.—*Inequalis, impar, dispar, discors*. Also of likeness or unlikeness ; as, *Similis, æmulus, geminus*.—*Dissimilis, absönu, aliönu, diversus, discölor*.

9. Several adjectives compounded with CON ; as, *Cognätus, concölor, concors, confinis, congruus, consanguineus, consentaneus, consönu, conveniens, contiguus, continuus, continens, contiguuus* ; as, *Mari aer continens est*. Cic.

To these add many other adjectives of various significations ; as, *obnoxius, subjectus, supplex, creditus, absurdus, decöru, deformis, præsto, indecl. at hand, secundus, &c.*—particularly

Verbals in BILIS and DUS govern the dative ; as,

Amandus or *amabilis omnibus*,

To be loved by all men.

So *Mors est terribilis malis* ; *Optabilis omnibus pax* ; *Adhibenda est nobis diligentia*. Cic. *Semel omnibus calcanda est via lethi*. Hor. Also some participles of the perfect tense ; as, *Bella matribus detestäta*, hated by. Hor.

Verbals in DUS are often construed with the prep. *a* ; as, *Deus est venerandus et colendus a nobis*. Cic. Perfect participles are usually so ; as, *Mors Crassi est a multis desöta*, rather than *multis desöta*. Cic. *A te invidiätus, rogätus, proditus, &c.* hardly ever *tibi*.

Obs. 1. The dative is properly not governed by adjectives, nor by any other part of speech ; but put after them, to express the object to which their signification refers.

The particle *to* in English is often to be supplied ; as, *Similis patri*, Like his father, to being understood.

Obs. 2. Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them ; as, *Ille est pater, dux*, or *filius mihi*, He is father, leader, or son to me ; so, *Præsidium reis, decus amicis, &c.* Hor. *Exitium pecöri*. Virg. *Virtutibus hostis*. Cic.

Obs. 3. The following adjectives have sometimes the dative after them, and sometimes the genitive ; *Affinis, similis, communis, par, proprius, finitimus, fidus, terminus, superstea, conscius, æqualis, contrarius*, and *adversus* ; as, *Similia tibi*, or

tui Superstes patri, or patris; Conscius facinōri, or facinōris. *Conscius* and some others frequently govern both the genitive and dative; as, *Mens sibi conscia recti.* We say, *Similes, dissimiles, pares, dispares, æquales, communēs, inter se: Par & communis cum aliquo. Civitas secum ipsa discors; discordes ad alia.* Liv.

Obs. 4. Adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, and the contrary, have after them the dative or the accusative with a preposition; as,

Utilis, inutilis, aptus, ineptus, accommodatus, idoneus, habilis, inhabilis, opportunus, conveniens, &c. alicui rei, or ad aliquid. Many other adjectives governing the dative are likewise construed with prepositions; as, *attentus quasitis.* Hor. *Attentus ad rem.* Ter.

Obs. 5. Of adjectives which denote friendship or hatred, or any other affection of the mind towards any one. I. Some are usually construed with the dative only; as, *Affabilis, arrogans, asper, carus, difficilis, fidelis, invisus, iratus, offensus, suspectus, alicui.* II. Some with the preposition *in* and the accusative; as, *Acerbus, animatus, beneficus, gratioſus, injuriſus, liberalis, mendax, misericors, officioſus, pius, impius, prolixus, severus, sordidus, torvus, vehemens, in aliquem.* III. Some either with the dative, or with the accus. and the preposition *in*, *erga, or adversus*, going before; as, *Contumax, criminōſus, durus, exitiabilis, gravis, hospitalis, implacabilis,* (and perhaps also *inexorabilis & intolerabilis*) *iniquus, sævus, alicui or in aliquem. Benevolus, benignus, molestus, alicui or erga aliquem. Mitis, comis; in, or erga aliquem and alicui. Peritæax adversus aliquem. Crudelis, in aliquem, seldom alicui. Amicus, amulus, infensus, infestus, alicui, seldom in aliquem. Gratus alicui, or in, erga, adversus aliquem.* We say *aliquis alicui or alicujus*; but oftener *ab aliquo*, and sometimes *aliquo* without the preposition.

AUDIENS is construed with two datives; as, *Regi dicto audiens erat,* he was obedient to the king; not *regis*; *Dicto audiens fuit jussis magistratum.* Nep. *Nobis dicto audientes sunt, not dictis.* Cic.

Obs. 6. Adjectives signifying motion or tendency to a thing, have usually after them the accusative with the preposition *ad* or *in*, seldom the dative; as,

Pronus, propensus, proclivis, celer, tardus, piger, &c. ad iram, or in iram.

Obs. 7. *Propior* and *proximus*, in imitation of their primitive *prope*, often govern the accusative; as, *Propior montem, scil. ad. Sall. Proximus finem.* Liv.

Obs. 8. *IDEM* sometimes has the dative, chiefly in the poets; as, *Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.* Hor. *Jupiter omnibus idem.* Virg. *Eddem illis censemus.* Cic. But in prose we commonly find, *idem, qui, et, ac, atque,* and also *ut, cum*; as, *Peripatetici, quondam idem erant qui Academicici.* Cic. *Est animus erga te, idem ac fuit.* Ter. *Diānam et Lunam eandem esse putant.* Cic. *Idem faciunt, ut, &c. In eodem loco necum.* Cic. But it would be improper to say of the same person or thing under different names, *idem cum*; as, *Luna eodem est cum Diāna.* We likewise say, *alius, ac, atque, or et*; and sometimes *similis & par*

3. *Adjectives governing the Ablative.*

XIII. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, *præditus*, *captus*, and *fretus*; also *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative; as,

Dignus honore, Worthy of honour. *Captus oculis*, Blind. [strength] *Contentus parvo*, Content with little. *Fretus virtus*, Trusting to his *Præditus virtute*, Endued with virtue. *Ortus regibus*, Descended of kings.

So *generatus*, *creatus*, *cretus*, *prognatus*, *oriundus*, *procreatus regibus*.

Obs. 1. The ablative after these adjectives is governed by some preposition understood; as, *Contentus parvo*, scil. *cum*; *Fretus virtus*, scil. *in*, &c. Sometimes the preposition is expressed; as, *Ortus ex concubina*. Sallust. *Editus de nymphâ*. Ovid.

Obs. 2. *Dignus*, *indignus*, and *contentus*, have sometimes the genitive after them; as, *dignus avorum*. Virg. So *Macte esto* or *macti estote virtutis* or *virtute*, Increase in virtue, or Go on and prosper, *Jubetrem macte virtute esse*, &c. Liv. ii. 12. In the last example *macte* seems to be used adverbially.

4. *Adjectives governing the Genitive or Ablative.*

XIV. Adjectives of plenty or want govern the genitive or ablative; as,

Plenus ira or *irâ*, Full of anger, *Inops rationis* or *ratione*, Void of reason.

So *Non inopes temporis, sed prodigi sumus*. Sen. *Lentulus non verbis inops*. Cic. *Dei plena sunt omnia*. Cic. *Maxima quæque domus servis est plena superbis*. Juv. *Res est saliciti plena timoris amor*. Ovid. *Amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus*. Plaut. *Fecunda virorum paupertas fugitur*. Lucan. *Omnium consiliorum ejus particeps*. Curt. *Homo ratione particeps*. Cic. *Nihil insidiis vacuum*. Id. *Vacuas cedis habet manus*. Ovid.

Some of these adjectives are construed, 1. with the genitive only; as, *Benignus, exsors, inops, impotens, irritus, liberalis, munificus, prelarus*.

2. With the ablative only; *Bedtus, differtus, frugifer, nullus, tentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus*.

3. With the genitive more frequently; *Compos, consors, egænus, exheres, expers, fertilis, indigus, parvus, pauper, prodigus, sterilis*.

4. With the ablative more frequently; *Abundans, cassus, extorris, fetus, frequens, gravis, gravidus, jejunus, liber, locuples, nudus, oneratus, onustus, orbis, pollens, solutus, truncus, viduus, and captus*.

5. With both promiscuously; *Copiösus, dives, fecundus, ferax, immans, inanis, inops, largus, modicus, immodicus, nimis, opulentus, plenus, potens, refertus, satur, vacuus, uber*.

6. With a preposition; as, *Copiösus, firmus, paratus, imparatus, inops, instructus, a re aliquâ*; for *quod ad rem aliquam attinet*, in or with respect to any thing. *Extorris ab solo patrio*, banished; *Orba ab optimatibus concio*. Liv. So *pauper, tenuis, fecundus, modicus, parvus, in re aliquâ*. *Immans, inanis, liber, nudus, solutus, vacuus, a re aliquâ*. *Potens ad rem, & in re*.

III. THE GOVERNMENT OF VERBS

§ 1. VERBS GOVERNING ONLY ONE CASE.

1. Verbs which govern the Genitive.

XV. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property or duty, governs the genitive ; as,

Est regis, It belongs to the king ; It is the part or property of a king.

So *Insipientis est dicere*, *Non putāram*, It is the part or property of a fool, &c. *Militum est suo duci parere*. It is the part or duty of soldiers, &c. *Laudare se vani*, vituperare stulti est. Sen. *Homīnis est errare*, *Arrogantis est negligere quid de se quisque sentiat*. Cic. *Pecus est Malibæi*. Virg. *Hæc sunt hominis*. Ter. *Pauperis est numerare pecus*. Ovid. *Temeritas est florentis ætatis*, *prudētia senectutis*. Cic.

¶ *Meum*, *tuum*, *suum*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*, are excepted ; as,

Tuum est, It is your duty. *Scio tuum esse*, I know that it is your duty.

Obs. 1. These possessive pronouns are used in the neuter gender instead of their substantives, *mei*, *tui*, *eui*, *nostri*, *vestri*. Other possessives are also construed in this manner ; as, *Est regium*, *est humanum*, the same with *est regis*, *est hominis*. *Et facere et pati fortia, Romanum est*. Liv. ñ. 12.

Obs. 2. Here some substantive must be understood ; as, *officium*, *munus*, *res*, *negotium*, *opus*, &c. which are sometimes expressed ; as, *Munus est principum* ; *Tuum est hæc munus*. Cic. *Neutiquam officium liberi esse hominis puto*. Ter. In some cases the preceding substantive may be repeated ; as, *Hic liber est (liber) fratris*. In like manner, some substantive must be supplied in such expressions as these ; *Ea sunt modo gloriosa, neque patrandi belli*, scil. *causa* or *facto*. Sall. *Nihil tam æquandæ libertatis est*, for *ad æquandam libertatem pertinet*. Liv.

Obs. 3. We say, *Hoc est tuum munus*, or *tui munëris* ; So *nos est* or *fuit*, or *moris*, or *in more*. Cic.

XVI. *Miserëor*, *miseresco*, and *satägo*, govern the genitive ; as,

Miserere civium tuorum,

Pity your countrymen.

Satägit rerum suarum,

{ He has his hands full at home, or has
{ enough to do about his own affairs.

Obs. 1. Several other verbs among the poets govern the genitive by a Greek construction, particularly such as signify some affection of the mind ; as, *Ango*, *decipior*, *desipio*, *discrucior*, *excrucio*, *fallo* & *fallor*, *fastidio*, *invideo*, *lætor*, *miror*, *pendeo*, *studeo*, *vereor* ; as, *Ne angas te animi*. Plaut. *Labörum decipitur*. Hor. *Discrucior animi*. Ter. *Pendet mihi animus*, *pendeo animi vel animo* ; but we always say, *Pendemus animis*, not *animörum*, are in suspense. Cic. *Justitiæ prius mirer*. Virg. In like manner, *Abstineo*, *desino*, *desisto*, *quiesco*, *regno* : likewise, *adipiscor*, *condico*, *credo*, *frustor*, *furo*, *laudo*, *libëro*, *levo*, *participo*, *prohibeo*

as, *Abstinento irarum; Desine querelarum; Regnavit populorum.* Hor. *Desistere pugna.* Virg. *Quarum rerum condixit.* Liv.

But all these verbs are for the most part differently construed; thus, *Angor, Desisto, discrucior, fallor, animo. Hoc animum meum execrucior. Fastidio, miror, vereor, aliquem, or aliquid. Lætor aliquid re.* Some of them are joined with the infinitive; or with *quid, ut, ne*, and the subjunctive.

In like manner we usually say, *Desino aliquid, & ab aliquo*, to give over; *Desisto incepto, de negotio, ab illâ mente; Quiesco a labore; Regnare in equitibus, oppidis, sc. in.* Cic. *Per urbes.* Virg. *Adipisci id; Frustrari in re; Furere de aliquo.* Cic.

Obs. 2. The genit.ve after verbs, in the same manner as after adjectives, is governed by some substantive understood. This substantive is different according to the different meaning of the verbs; thus, *Misericor fratris* scil. *causâ; Angor animi*, scil. *dolore* or *anxietate*.

2. Verbs governing the Dative.

XVII. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has the signs TO or FOR after it in English; as,

Finis venit imperio, An end has come to the empire. Liv.
Animus redit hostibus, Courage returns to the enemy. Id.
Tibi seris, tibi metis, You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself. Plaut.
So, Non nobis solum nati sumus. Cic. *Multa male eveniunt bonis.* Id.
Sol lucet etiam sceleratis. Sen. *Hæret latèri lethâlis arundo.* Virg.

But as the dative after verbs in Latin is not always rendered in English by to or for; nor are these particles always the sign of the dative in Latin, it will be necessary to be more particular.

I. *Sum* and its compounds govern the dative (except *possum*); as,

Præfuit exercitui, He commanded the army.
Adfuit precibus, He was present at prayers.

¶ *EST* taken for *Habeo, to have*, governs the dative of a person; as,

Est mihi liber, A book is to me, that is, I have a book.
Sunt mihi libri, Books are to me, i. e. I have books.
Dico libros esse mihi, I say that I have books.

This is more frequently used than *habere librum; habeo libros.* In like manner *DEEST* instead of *careo*; as, *Liber deest mihi*, I want a book; *Libri desunt mihi; Scio libros deesse mihi, &c.*

II. Verbs compounded with *SATIS, BENE, and MALE*, govern the dative; as,

Satisfacio, satiado, benefacio, benedico, benevôlo, malefacio, maledico, tibi, &c.

III. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions,

AD, ANTE, CON, IN, INTER, OB, POST, PRÆ, SUB, and SUPER, govern the dative; as,

1. *Accedo, accresco, accumbo, acquiesco, adno, adnato, adegitto, adhaereo, adsto, adstipulor, adcolvor, affulgeo, allabor, allaboro, annuo, appa-reo, applaudo, appropinquo, arrideo, aspiro, assentior, assideo, assisto, assuesco, assurgo*

2. *Antecello, anteeo, antesto, anteverto.*

3. *Colludo, concino, consono, convivo.*

4. *Incumbo, indormio, indubito, inhio, ingemisco, inhareo, insideo, in-sideor, insto, insisto, insudo, insulto, invigilo, illacrymo, illudo, immineo, immorior, immoror, impendeo.*

5. *Intervenio, intermico, intercedo, intercedo, interjaceo.*

6. *Obrẽpo, obluctor, obrecto, obstrẽpo, obmurmuro, occumbo, occurro, occurso, obsto, obisto, obvenio.*

7. *Postfẽro, posthabeo, postpono, postpũto, postscribo*: with an accusative.

8. *Præcedo, præcurro, præeo, præideo, prælucco, præniteo, præsto, prævaleo, præverto.*

9. *Succedo, succumbo, sufficio, suffragor, subcreasco, suboleo, subjacio, subrẽpo.*

10. *Supervenio, supercurro, supersto.* But most verbs compounded with SUPER govern the accusative.

IV. Verbs govern the dative, which signify,

1. To profit or hurt; as,

Proficio, prosum, placeo, commodo, prospicio, caveo, metuo, timeo, consulo, for prospicio. Likewise, *Noceo, officio, incommodo, displiceo, insidior.*

2. To favour or assist, and the contrary; as,

Faveo, gratulor, gratificor, grator, ignosco, indulgeo, parco, adolor, plaudo, blandior, lenocinor, palpor, assentor, subparasitor. Likewise, *Auxilior, adminiculor, subvenio, succurro, patrocinor, medeor, medicor, opitulor.* Likewise, *Derõgo, detrãho, invideo, amulor.*

3. To command and obey, to serve and resist; as,

Impero, præcipio, mando; modõror, for modum adhibeo. Likewise, *Parco, ausculto, obedio, obsequor, obtempẽro, morem gẽro, morigẽror, obsecundo.* Likewise, *Famulor, servio, inservio, ministro, ancillor.* Likewise, *Repugno, obste, reluctor, rentitor, resisto, efrãgor, adversor.*

4. To threaten and to be angry; as,

Minor, comminor, interminor, irascor, succenseo.

5. To trust; as, *Fido, confido, credo, diffido.*

To these add *Mubo, excello, hareo, supplico, cedo, despẽro, opẽror, præstitor, prævaricor; recipio, to promise; renuncio; respondeo, to answer or satisfy; tempẽro, studeo; vaco, to apply; convicior.*

Exc. *Jubeo, juvo, lædo, and offendo,* govern the accusative.

Obs. 1. Verbs governing the dative only are either neuter verbs, or of a neuter signification. Active verbs governing the dative have also an accusative expressed or understood.

Obs. 2. Most verbs governing the dative only have been enumerated, because there are a great many verbs compounded with prepositions, which do not govern the dative, but are otherwise construed; and still more signifying advantage or disadvantage, &c. which govern the accusative; as, *Levo, erigo, alo, mærio, amo, diligo, vœo, crucio, aversor, &c. aliquem*, not *alicui*.

Obs. 3. Many of these verbs are variously construed; particularly such as are compounded with a preposition; as,

Anteire, antecedère, antecellère, præcedère, præcurrère, præire, &c. alicui, or aliquem, to go before, to excel.

Acquiescere, rei, re, or in re. Adequitare portas Syracusas.

Adjacere mari, or mare, to lie near.

Adnare navibus, naves, ad naves, to swim to.

Adversari ei, rarely eum, to oppose.

Advolvi genibus, genua, ad genua, to fall at one's knees.

Advolare ei, ad eum, rostra, to fly up to.

Adflare rei or homini; ram or hominem; aliquid alicui, to breathe upon.

Adulari ei, or eum, to flatter. Allabi oris; aures ejus. Virg. ad exta. Liv.

Apparere consili, to attend; ad solium Jovis. Res apparet mihi, appears

Appropinquare Britannis, portam, ad portam, to approach.

Congruere alicui, cum re aliqua, inter se, to agree.

Dominari cunctis oris. Virg. in cætera animalia, to rule over. Ovid.

Fidere, confidere alicui rei, aliqua re, in re, to trust to or in.

Ignoscere mihi, culpæ meæ, mihi culpam, to pardon me, or my fault

Impendere alicui, aliquem, in altum, to hang over.

Incessit cura, cupido, timor ei, eum, or in eum, seized.

Incumbere toro; gladium, in gladium, to fall upon; labôri, ad laudem,

ad studia, in studium, curam, cogitationem, &c. to apply to.

Indulgere alicui, id ei; nimio vestitu, to indulge in. Ter.

Inhiare auro, bona ejus, to gape after. Innasci agris, in agris, to grow in.

Inniti rei, re, in re; in aliquem, to depend on.

Insultare rei & homini, or hominem; fores; patientiam ejus, in miseri-
am ejus; bonos, to insult over.

Latet res mihi, or me, is unknown to me. Mederi ei; cupiditates, to cure

Ministrare ei, to serve; arma ei, to furnish.

Moderari animo, gentibus; navim, omnia, to rule.

Nocere ei, rarely eum, to hurt. Plaut.

Nubere alicui; in familiam; nupta ei & cum eo, to marry. Cic.

Obrepere ei & eum, to creep upon; in animos; ad honores.

Obstrepere auribus & aures. Obrectare ei, laudibus ejus, to detract from.

Obumbrat sibi vinea; solem nubes, shades. Palpari alicui, & aliquem.

Pacisci alicui, cum aliquo; vitam ab eo. Sall. vitam pro laude. Virg.

Præstolari alicui, & aliquem, to wait upon.

Procumbere terræ; genibus ejus. Ovid, ad genua. Liv. ad pedes, to fall

To these may be added verbs, which chiefly among the poets govern the dative, but in prose are usually construed with a preposition; as,

1. *Contendo, certo, bello, pugno, concurro, coco, alicui, for cum aliquo;*

2. *Distare, dissentire, discrepare, dissidere, differre rei alicui, for a re aliqd. We also say, Contendunt, pugnant, distant, &c. inter se; and contendere, pugnare contra, & adversus aliquem.*

Obs. 4. Many verbs vary both their signification and construction, as, *Timeo, metuo, formido, horreo tibi, de te, & pro te, I am afraid for you, or for your safety; but timeo, horreo te, or a te, I fear or dread you*

as an enemy: So, *Constûlo, prospicio, caveo tibi*, I consult, or provide for your safety; but *constûlo te*, I ask your advice; *prospicio hoc*, I foresee this: *Studere aliquid*, to desire; *alcui*, to favour; *alcui rei, rem*, & in *re*, to apply to a thing. So, *Emûlor tibi*, I envy; *te*, I imitate, *Ausculte tibi*, I obey or listen to; *te*, I hear; *Cupio tibi*, I favour, *rem*, I desire; *Fanero, & -or tibi*, I lend you on interest; *abs te*, I borrow *Mtuisti, ne non tibi istuc faneraret*, should not return with interest, or bring usury. *Ter.* And thus many other verbs, which will be afterwards explained.

Obs. 5. Verbs signifying *Motion* or *Tendency* to a thing are construed with the preposition *ad*; as,

Eo, vado, curro, propéro, festino, pergo, fugio, tendo, vergo, inclino, &c. ad locum, rem, or hominem. Sometimes, however, in the poets, they are construed with the dative: as, *It clamor cælo*, for *ad cælum*. *Virg.*

3. Verbs governing the Accusative.

XVIII. A Verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as,

Ama Deum, Love God. *Reverere parentes*, Reverence your parents.

Obs. 1. Neuter verbs also govern the accusative, when the noun after them has a signification similar to their own;

as, *Ire iter or viam*; *Pugnare pugnam* or *prælium*; *Currere cursum*; *Cantare cantilenam*; *Vivere vitam*; *Ludere ludum*; *Sequi sectam*; *Somnare somnium*, &c. Or when they are taken in a metaphorical sense; as, *Corydon ardebat Alexin*, scil. *propter*, i. e. *vehementer amabat*. *Virg.* *Currimus æquor*, scil. *per. Id.* So, *Comptos arsit adulteri crines*. *Hor.* *Sultare Cyclopa*; *Olet hircum*; *Sulcos ei vineta crepat mera*. *Hor.* *Vox hominem sonat*; *Sudare mella*. *Virg.* *Si Xerxes Hellesponio juncto, et Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset*, sc. *per. Cic.* Or when they have a kind of active sense; as, *Clamare aliquem nomine*. *Virg.* *Callere jura*; *Morere mortem*; *Horret iratum mare*. *Hor.*

Sometimes, instead of the accusative, neuter verbs have an ablative; as, *Ire itinere*; *dolere dolore, vicem ejus*; *gaudere gaudio*; *mori* or *obire morte*; *vivere vita*; *ardet virgine*. *Horat.* *Ludere aleam*, or *-â*; *mandare, pluerè, rorare, stillare, sudare, aliquid* or *aliquo*. *Erubescere jura*. *Virg. origine*. *Tacit. equo vehi*. *Curt.*

Obs. 2. Several verbs are used both in an active and neuter sense; as,

Abhorrere famam, to dread infamy.
Liv. a litibus: ab uxore ducenda,
to be averse from. *Id. a meis*
moribus abhorret, is inconsistent
with. *Cic.*

Abolere monumenta viri, to abolish.
Virg. illis cladis Caudinæ non-
dum memoria abolerârat, was
not effaced from, they had not
forgotten. *Liv.*

Adolere penates, to burn, to sacri-
fice to. *Virg. Ætas adolevit*;

adolevit ad ætatem. *Plaut.*

Declinare ictum, to avoid; *loco*;
agmen allico, to remove.

Degenerare animos, to weaken;
patri, to degenerate from; *a vir-*
tute majorem.

Durare adolescentes labore, to har-
den; *Res durat ad breve tem-*
pus, endures; *In ædibus durare*
nequeo, stay or remain. *Plaut.*

Inclinare culpam in aliquem, to
lay, *Hos ut sequar, inclinat*

- anîmus, *inclines*; acies *inclinat*, or *inclinatur*, *gives away*.
 Laborâre arma, *to forge*; morbo, a dolore, e renibus, *to be ill*; de re aliquâ, *to be concerned*.
 Morâri iter, *to stop*; in urbe, *to stay*; Hoc nihil moror, *I do not mind*.
 Propereâre pecuniam hæredi. Hor. in orbem; ad unam sedem. Ov.
 Obs. 3. These accusatives, *hoc, id, quid, aliquid, quicquid, nihil, idem, illud, tantum, quantum, multa, pauca, &c.* are often joined with neuter verbs, having the prepositions *circa* or *propter* understood; as, *Id lacrimat, Id succenset*. Ter.
 Obs. 4. The accusative is often understood; *Tum prora avertit, sc. se*. Virg. *Flumina præcipitant, sc. se*. Id. *Quicumque intendêrat, sc. se*, turned or directed himself. Sall. *Obiit, sc. mortem*. Ter. *Cum faciam vitula, sc. sacra*. Virg. Or its place supplied by an infinitive or part of a sentence; as, *Reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decôrûm*; for *dulcem sermonem, decôrûm risum* Hor.
- Quadrare acervum, *to square*. Hor. aliquid ad normam; alicui, in aliquem, ad multa, *to fit*.
 Suppeditare copiam dicendi, *to furnish*; Sumptus illi, or illi sumptibus. Ter. *suppeditat æratin, is afforded*; Manubiæ in fundamenta vix suppeditârunt, *were sufficient*. Liv.

XIX. Recordor, memîni, reminiscor, and obliviscor, govern the accusative or genitive; as,

Recordor lectiônis, or lectiônem, I remember the lesson.
Obliviscor injuriæ or injuriam, I forget an injury.

Obs. 1. These verbs are often construed with the infinitive or some part of a sentence; as, *Memîni videre virginem*. Ter. *Oblitus est, quid paulo ante posuisset*. Cic.

Obs. 2. *Memîni*, when it signifies to *make mention*, is joined with the genitive, or the ablative with the preposition *de*; as, *Memîni alicujus, or de aliquo*. So, *recordor*, when it signifies to *recollect*; as, *Velim scire, æquid, de te recordâre*. Cic.

4. Verbs governing the Ablative.

XX. Verbs of plenty and scarceness for the most part govern the ablative; as,

Abundo divitiis, He abounds in riches.
Caret omni culpâ, He has no fault.

Verbs of plenty are, *Abundo, affluo, exubero, redundo, supposito, satco, &c.*; of want, *Careo, egeo, indigeo, vaco, deficior, destitutor, &c.*

Obs. 1. *Egeo* and *indigeo* frequently govern the genitive; as, *Eget aris*, He needs money. Hor. *Non tam artis indigent, quam laboris*. Cic.

Obs. 2. The ablative after these verbs is governed by some preposition understood; and sometimes we find it expressed; as, *Vacat a culpâ*, He is free from fault. Liv.

XXI. Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor, govern the ablative; as,

Utitur fraude, He uses deceit. *Abutitur libris,* He abuses books.

To these add, *gaudeo, creor, nascor, fido, vivo, victito, consto; labrore, for male me habeo*, to be ill; *pascor, epulor, nitor, &c.*

Obs. 1. *Potior* often governs the genitive; as, *Potiri urbis*. Sall. And we always say, *Potiri rerum*, to possess the chief command, never *rebus; imperio* being understood.

Obs. 2. *Potior, fungor, vescor, epulor, and pascor*, sometimes have an accusative; as, *Potiri urbem*. Cic. *Officia fungi*. Ter. *Munera fungi*. Tac. *Pascuntur silvas*. Virg. And in ancient writers *utor, abutor, and fruor*; as, *Uti consilium*. Plaut. *Opëram abutitur*. Ter. *Depasco and depascor* always take an accusative; as, *Depascitur artus*. Virg.

§ 2. VERBS GOVERNING TWO CASES.

1. Verbs governing two Datives.

XXII. *Sum* used instead of *affëro* (to bring) governs two datives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Est mihi voluptati, It is, or brings, a pleasure to me.

Two datives are also put after *habeo, do, verto, relinquo, frivuo, fore, duco*, and some others; as,

Ducitur honori tibi, It is reckoned an honour to you. *Id vertitur mihi vitio*, I am blamed for that. So, *Misit mihi muneri; Dedit mihi dono; Habet sibi laudi; Venire, occurrere auxilio alicui*. Liv.

Obs. 1. Instead of the dative, we often use the nominative, or the accusative; as, *Est exitium pecori*, for *exitio*; *Dare aliquid alicui donum, or dono; Dare filiam ei nuptam, or nuptui*. When *dare* and other active verbs have two datives after them, they likewise govern an accusative either expressed or understood; as, *Dare crimini ei, sc. id*.

Obs. 2. The dative of the person is often to be supplied; as, *Est exemplo, iudicio, presidio, usui, &c. scil. mihi, alicui, hominibus*, or some such word. So, *ponere, opponere pignori, sc. alicui*, to pledge. *Canere receptui, sc. suis militibus*, to sound a retreat; *Habere curæ quæstui, odio, voluptati, religioni, studio, ludibrio, despicatui, &c. sc. sibi*.

Obs. 3. To this rule belong forms of naming; as, *Est mihi nomen Alexandro*, my name is Alexander; or with the nominative, *Est mihi nomen Alexander*; or more rarely with the genitive, *Est mihi nomen Alexandri*.

2. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.

XXIII. Verbs of accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing; as,

<i>Arguit me furti,</i>	He accuses me of theft.
<i>Meipsum inertie condemno,</i>	I condemn myself of laziness.
<i>Ilum homicidii absolvunt,</i>	They acquit him of manslaughter.
<i>Monet me officii,</i>	He admonishes me of my duty.

Verbs of accusing are, *Accuso, ago, appello, arcesso, inquirô, arguo, defëro, insinulo, postulo, alligo, astringo*; of condemn-

ing, *Damno*, *condemno*, *infāmo*, *noto*; of acquitting, *Absolvo*, *libéro*, *purgo*: of admonishing, *Moneo*, *admoneo*, *commonefacio*.

Obs. 1. Verbs of accusing and admonishing, instead of the genitive, frequently have after them an ablative, with the preposition *de*; as, *Mone-re aliquem officii*, or *de officio*; *Accusāre aliquem furti*, or *de furto*. *De vi condemnāti sunt*. Cic.

Obs. 2. *Crimen* and *caput* are put either in the genitive or ablative, but in the ablative usually without a preposition; as, *Damnāre, postu-lāre, absolvēre eum criminis*, or *capitis*; and *crimīne*, or *capite*; also *Absolvo me peccāto*. Liv. And we always say, *Plectēre, punire aliquem capite*, and not *capitis*, to punish one capitally, or with death.

Obs. 3. Many verbs of accusing, &c. are not construed with the acc. of a person, and the gen. of a thing, but the contrary: thus we say, *Culpo, reprehendo, taxo, tradūco, vitupēro, calumniar, crimīnor, ez-cūso*, &c. *avaritiam alicujus*, and not *aliquem avaritiæ*. We sometimes also find *accūso, incūso*, &c. construed in this manner; as, *Accusāre inerti-am adolescentium*, for *adolescentes inertie*. Cic. *Culpam arguo*. Liv. We say, *Agere cum aliquo furti*, rather than *aliquem*, to accuse one of theft. Cic.

Obs. 4. Verbs of accusing and admonishing sometimes govern two accusatives, when joined with *hoc, illud, istud, id, unum, multa*, &c. as, *Moneo, accūso, te illud*. We seldom find, however, *Errōrem te moneo*, but *errōris* or *de errōre*; except in old writers, as Plautus.

XXIV. Verbs of valuing, with the accusative, govern such genitives as these, *magni, parvi, nihili*; as,

Æstimo te magni,

I value you much.

Verbs of valuing are, *Æstimo, existimo, duco, facio, habeo, pendo, puto, taxo*. They govern several other genitives; as, *tanti, quanti, pluris, majōris, minōris, minūmi, plurīmī, maxīmī, nauci, pili, assis, nihili, teruncii, hujus*.

Obs. 1. *Æstimo* sometimes governs the ablative; as, *Æstimo te magno, permagno, parvo*, scil. *pretio*: and also *nihilo*. We likewise say, *Pro nihilo habeo, puto, duco*.

Obs. 2. *Æqui et boni* are put in the genitive after *facio* and *constituo*, as, *Hoc consūlo boni, æqui bonique facie*, I take this in good part.

Obs. 3. The genitive after all these verbs is governed by some substantive understood; as, *Arguēre aliquem furti*, scil. *de crimīne furti*; *Æstimo rem magni*, scil. *pretii*, or *pro re magni pretii*: *Consūlo boni*, i. e. *statuo* or *censeo esse factum*, or *munus boni viri*, or *animi*; *Mone-re aliquem officii*, i. e. *officii causā*, or *de re* or *negotio officii*.

3. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

XXV. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, govern the accusative and dative; as,

Comparo Virgilium Homēro,
Suum cuique tributto,
Narras fabulā surdo,
Eripuit me mortī,

I compare Virgil to Homer.
Give every one his own.
You tell a story to a deaf man.
He rescued me from death.

Or,—ANY ACTIVE VERB MAY GOVERN THE ACCUSATIVE AND THE DATIVE (*when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted*); as,

Legam lectionem tibi, I will read the lesson to you. *Emit librum mihi*, He bought a book for me. *Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves*. Virg. *Paupertas sæpe suadet mala hominibus*, advises men to do bad things. Plaut. *Imperare pecuniam, frumentum, naves, arma aliquibus*, to order them to furnish. Cæs.

Obs. 1. Verbs of comparing and taking away, together with some others, are often construed with a preposition; as, *Commerare unam rem cum aliâ*, & *ad aliâ*, or *comparare res inter se*: *Excepit me morti*, morte, a or ex morte: *Mittere epistolam alicui*, or *ad aliquem*: *Intendere telum alicui*, or *in aliquem*: *Incidere æri*, in *æs*, or *in ere*; and so in many others.

Obs. 2. Several verbs governing the dative and accusative, are construed differently; as,

Circumdare mœnia oppido, or *oppidum mœnibus*, to surround a city with walls.

Intercludere comœdum alicui, or *aliquem comœdum*, to intercept one's provisions.

Donare, prohibere rem alicui, or *aliquem re*, to give one a present, to hinder one from a thing.

Mactare hostiam Deo, or *Deum hostiâ*, to sacrifice.

Impertire salutem alicui, or *aliquem salutē*, to salute one.

Interdixit Galliâ Romanis, or *Romanos Galliâ*, he debarred the Romans from Gaul.

Induere, exuere vestem sibi, or *se veste*, to put on, to put off one's clothes.

Levare dolorem alicui, *dolorem alicujus*, *aliquem dolorem*, to ease one's distress.

Minari aliquid alicui, or sometimes *alicui aliquo*. Cic. to threaten one with any thing; *Cæsari gladio*. Sall.

Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re, in, *pro*. & *de hac re*, I congratulate you on this. *Mettus Tullo devictos hostes gratulatur*. Liv.

Restituere alicui sanitatem, or *aliquem sanitati*, to restore to health.

Aspergere labem alicui, or *aliquem labem*, to put an affront on one; *aram sanguine*. *Ligare Deum sacris*, & *særa Deo*, to sacrifice.

Excusare se alicui, & *apud aliquem, de re*; *valetudinem ei*.

Exprobrare vitium ei, or *in eo*, to upbraid.

Occupare pecuniam alicui, & *apud aliquem*, i. e. *pecuniam fandi loco*, to place at interest. Cic.

Opponere se morti, & *ad mortem*. *Renunciare id ei*, & *ad eum*, to tell

Obs. 3. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing, instead of the dative, have an accusative after them, with the preposition *ad*; as,

Porto, fero, lego, -as, præcipio, tollo, traho, duco, verto, incito, suscito; also, *hortor*, and *invito, voco, provoco, animo, stimulo, conformo, lacesso*; thus, *Ad laudem milites hortatur*; *Ad prætorem hominem traxit*. Cic. But after several of these verbs, we also find the dative; as, *Inferre Deos Latio*; so in *Latium*. Virg. *Invitare aliquem*; *ospicio*, or *in hospitium* Cic.

Obs. 4. The accusative is sometimes understood ; as, *Nubère alicui*, scil. *se* ; *Cedere alicui*, scil. *locum* , *Detrahère alicui*, scil. *laudem* ; *Ignoscere alicui*, scil. *culpam*. And in English the particle *to* is often omitted ; as, *Dedit mihi librum*, He gave me a book, for to me.

4. Verbs governing two Accusatives.

XXVI. Verbs of asking and teaching govern two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing ; as,

Pescimus te pacem,
Docuit me grammaticam,

We beg peace of thee.
He taught me grammar.

1. Verbs of asking, which govern two accusatives, are *Rogo*, *oro*, *exoro*, *obsecro*, *precor*, *posco*, *reposco*, *flagito*, &c. Of teaching, *Docéo*, *edocéo*, *dedocéo*, *erudio*.

Obs. 1. *Celo* likewise governs two accusatives ; as, *Celāvit me hanc rem*, He concealed this matter from me ; or otherwise, *celāvit hanc rem mihi*, or *celāvit me de hac re*.

Obs. 2. Verbs of asking and teaching are often construed with a preposition ; as, *Rogāre rem ab ulquo* ; *Docēre aliquem de re*, to inform ; but we do not say, *docēre aliquem de grammatica*, but *grammaticam*, to teach. And we always say, with a preposition, *Peto*, *exigo a* or *abs te* ; *Percontor*, *scitor*, *sciscitor*, *ex* or *a te* or *te* without the preposition ; *Interrigo*, *consulo te de re* ; *Ut facias te obsecro* ; *Exorat pacem divum*, for *diuos*. Virg. *Instruo*, *instituo*, *formo*, *informo aliquem artibus*, in the abl. without a prep. *Imbuo eum artibus*, in or *ab artibus*. Also, *instruo ad rem* or in *re*, *ignorantiam alicujus*. *Erudire aliquem artes*, *de* or *in re*, *ad rem*. *Formāre ad studium*, *mentem studiis*, *studia ejus*.

Obs. 3. The accusative of the thing is not properly governed by the verb, but by *quod ad* or *secundum* understood.

5. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Ablative.

XXVII. Verbs of loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative ; as,

Onerat naves auro,

He loads the ships with gold.

Verbs of loading are, *Onero*, *cumulo*, *premo*, *opprimo*, *obruo*. Of unloading, *levo*, *exonero*, &c. Of binding, *astango*, *ligo*, *alligo*, *devincio*, *impedio*, *irretio*, *illaqueo*. &c. Of loosing, *solvo*, *exsolvo*, *libero*, *lazo*, *expedio*, &c. Of depriving, *privo*, *nudo*, *orbo*, *spolio*, *fraudo*, *emungo*. Of clothing, *vestio*, *amicio*, *induo*, *cingo*, *tego*, *velo*, *corōno*, & *calceo*. Of unclothing, *exuo*, *discingo*, &c.

Obs. 1. The preposition, by which the ablative is governed after these verbs, is sometimes expressed ; as, *Solvère aliquem ex catēnis*. Cic. Sometimes the ablative is to be supplied ; as, *Complet naves*, sc. *iris* means the ships. Virg.

Obs. 2. Several of these verbs likewise govern the genitive ; as, *Adolescentem suae temeritatis implet*. Liv. And also vary their construction as *Induit, eruit, se vestibus*, or *vestes sibi*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

XXVIII. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as,

<i>Accusor furti,</i>	I am accused of theft.
<i>Virgilius comparatur Homero,</i>	Virgil is compared to Homer.
<i>Doceor grammaticum,</i>	I am taught grammar.
<i>Navis oneratur auro,</i>	The ship is loaded with gold.

So, *Scio homines accusatum iri furti;—Eos ereptum iri morti, morte, a or ex morte;—pueros doctum iri grammaticum;—rem celatum iri mihi, or me, me celatum iri de re, &c.*

Sometimes the active has three cases, and then the passive has the two last cases; as, *Habetur ludibrio vis.*

Obs. 1. Passive verbs are commonly construed with the ablative and the preposition *a*; as,

Tu laudaris a me, which is equivalent to *Ego laudo te. Virtus diligitur a nobis; Nos diligimus virtutem. Gaudeo meum factum probari a te, or te probare meum factum:* And so almost all active verbs. Neuter and deponent verbs also admit this preposition; as, *Mare a sole collucet. Cic. Phalaris non a paucis interit. Id. So, Cadere ab hoste; Cessare a praelis; Mori ab ense; Pati furari aliquid ab aliquo, &c. Also, Venire ab hostibus, to be sold; Vapulare ab aliquo, Ezulare ab urbe. Thus likewise many active verbs; as, Sumere, petere, tollere, pellere, expectare, emere, &c. ab aliquo.*

The prep. *a* is sometimes understood after passive verbs; as, *Desertor conjuge. Ovid. Desertus suis, sc. a. Tacit. Tabula distinguitur unda qui navigat, sc. ab unda,* is kept from the water by a plank. Juvenal.

The preposition *PER* is also used in the same sense with *A*; as, *Per me defensum est respublica, or a me; Per me restitutus; Per me or a me factum est. Cic. But PER commonly marks the instrument, and A the principal efficient cause; as, Res agitur per creditores, a rege, sc. a rege vel a legato ejus. Cic. Fam. i. 1.*

Obs. 2. Passive verbs sometimes govern the dative, especially among the poets; as,

Neque cernatur ulli, for ab ullo. Virg. Vix audior ulli. Ovid. Scriberis Vario, for a Vario. Hor. Honestas bonis viris quaruntur, for a viris. Cic. Videtur, to seem, always governs the dative; as, Videtur mihi, You seem to me: but we commonly say, Videtur a me, You are seen by me; although not always; as, Nulla tuorum audita mihi, neque visa sororum, for a me. Virg.

Obs. 3. *Induor, amior, cingor, accingor,* also *exuor*; and *discingor*, are often construed with the accusative, particularly among the poets, though we do not find them governing two accusatives in the active voice; as, *Induitur vestem or veste.*

Obs. 4. Neuter verbs are for the most part only used impersonally in the passive voice; unless when they are joined with a noun of a similar signification to their own; as, *Pugna pugnata est. Cic. Bellum militabitur. Horat. Passive impersonal verbs are most commonly applied either to a multitude, or to an individual taken indefinitely; as, Statutur, curritur, vivitur, venitur, &c. a vobis, ab illis, &c. We are*

standing, weeping, &c. *Bene potest vivi a me, or ab aliquo* : I or any person may live well. *Provisum est nobis optimè a Deo* ; *Reclamatum est ab omnibus*, all cried out against it. Cic.

They also govern the same cases as when used personally ; as, *Ut majoribus natu assurgatur, ut supplicum misereatur*. Cic. Except the accusative : for in these phrases, *Itur Athenas, pugndum est viduum, dormitur totam noctem*, the accusative is not governed by the verb, but by the prepositions *ad* and *per* understood. We find, however, *Tota mihi dormitur hyems* ; *Noctes vigulantur amara* ; *Oceānus raris ab orbe nostro navibus aditur*. Tacit.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

XXIX. An Impersonal Verb governs the dative :

as,

Expedit reipublicæ,

It is profitable for the state.

Verbs which in the active voice govern only the dative, are used impersonally in the passive, and likewise govern the dative ; as,

Favetur mihi, I am favoured, and not *Ego favoreor*. So, *Noctetur mihi, imperatur mihi, &c.* We find, however, *Hac ego procurare imperor Ego cur invidetur*, for *imperatur, invidetur mihi*. Hor.

Obs. 1. These verbs, *Potest, cepit, incipit, desinit, debet, and solet*, are used impersonally, when joined with impersonal verbs ; as,

Non potest credi tibi, You cannot be believed ; *Mihi non potest noceri*, I cannot be hurt ; *Negat jucundè posse vivi sine virtute*. Cic. *Per virtutem potest iri ad astra. Aliorum laudi et gloria invideri solet*. The praise and glory of others use to be envied. Id. *Neque a fortissimis infirmissimo generi resisti posse*. Sallust.

Obs. 2. Various verbs are used both personally and impersonally ; as, *Venit in mentem mihi hæc res*, or *de hac re*, or *hujus rei*, scil. *memoria* ; This thing came into my mind. *Est curæ mihi hæc res, or de hac re*. *Doleo or dolet mihi, id factum esse*.

Obs. 3. The neuter pronoun *it* is always joined with impersonal verbs in English ; as, *It rains, it shines, &c.* And in the Latin an infinitive is commonly subjoined to impersonal verbs, or the subjunctive with *ut*, forming a part of a sentence which may be supposed to supply the place of a nominative ; as, *Nobis non licet peccare*, the same with *peccatum* ; *Omnibus bonis expedit reipublicam esse salvam, i. e. Salus reipublicæ expedit omnibus bonis*. Cic. *Accidit, evenit, contingit, ut ibi essemus*. These nominatives, *hoc, illud, id, idem, quod, &c.* are sometimes joined to impersonal verbs ; as, *idem mihi licet*. Cic. *Eadem licet*. Catull.

Obs. 4. The dative is often understood ; as, *Faciatur quod libet, sc. sibi*, Ter. *Stat casus renovare omnes, sc. mihi*, I am resolved. Virg.

EXC. I. *REFERT* and *INTEREST* govern the genitive ; as,

Refert patris, It concerns my father. *Interest omnium*, It is the interest of all.

ritum est me iugum fortunarum. Ter. We likewise find, *miserescit* and *miseretur* used impersonally; as, *Miserescit me tui.* Ter.; *Miseretur te fratrum; Neque me tui, neque tuorum liberorum misereri potest* Cic.

**EXC. III. DECET, DELECTAT, JUVAT, and OPOR-
TET,** govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive; as,

*Delectat me studere,
Non decet te risari,*

It delights me to study.
It does not become you to scold.

Obs. 1. These verbs are sometimes used personally; as, *Parrum parva decet.* Hor. *Est aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiamsi liceat.* Cic. *Hæc facta ab illo oportebant.* Ter.

Obs. 2. *Decet* is sometimes construed with the dative; as, *Ita nobis decet.* Ter.

Obs. 3. *Oportet* is elegantly joined with the subjunctive mode, *ut* being understood; as,

Sibi quisque consulat oportet. Cic. Or with the perfect participle, *esse* or *fuisse* being understood; as, *Communicatum oportuit; mansum oportuit; Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit.* The young man should have been humoured. Ter.

Obs. 4. *Fallit, fugit, præterit, latet*, when used impersonally, also govern the accusative with the infinitive; as, *In lege nulla esse ejusmodi caput, non te fallit; De Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere.* Cic.

NOTE. *Attinet, pertinet, & spectat*, are construed with *ad*; *Ad rempublicam pertinet, me conservari.* Cic. And so personally, *Ille ad me attinet*, belongs. Ter. *Res ad arma spectat*, looks, points. Cic.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

XXX. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as,

Cupio discere,

I desire to learn.

Obs. 1. The infinitive is often governed by adjectives; as, *Horatius est dignus legi.* Quintil. And it sometimes depends on a substantive; as, *Tempus equum fumantia solvere colla.* Virg.

Obs. 2. The word governing the infinitive is sometimes understood; as, *Mene incepto desistere victam*, scil. *decet*, or *par est.* Virg. *Videre est*, one may see. *Discere non est*, scil. *copia*, or *facultas.* Horat. And sometimes the infinitive itself is to be supplied; as, *Socrudem fidibus docuit*, scil. *canere.* Cic. So, *Discere, scire, fidibus.*

Obs. 3. The infinitive was not improperly called by the ancients *Nomen verbi*, the name or noun of the verb; because it is both joined with an adjective like a substantive; as, *Velle suum cuique est*, Every one has a will of his own: and it likewise supplies the place of a noun, not only in the nominative, but also in all the oblique cases; as, 1. In the nominative, *Latrocinari, fraudare turpe est.* Cic. *Didicisse fideliter artes emollit mores.* Ovid. 2. In the genitive, *Peritus cantare*, for *cantantis* or *cantis.* Virg. 3. In the dative, *Puratus servare*, for *servanti.* Sall. 4. In

the accusative, *Da mihi fallere, for artem fallendi*. Horat. *Quod faciam sup̄rest, præter amare, nihil*. Ovid. 5. In the vocative, *O videre nostrum, ut non sententibus effluis!* for *vita nostra*. 6. In the ablative, *Dignus amari*, for *amore*, or *qui ametur*. Virg.

Obs. 4. Instead of the infinitive, a different construction is often used after verbs of *doubting, willing, ordering, fearing, hoping*; in short, after any verb which has a relation to futurity; as, *Dubitavi ita facere*, or more frequently, *an, num, or utrum ita facturus sit; Dubitavi an faceret necne; Non dubito quin fecerit. Vis me facere, or ut faciam. Metui tangi, or ne tangatur. Spero te venturum esse, or fore ut venias. Nunquam putavi fore ut ad te supplez ventrem. Cic. Existimabant futurum fuisse ut oppidum amitteretur. Cæs.*

Obs. 5. *To*, which in English is the sign of the infinitive, in Latin may often be rendered otherwise than by the infinitive; as, I am sent to complain, *Mittor questum, or ut querar, &c.* Ready to hear, *Promptus ad audiendum*; Time to read, *Tempus legendi*; Fit to swim, *Aptus natando*; Easy to say, *Facile dictu*; I am to write, *Scripturus sum*; A house to let, or more properly, to be let, *Domus locanda*; He was left to guard the city, *Relictus est ut tueretur urbem*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

XXXI. Participles, Gerunds, and Supines, govern the case of their own verbs; as,

Amans virtutem, Loving virtue. Carens fraude, Wanting guile

Obs. 1. Passive Participles often govern the dative, particularly when they are used as adjectives; as,

Suspectus mihi, Suspected by me; Suspectiores regibus. Sall. Invisus mihi; hated by me, or hateful to me; In dies invisior. Suet. Occulta, et maribus non invisita solum, sed etiam inaudita sacra, unseen. Cic.

EXOSUS, PEROSUS, and often also *PERTÆSUS*, govern the accusative; as, *Tædas exosa jugales. Ovid. Plebs constilium nomen haud secus quam regum perosa erat. Liv. Pertæsus ignaviam suam; somet ipse, displeased with. Suet. vitam, weary of. Justin. levitatis. Cic.*

Verbals in *BUNDUS* govern the case of their own verbs; as, *Gratulabundus patriæ. Just. Vitabundus castra hostium. Liv.* So sometimes also nouns; as, *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus. Cic. Insidia constilii. Sall. Dorum reditiõnis spe sublata. Cæs. Spectatio ludos. Plant.*

Obs. 2. These verbs, *do, reddo, volo, curo, facio, habeo, comperio*, with the perfect participle, form a periphrasis, similar to what we use in English; as, *Comperit habeo, for comperi, I have found. Sall. Effectum dabo, for efficiam; Inventum tibi curabo, et adductum tuum Pamphilum, i. e. inveniam et adducam. Ter.* Sometimes the gerund is used with *ad*; as, *Tradere ei gentes diripiendas, or ad diripiendum. Cic. Rogo, accipio, do aliquid utendum, or ad utendum; Misit mihi librum legendum, or ad legendum, &c.*

Obs. 3. These verbs, *curo, habeo, mando, loco, conducō, do, tribuo, mitto, &c.* are elegantly construed with the participle in *dus*, instead of the infinitive; as, *Funus faciendum curavi, for fieri, or ut fieret; Columnas edificandas locavi. Cic.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF GERUNDS.

XXXII. Gerunds are construed like substantive nouns ; as,

Studendum est mihi, I must study. *Aptus studendo*, Fit for studying.
Tempus studendi, Time of study. *Scio studendum esse mihi*, I know that I must study.

But more particularly :

I. The Gerund in *DUM* with the verb *est* governs the dative ; as,

Legendum est mihi, I must read. *Moriendum est omnibus*, All must die.
So, *Scio legendum esse mihi* ; *moriendum esse omnibus*, &c.

Obs. 1. This gerund always imports obligation or necessity ; and may be resolved into *oportet*, *necesse est*, or the like, and the infinitive or the subjunctive, with the conjunction *ut* ; as, *Omnibus est moriendum*, or *Omnibus necesse est mori*, or *ut moriantur* ; or *Necesse est ut omnes moriantur*. *Consultandum est tibi a me*, I must consult for your good ; for *Oportet ut consulam tibi*. Cic.

Obs. 2. The dative is often understood ; as, *Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*, &c. tibi. Juv. *Hic vincendum, aut moriendum, militis est*, &c. vobis. Liv. *Deliberandum est diu, quod statuendum est semel*, &c. tibi or alicui. P. Syr.

II. The gerund in *DI* is governed by substantives or adjectives ; as,

Tempus legendi, Time of reading. *Cupidus discendi*, Desirous of learning.

Obs. This gerund is sometimes construed with the genitive plural ; as, *Facultas agrorum condomandi*, for *agros*. Cic. *Copia spectandi comædiarum*, for *comædias*. Ter. But chiefly with pronouns ; as, *In castra venerunt sui purgandi causâ*. Cæs. *Vestri adhortandi causâ*. Liv. *Ejus videndi cupidus*, &c. *femina*. Ter. The gerund here is supposed to govern the genitive like a substantive noun

III. The gerund in *DO* of the dative case is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness or fitness ; as,

Charta utilis scribendo, Paper useful for writing.

Obs. 1. Sometimes the adjective is understood ; as, *Non est solvendo*, scil. *par*, or *habilis*, He is not able to pay. Cic.

Obs. 2. This gerund is sometimes governed also by verbs ; as, *Adesse scribendo*. Cic. *Aptat habendo ensem*, for wearing. Virg. *Is finis cecidendo factus est*. Liv.

IV. The gerund in *DUM* of the accusative case is governed by the prepositions *ad* or *inter* ; as,

Promptus ad audiendum, Ready to hear.
Attentus inter docendum, Attentive in time of teaching.

Obs. This gerund is also governed by some other prepositions ; as, *ante domandum*. Virg. *Ob absolvendum*. Cic. *Circa morendum*. Quintil.

Or it depends on some verb going before, and then with the verb *esse* governs the dative case; as, *Scio moriendū esse omnibus*, I know that all must die. *Esse* is often understood.

V. The gerund in *DO* of the ablative case is governed by the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in*; as,

Pena a peccando absterret, Punishment frightens from sinning.

* Or without a preposition, as the ablative of manner or cause; as,

Memoria excolendo augētur, The memory is improved by exercising it.
Defessus sum ambulando, I am wearied with walking.

Obs. The gerund in its nature very much resembles the infinitive. Hence the one is frequently put for the other; as, *Est tempus legendi*, or *legēre*: only the gerund is never joined with an adjective, and is sometimes taken in a passive sense; as, *Cum Tisidium vocatū ad imperandum*, i. e. *ut ipsi imperetur*, to receive orders. Sall. *Nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius; sic enim antiqui loquebantur*. Cic. i. e. *ut tibi imperetur*. *Urit videndo*, i. e. *dum videtur*. Virg.

Gerunds turned into Participles in *dus*.

XXXVI. Gerunds governing the accusative are elegantly turned into participles in *dus*, which, like adjectives, agree with their substantives in gender, number and case; as,

By the Gerund.		By the Participle or Gerundive
<i>Petendum est mihi pacem,</i>	} or more frequently	<i>Pax est petenda mihi.</i>
<i>Tempus petendi pacem,</i>		<i>Tempus petendæ pacis.</i>
<i>Ad petendum pacem,</i>		<i>Ad petendam pacem.</i>
<i>A petendo pacem,</i>		<i>A petendâ pace.</i>

Obs. 1. In changing gerunds into participles in *dus*, the participle and the substantive are always to be put in the same case in which the gerund was; as,

Genitive; *Intta sunt consilia urbis delendæ, civium trucidandorum, nominis Romani extinguendi*. Cic.

Dat. *Perpetiendū labōri idoneus*. Colum. *Impensendæ reipublicæ habilis*. Tac. *Area firma templis ac porticibus sustinendis*. Liv. *Omni ferendo est*, sc. *aptus* or *habilis*. Ovid. *Natus miseriis ferendis*. Ter. *Lutris dandis vigilare*. Cic. *Locum oppido condendo capere*. Liv.

Acc. and Abl. *Ad æscendendam Romam ab oppugnandâ Capuâ duces Romanos abstrahere*. Liv. *Oratiōnem Latinam legendis nostris officis pleniorē*. Cic.

Obs. 2. The gerunds of verbs, which do not govern the accusative, are never changed into the participle, except those of *medeor*, *utor*, *abātor fruor*, *fungor*, and *potior*; as, *Spes potiundi urbe*, or *potiunda urbis*: but we always say, *Cupidus subveniendi tibi*, and never *tui*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUPINES.

1. *The Supine in um.*

XXXVII. The supine in *um* is put after a verb of motion ; as,

Abiit deambulatum,

He hath gone to walk.

So, *Ducere cohortes praeditum.* Liv. *Nunc venis irrisum dominum ? Quod in rem tuam optimum factu arbitror, te id admonitum venio.* Plaut

Obs. 1. The supine in *um* is elegantly joined with the verb *eo*, to express the signification of any verb more strongly ; as, *It se perditum*, the same with *id agit*, or *operam dat, ut se perdat*, He is bent on his own destruction. Ter. This supine with *iri*, taken impersonally, supplies the place of the infinitive passive ; as, *An credēbas illam sine tuā operā iri deductum domum ?* Which may be thus resolved ; *An credēbas iri (a te or ab aliquo) deductum (i. e. ad deducendum) illam domum.* Ter. The supine here may be considered as a verbal substantive governing the accusative, like the gerund.

Obs. 2. The supine in *um* is put after other verbs besides verbs of motion ; as, *Dedit filiam nuptum ; Cantatum provocemus.* Ter. *Revocatus defensum patriam ; Divisit copias hiematum.* Nep.

Obs. 3. The meaning of this supine may be expressed by several other parts of the verb ; as, *Venit oratum opem* : or, 1. *Venit opem orandi causā, or opis orandā.* 2. *Venit ad orandum opem, or ad orandam opem.* 3. *Venit opi orandā.* 4. *Venit opem oraturus.* 5. *Venit qui, or ut opem oret.* 6. *Venit opem orāre.* But the third and the last of these are seldom used.

2. *The Supine in u.*

XXXVIII. The supine in *u* is put after an adjective noun ; as,

Facile dictu,

Easy to tell, or to be told.

So, *Nihil dictu factum, visūque, hæc limina tangat, intra quæ puer est.* Juv. *Difficilis res est inventu verus amicus ; Fas or nefas est dictu ; Opus est scitu.* Cic.

Obs. 1. The supine in *u*, being used in a passive sense, hardly ever governs any case. It is sometimes, especially in old writers, put after verbs of motion ; as, *Nunc obsonatu redeo*, from getting provisions. Plant. *Primus cubitu surgat (villicus), from bed, postremus cubitum eat.* Cato.

Obs. 2. This supine may be rendered by the infinitive or gerund with the preposition *ad* ; as, *Difficile cognitu, cognosci*, or *ad cognoscendum*, *Res facilis ad credendum.* Cic.

Obs. 3. The supines, being nothing else but verbal nouns of the fourth declension, used only in the accusative and ablative singular, are governed in these cases by prepositions understood ; the supine in *um* by the preposition *ad*, and the supine in *u* by the preposition *in*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

I. THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

XXXIX. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs ; as,

Bene scribit, He writes well.

Fortiter pugnans, Fighting bravely.

Servus egregie fidelis, A slave remarkably faithful.

Satis bene, Well enough.

Obs. 1. Adverbs sometimes likewise qualify substantives ; as,

Hômérus planè orôter : plane noster, verè Metellus. Cic. So Hodiè mane, cras mane, heri mane ; hodiè vespèri, &c. tam mane, tam vespère.

Obs. 2. The adverb, for the most part in Latin, and always in English, is placed near to the word which it qualifies or affects.

Obs. 3. Two negatives, both in Latin and English, are equivalent to an affirmative ; as,

Nec non senserunt, Nor did they not perceive, i. e. *et senserunt*, and they did perceive ; *Non potèram non exanimâri metu. Cic. So, non sum nescius*, i. e. *scio. Cic. Or. 1, 11. haud nihil est*, i. e. *est aliquid. Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13. nonnulli*, i. e. *aliqui ; nonnunquam*, i. e. *aliquando ; non nemo*, i. e. *quidam ; nemo non*, i. e. *quilibet, &c.* Examples, however, of the contrary of this occur in good authors, both Latin and English. Thus, in imitation of the Greeks, two negatives sometimes make a stronger negation. *Neque ego haud committam, ut, si quid peccatum siet, (te) fecisse dicas de meâ sententiâ*, I will not cause, that, &c. *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 114. Jura, te non nociturum homini hâc de re nemini, for nulli homini. Id. Mil. 5, 1, 18, cf. Epid. 4, 1, 6. & 5, 1, 57. Nolle successum, non Patribus, non Consulibus*, They did not wish success either to the Patricians, or the Consuls. *Liv. 2, 45. So, nihil iste nec ausus, nec potuit. Virg. Æ. 9, 428, add. Virg. E. 4, 53. & 5, 53. Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47. Heaut. 1, 1, 11. Nullius rei neque præs, neque manceps factus est. Nep. 25, 6.*

But what chiefly deserves attention in Adverbs, is the degree of comparison and the mode with which they are joined. 1. *Apprîmè, admodum, vehementer, maxîmè, perquam, valdè, oppîdò, &c.* and *per* in composition, are usually joined to the positive ; as, *Utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris*, You will do what is very agreeable to both of us. *Cic. perquam puerile*, very childish ; *oppîdò pauci*, very few ; *perfacile est, &c.* In like manner, *Parum, multum, nimium, tantum, quantum, ali quantum* ; as, *In rebus apertissimis, nimium longi sumus ; parum firmus, multum bonus. Cic.* Adverbs in *um* are sometimes also joined to comparatives ; as, *Forma viri aliquantum amplior humanâ. Liv.*

Quam is joined to the positive or superlative in different senses ; as, *Quàm difficile est !* How difficult it is ! *Quàm crudelis, or Ut crudelis est !* How cruel he is ! *Flens quàm familiarîter*, very familiarly. *Ter. So, quàm severè*, very severely. *Cic. Quàm latè*, very widely. *Cæs. Tam multa quàm, &c.* as many things as, &c. *Quàm maximas potest copias armat*, as great as possible. *Sall. Quàm maximas gratias agit, quàm primum, quàm sepius. Cic. Quàm quisque pessimè fecit, tam maxime tutus est. Sall.*

FACILE, for *haud dubiè*, undoubtedly, clearly, is joined to superlatives or words of a similar meaning ; as, *Facilè doctissimus, facilè princeps, or præcipuus. Longè*, to comparatives or superlatives, rarely to the positive ; as, *Longè eloquentissimus Plato. Cic. Pedibus longè melior Lycus. Virg.*

2. *Cum*, when, is construed with the indicative or subjunctive, often with the latter ; *Dum*, whilst, or how long, with the indicative ; as, *Dum hæc aguntur ; Egrôto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur. Cic. Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos. Ovid. Dum and donec, for usque dum, until, sometimes with the indicative, and sometimes with the sub-*

junctivo; as, *Opperior, dum ista cognosco*. Cic. *Haud cœtinam, donec perfectro*. Ter. So, QUOAD, for *quandiu, quantum, quatenus*, as long, as much, as far as; thus, *Quoad Catilina fuit in urbe; Quoad tibi æquum videbitur; quoad possem & liceret; quoad progredi potuerit amenia*. Cic. But QUOAD, until, oftener with the subjunctive; as, *Thessalonica esse statutam, quoad aliquid ad me scribères*. Cic. but not always; *Non faciam finem rogandi, quoad nuntiatum erit te fecisse*. Cic. The pronoun *ejus*, with *facere* or *fieri*, is elegantly added to *quoad*; as *quoad ejus facere poteris; Quoad ejus fieri possit*. Cic. *Ejus* is thought to be here governed by *aliquid* or some such word understood. *Quoad corpus, quoad animam*, for *secundum*, or *quod attinet ad corpus* or *animam*, as to the body or soul, is esteemed by the best grammarians not to be good Latin.

3. POSTQUAM or POSTEAQUAM, after, is usually joined with the indic. ANTEQUAM, PRIUSQUAM, before: SIMUL, SIMULAC, SIMUL ATQUE, SIMUL UT, as soon as; UBI, when, sometimes with the indic. and sometimes with the subj.; as, *Antequam dico or dicam*. Cic. *Simulac persensit*. Virg. *Simul ut vidëro Curionem*. Cic. *Hæc ubi dicta dedit*. Liv. *Ubi semel quis perjuraverit, ei credi postea non oportet*. Cic. So, NÆ, truly; as, *Næ ego homo sum infelix*. Ter. *Næ tu, si id fecisses, melius fama consulisses*. Cic. But NÆ, not, with the imperative, or more elegantly with the subjunctive; as, *Næ jura*. Plaut. *Næ post cœferas culpam in me Ter. Ne tot annorum felicitatem in unius horæ dedëris discernen*. Liv.

4. QUASI, CEU, TANQUAM, PERINDE, when they denote resemblance, are joined with the indicative; *Fuit olim, quasi ego sum, senex*. Plaut. *Adversis rupto ceu quondam turbine venti confligunt*. Virg. *Hæc omnia perinde sunt, ut aguntur*. But when used ironically, they have the subjunctive; as, *Quasi de verbo, non de re laborëtur*. Cic.

5. UTINAM, O SI, UT for *utinam*, I wish, take the subjunctive; as, *Utinam ea res ei voluptatî sit*. Cic. *O mihi præteritos refërat si Jupiter annos*. Virg. *Ut illum dii deæque perdant*. Ter.

6. UT, when, or after, takes the indicative; as, *Ut discessit, venit, &c.* ¶ Also, for *quàm*, or *quomodo*, how! as, *Ut valet! Ut falsus animi est! Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent!* Plaut. ¶ Or when it simply denotes resemblance; as, *Ut tute es, ita omnes censes esse*. Plaut. ¶ In this sense it sometimes has the subjunctive; as, *Ut sementem fecëris, ita metes*. Cic.

7. QUIN, for *cur non*, takes the indic. as, *Quin continëtis vocem indicem stultitiæ vestra?* Cic. ¶ For *imo*, nay or but, the indic. or imperat. as, *Quin est paratum argentum; quin tu hoc audi*. Ter. ¶ For *ut non*, qui, quæ, quod non, or *quo minus*, the Subjunctive; as, *Nulla tam facilis res, quin difficilis fiet, quum invitus facias*. Ter. *Nemo est, quin mallet; Facere non possum, quin ad te mittam*, I cannot help sending; *Nihil abest, quin sim miserriimus*. Cic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ADVERBS.

XL. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive; as,

Pridiè ejus dièi,
Ubique gentium,
Satis est verborum,

The day before that day.
Every where.
There is enough of words.

1. Adverbs of time governing the genit. are, *Inter ea*, *postea*, *inde*, *tunc*, as, *Inter ea loci*, in the mean time; *postea loci*, afterwards; *inde loci*, then; *tunc temporis*, at that time. 2. Of place, *Ubi* and *quo*, with their compounds, *ubique*, *ubicunque*, *ubivis*, *ubiubi*, &c. Also, *Eo*, *huc*, *hucinc*, *inde*, *usquam*, *nusquam*, *longe*, *ibidem*; as, *Ubi*, *quo*, *quovis*, &c. also, *usquam*, *nusquam*, *unde terrarum*, or *gentium*; *longe gentium*; *ibidem loci*, *eo audacia*, *vecordia*, *miseriarum*, &c. to that pitch of boldness, madness, misery, &c. 3. Of quantity, *Abundè*, *affatim*, *largiter*, *nimis*, *satis*, *parum*, *minimè*; as, *Abundè gloria*, *affatim divitiarum*, *largiter auri*, *satis eloquentia*, *sapientia parum est illi* or *habet*, He has enough of glory, riches, &c. *Minimè gentium*, by no means.

Some add *ergo* and *instar*; as, *Ergo virtutis*, for the sake of virtue Cic. *Instar montis*, like a mountain. Virg. But these are properly nouns.

Obs. 1. These adverbs are thought to govern the genitive, because they imply in themselves the force of a substantive; as, *Potentia gloriae*, *quo abundè adeptus*, the same with *abundantiam gloriae*: or *res*, *locus*, or *negotium*, and a preposition, may be understood; as, *Inter ea loci*, i. e. *inter ea negotia loci*; *Ubi terrarum*, for *in quo loco terrarum*.

Obs. 2. We usually say, *pridie*, *postridie*, *ejus diei*, seldom *diem*; but *pridie*, *postridie* *Kalendas*, *Nonas*, *Idus*, *ludos Apollinæres*, *natalem ejus*, *absolutionem ejus*, &c. rarely *Kalendarum*, &c.

Obs. 3. *En* and *ecce* are construed either with the nominative or accusative; as,

En hostis, or *hostem*; *Ecce miſtrum hominem*. Cic. Sometimes a dative is added; as, *Ecce tibi Strato*. Ter. *Ecce duas* (scil. aras,) *tibi*, *Daphni*. Virg. In like manner is construed *hem* put for *ecce*; as, *Hem tibi Davum*. Ter. But in all these examples some verb must be understood.

XLI. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives; as,

Omnium optime loquitur,
Convenienter natura,
Venit obviam ei,
Proxime castris or *castra,*

He speaks the best of all.
Agreeably to nature.
He came to meet him.
Next the camp.

II. THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

1. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

AD *astra*, to the stars; *religari ad marem*, to be bound to a plank; *ad diem veniam*, solvam, &c. *at* or *on*, *ad portam*, ostium, fores, *at*, before; *ad urbem*, *Tiberim*, near, *at*; *ad templa supplicatio*, in; *ad summum*, at most, or to the top; *ad summam*, on the whole. Cic.; *ad ultimum*, extremum, at last, finally; *ad* or *in speciem*, to appearance; *montis ad omnia capacitas*; an-

nus *fatalis ad interitum*; *lenius ad severitatem*, for, with respect to. Cic.; *ad vivum*, sc. corpus, to the quick; *ad judicem agere*, before; *nihil ad Cæsarem*, in comparison of; *numero ad duodecim*, to the number of; *omnes ad unum*, to a man; *ad hoc*, besides; *ad vulgi opinionem*, according to; *homo ad unguem factus*, an accomplished man; *herbæ ad lunam messæ*, by the light

- of. Virg.; ad tempus venit, *at*; Ira brevis est & ad tempus, *for*: ad tempus consilium capiam, *according to*. Cic.; ad decem annos, *after*; annos ad quinquaginta natus, *about*. Cic.; nebula erat ad multum diâi, *for a great part of the day*. Liv.; ad pedes jacere, provolvi, procumbere, & ad genua; ad manus esse, *at*; ad manus venire, *to come to a close engagement*; ad libellam deberi, *to a farthing, no more and no less*; ad amussim, *exactly*; ad hæc visa auditque, *upon seeing and hearing these things*. Liv.
- AD seems sometimes to be taken adverbially; as, Ad duo millia cæsa sunt; ad mille hominum amissum est; ad ducenti perierunt, *about*. Liv.
- APUD forum, *at*; apud me cenabis, *at my house*; apud senatum, iudices, or aliquem dicere, *before*; apud majores nostros, *among*; apud Xenophontem, *in the book of*; Est mihi fides, *or valeo apud illum, I have credit with him*; facio te apud illum deum. Ter.
- ANTE diem, focum, &c. *before*.
- ADVERSUS, or -um; CONTRA hostes, *against*; adversus infimos justitia est servanda, *toward*; adversum hunc loqui, *to* Ter. Lerna adversum Antipolim, *over against*. Plin.
- CIS or CITRA flumen, *on this side*; citra necessitatem, *without*; Ede citra crudelitatem, bibe citra ebrietatem. Senec.
- CIRCUM & CIRCA regem, *about*; Varia circa hæc opinio. Plin.
- ERGA amicos, *towards*. EXTRA muros; Extra jocum, periculum, noxiam, sortem, *without*; nemo extra te, *besides*; extra conjurationem, *not concerned in*. Sall.
- INFRA tectum, *below the roof*.
- INTER fratres, *among*; inter & super cenam, *during, in the time of*; inter hæc parata, *during these preparations*. Sall. Inter tot annos, in. Cic. Inter diem, *whence*; interdiu, *in the day time*; inter se amant, *they love one another*; Quasi non nôrimus nos inter nos. Ter.
- INTRA privatos parietes, intra paucos annos, *within*; intra famam est, *less than report*. Quinct.
- JUXTA macellum, *near the shambles*.
- OB lucrum, *for gain*; ob oculos *before*; ob industriam *for de in dustria, on purpose*. Plaut.
- PENES quem, or quem penes, in the power of; Penes te es? *Are you in your senses?* Hor.
- PER agros, *through*; per vim, per scelus, *by*; per anni tempus, per ætatem licet, *for, by reason of*.
- PONÈ caput, *behind*.
- POST hoc tempus, *after*; post tergum, *behind*; post homines natos; post hominum memoriam, *since the world began*.
- PRÆTER te nemo, *nobody besides or except*; præter casam fugere, *beyond*; præter legem, morem, æquum & bonum, spem, opinionem, &c. *contrary to, against, beyond*; præter ceteros excellere, lamentari, *above*; præter ripam ire, *along, near*; præter oculos, *before*. Cic.
- PROPTER virtutem, *for, on account of*; propter aquæ rivum, *near by*. Virg.
- SECUNDUM facta & virtutes tuas, *according to*. Ter. secundum litus, secundum aurem vulneratus est, *near to*; in actione secundum vocem vultus plurimum valet; secundum patrem tu es proximus, *after, next to*; Prætor secundum me decrevit, *sententiam dedit, for, in my favour*. Cic.
- SECUS viam, *by, along*.
- SUPRA terram, *above*.
- TRANS mare, *over, beyond*.
- ULTRA oceanum, *beyond*.
- To prepositions governing the accusative are commonly added CIRCITER, PROPE, USQUE, and VERSUS; as, Circiter meridiem, *about mid-day*; prope muros, *near the walls*; usque Fætædine, *Tarsum usque, as far as*. Ori

entem versus, *towards the east*. But in these *ad* is understood; which we find sometimes expressed; as, *Prope ad annum*.

Nep. Ab ovo usque ad mala.
Hor. Ad oceanum versus. *Cæs*
In Italiam versus. *Cic.*

2. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ABLATIVE.

A patre, ab omnibus, abs te, *by or from*; a puero, or pueris, a pueritiâ, incunabulis, teneris unguibus, &c. *from a child, ever since childhood*; ab ovo usque ad mala, *from the beginning to the end of supper*; a manu, *sc. servus, an amanuensis or clerk*; ad manum, *a waiting man*; a pedibus, *a footman*; a latere principis, *an attendant*. So, a secretis, rationibus, consiliis, cyathis, &c. *a secretary, accountant, &c.*; fores a nobis, *for nostræ*. Injuria ab illo, *for illius*. Ter. a cenâ, *after*, Secundus, tertius a Romulo; ictus ab latere, *on or in*; a senatu stare, *for, in defence of*; ab oculis doleo. Plaut. ab ingenio improbus, a pecuniâ & militibus, *imparatus, as to, with respect to*. Cic. Est calor a sole; omissiores ab re, *too careless about money*; a villâ mercenarium tidi. Ter.

Absque causâ, without; absque te esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, *i. e. si tu non esses, nisi tu esses, but for you, had it not been for you*. Ter. Absque is chiefly used by comic writers; sine, by orators.

CLAM patre & patrem, (with the acc. or abl.) *without the knowledge of*.

CORAM omnibus, before, in presence of.

CUM exercitu, with; testis mecum est annulus, *in my possession*. Ter. cum primâ luce, *at break of day*; cum imperio esse, *in*; cum primis, *in primis, in the first place*; cum metu dicere, cum lætitiâ vivere, cum curâ, &c. Cic. *We say, mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*; rarely cum me, cum te, &c. and quocum or cum quo, quibuscum or cum quibus.

De landâ caprinâ rixantur, *about, concerning*; De tanto patrimonio

nihil relictum est, *of*; de loco superiore, *from*; de die, *by day*; de nocte, *by night*; de integro, anew, afresh; de or ex improvviso, *unexpectedly*; de or ex industria, *on purpose*; de meo, *at my expense*; Id de lucro putâsse esse, *clear gain*. Ter. de or ex compacto agere, *by agreement*; de transverso, *cross-wise, athwart*; de or ex ejus sententiâ, consilio, *according to*; quâ or hâc de causâ, *for*; homo de plebe; templum de marmore, *of*; de scripto dicere, *to read a speech*; de filio emit, *from*. Cic. De servis fidelissimus; de ipsius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidit. Nep. Robur de exercitu Liv. Adolescens de summo loco. Plaut. De procu. aspicere. Id.

E foro, Ex ædibus, from, out of; e contrario, or contrariâ parte, *on the contrary*; e regione, *over against*; e republicâ, e re alicujus, *for the good of*; statim e somno, ex fugâ, ex tantâ perperantiâ, aliud ex alio malum, *from, after*; e vestigio, *out of hand, immediately*, poculum ex auro; ex equo pugnare, *on horseback*; facere pugnam ex commodo, *on advantageous ground*; Sall.; diem ex die expectare, *from day to day, day after day*; ex ordine, *in order*; magnâ ex parte, *for the most part*; ex supervacuò, *superfluously*; ex tuâ dignitate or virtute, ex decreto senatûs, e naturâ, *according to*; so vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat; ex or de more, ad or in morem alicujus: Ex animo, *from the heart*, Insolentia ex prosperis rebus, e viâ languere, ex doctrinâ nobilis, *on account of*; ex usu est tibi,

of advantage; ex eo die, *since*, ex amicis certissimus, *of, or among*; ex pedibus laborare, *to be ill of the gout*. Cic. E re natâ, *as the matter stands*. Ter. Commenta mater est, esse ex alio viro, nescio quo puërum natum, *by*. Id.

Pro gloriâ certare, *for*; Rati nocentem pro se, *favourable to them*. Sall. Hoc est pro me. Cic. pro templo, tribunali, concione, rostris, castris, foribus, *before*; pro suâ dignitate, sapientiâ, &c. pro potestate cogere, pro tempore, re, loco, suo jure, *according to*; est pro pretore, pro te molam, comes facundus pro vehiculo est, *for, instead of*; pro viribus, pro parte virili, pro suâ quisque parte or facultate, *to one's ability or power*: Parum tibi pro eo, quod a te habeo, reddidi, *in comparison of, considering*. Cic. pro ut, pro eo ac, pro eo ut mereor, *as I deserve*; pro se quisque, uterque, &c. *for his own part*; pro ratâ parte, pro portione, *in proportion*; pro cive se gerit; agere pro victoribus; pro suo uti; pro rupto fœdus habet, *for, as*; se pro certo, infecto, comperto, nihilo, concessio, &c. habeo, duco. Pro occiso relictus est. Cic.

Præ se pugionem tulit, *before*; speciem præ se boni viri fert, *pretends to be*. Ter. præ lacry-

mis non possum scribere, *for, because of*; illum præ me contempsi, *in comparison of*: So the *adv. præut*; as, præut hujus rabies quæ dabit. Ter.

Palam populo, omnibus, *before, with the knowledge of*.

Sine labore, *without*; sine ullâ causâ, pompâ, molestiâ, querellâ, impensâ, &c.; homo sine re, fide, spe, fortunâ, sede, &c. Cic.

Capulo tenuis, *up to the hilt*.

Tenus is construed with the genitive plural, when the word wants the sing.; as, *Cumârum tenuis*, as far as *Cumæ*: or when we speak of things, of which we have by nature only two; as, *Oculôrum, aurium, narium, labrôrum, lumbôrum, crurum, tænus, up to*. We also find *Corefyræ tenuis, & ostiis tenuis*. Liv. *Colchis tenuis*. Flor. *Pectoribus tenuis*. Ovid.

To prepositions governing the abl. is commonly added **PROCUL**:

as, *Procul domo*, far from home; but here *a* is understood, which is also often expressed; as, *Procul a patriâ*. Virg. *Procul ab ostentatione*. Quinct. *Culpa est procul a me*. Ter.

3. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACC. AND ABL.

XLIV. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative, *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative.

IN, when it signifies *into*, governs the accusative; when it signifies *in* or *among*, it governs the ablative; as,

In urbem ire, *into*; amor in patriam, in te benignus, *towards*; in lucem, *until day*; in eam sententiam, *to that purpose, on*

that head; in rem tuam est, *for your advantage*; in utramque partem disputare, *on both sides, for and against*; litura in nomen,

en Cic potestas in filium, *over*, in aliquem dicere, *against*; mirum in modum, *after*; in pedes stare, in aurem dormire, *on*; in os laudare, *to, before*; in or inter patres lectus, *into the number of*; in vulgus probari, spargere, &c. *among*; crescit in dies, in singulos dies, omnes in dies, *every day*; in diem posterum, proximum, declinum, *against*; in diem vivere, *to live from hand to mouth, not to think of to-morrow*; Est in diem, *will happen sometime after*. Ter. Induciae in duos menses datæ, in hunc diem, annum, &c. *for*; Ternis assibus in pedem, *or in singulos pedes*, transigit, *He bargained for three shillings a foot, or for every foot*; So in jugerum, militem, capita, naves, &c. In medimna singula, H. S. quinos denos dedisti. Cic.

In portu navigo, in tempore, in; esse in potestate or in potestatem, honore or honorem, mente or mentem: in manu or manibus esse; habere, tenere, *in one's power, on hand*; in amicis, *among*; in oculis, *before*; Occisus est in provinciam, *for in*

provincia. Sall. In pueritiâ, adolescentiâ, senectute, absentia, *for puer or pueri, when a boy or boys, &c.* Hoc in tempore. Nep. In loco fratris diligere, *for ut fratrem*. Ter.

Sus terras ibit imago, sub aspectum cadit, *under*; sub ipsum funus, *near, just before*. Hor. sub lucem, ortum lucis, noctem, vesperam, brumam, i. e. incipiente luce, &c. *at the dawn of day, &c.*; sub idem tempus, *about*; sub eas literas recitatus sunt tunc, sub festos dies, *after*. Cic.

Sus muro, rege, pedibus, &c. *under*; sub urbe, *near*. Ter. sub eâ conditione or -em, *on or with*.

Super Numidiam, *above, beyond*, super ripas, *upon*; super hæc; super morbum etiam fames affixit, *besides*. Liv. super arbore, fronde super viridi, *upon*; super hæc re scribere, his accensa super, *concerning*; alii super aliorum trucidantur. Liv. Super cœnam, super vinum & epulas, *for inter, during*. Curt. Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem, *for*. Virg. Super terram or terrâ, *under*.

Obs. 1. When prepositions do not govern a case, they are reckoned adverbs.

Such are *Ante, circa, clam, coram, contra, infra, intra, juxta, palam, pone, post, propter, secus, subter, super, supra, ultra*. But in most of these the case seems to be implied in the sense; as, *Longo post tempore venit*, sc. *post id tempus*. *Adversus, juxta, propter, secus, secundum, & clam*, are by some thought to be always adverbs, having a preposition understood when they govern a case. So other adverbs also are construed with the acc. or abl.; as, *Intus cellam*, *for intra*. Liv. *Intus templum dicam*, sc. *in*. Virg. *Simul his*, sc. *cum*. Hor.

Obs. 2. A and E are only put before consonants; AB and EX, usually before vowels, and sometimes also before consonants; as,

A patre, e regione; ab initio, ab rege; ex urbe, ex parte; abs before q and t; as, abs te, abs quovis homine. Ter. Some phrases are used only with *e*; as, *e longinquo, e regione, e vestigio, e re med est, &c.* Some only with *ex*; as, *Ex compacto, ex tempore, magnâ ex parte, &c.*

Obs. 3. Prepositions are often understood; as, *Devenire locos*, scil. *ad*; *It portis*, sc. *ex*. Virg. *Nunc id prodeco*, scil. *ob* or *propter*. Ter. *Maria aspera juro*, scil. *per*. Virg. *Ut se loco movere non possent*, scil. *e* or *de*. Cæs. *Vina promens dolio*, scil. *ex*. Hor. *Quid illo facias? Quid me fiet*, sc. *de*. Ter. And so in English, *Show me the book; Get me some paper, that is, to me, for me*. We sometimes find the word to

which the preposition refers, suppressed; as, *Circum Concordiæ*, sc. *adæm*. Sall. *Rondæ St. Paul's*, namely, *church*; *Campum Stellatæm divisiæ extra sortem ad viginti millibus, civium*, i. e. *civium millibus ad viginti millia*. Suet. But this is most frequently the case after prepositions in composition; thus, *Emittere servum*, scil. *manu*. Plant. *Evomere virus*, scil. *ore*. Cic. *Educere copias*, scil. *castris*. Cæs.

XLV. A preposition in composition often governs the same case, as when it stands by itself;

as,

Adæmus scholam,
Excedamus scholâ,

Let us go to the school.
Let us go out of the school.

Obs. 1. The preposition with which the verb is compounded, is often repeated; as, *Adire ad scholam*; *Exire ex scholâ*; *Adgrædi aliquid*, or *ad aliqd*; *ingrædi orationem*, or *in orationem*; *inducere animum & in animum*; *evadere undis & ex undis*; *decedere de suo jure*, *decedere viâ* or *de viâ*; *expellere, ejicere, exterminare, extrudere, exturbare urbe, & ex urbe*. Some do not repeat the preposition; as, *Affari, allôqui, allatrare aliquem*, not *ad aliquem*. So *Alluere urbem*; *accollere flumen*, *circumvenire aliquem*; *præterire injuriam*; *abdicare se magistratû*, (also, *abdicare magistratûm*;) *transducere exercitum fluvium*, &c. Others are only construed with the preposition; as, *Accurrere ad aliquem*, *adhortari ad aliquid*, *incidere in morbum*, *avocare a studiis*, *avertere ab incepto*, &c.

Some admit other prepositions; as, *Abire, demigrare loco*; & *a, de, ex loco*; *abstrahere aliquem, a, de, or e conspectu*; *Desistere sententiâ, a or de sententiâ*; *Excidere manibus, de or e manibus*, &c.

Obs. 2. Some verbs compounded with *e* or *ex* govern either the ablative or accusative; as,

Egrædi urbe, or urbem, sc. *extra*; *egrædi extra vallum*. Nep. *Evadere insidiis or insidias*. *Patrios excedere muros*. Lucan. *Sceleratâ excedere terrâ*. Virg. *Elabi ex manibus*; *elabi pugnam aut vincula*. Tac.

Obs. 3. This rule does not take place, unless when the preposition may be disjoined from the verb, and put before the noun by itself; as, *Alluor patrem, or loquor ad patrem*.

III. THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

XLVI. The interjections, *O*, *heu*, and *proh*, are construed with the nominative, accusative, or vocative; as,

O vir bonus or bone! O good man! *Heu me miserum!* Ah wretched me!
So, *O vir fortis atque amicus!* Ter. *Heu vanitas humana!* Plin. *Heu miserande puer!* Virg. *O præclarum custodem ovium* (ut aiunt) *lupum!* Cic.

XLVII. *Hei* and *væ* govern the dative; as,

Hei mihi! Ah me! *Væ vobis!* Wo to you!

Obs. 1. *Heus* and *ohs* are joined only with the vocative; as, *Heus Syre*. Ter. *Ohe libelle!* Martial. *Proh or pro, ah, vah, hem*, have generally either the accusative or vocative; as, *Proh hominum fidem!* Ter. *Proh Sancto Jupiter!* Cic. *Hem astutias!* Ter.

Obs. 2. Interjections cannot properly have either concord or govern-

ment. They are only mere sounds excited by passion, and have no just connexion with any other part of a sentence. Whatever case, therefore is joined with them, must depend on some other word understood, except the vocative, which is always placed absolutely; thus, *Heu me miserum* 'stands for *Heu! quàm me miserum sentio!* *Hei mihi!* for *Hei! malum est mihi!* *Proh dolor!* for *Proh! quantus est dolor!* and so in other examples.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

The circumstances, which in Latin are expressed in different cases, are, 1. The *Price of a thing.* 2. The *Cause, Manner, and Instrument.* 3. *Place.* 4. *Measure and Distance.* 5. *Time.*

1. PRICE.

XLVIII. The price of a thing is put in the ablative; as,

<i>Emi librum duobus assibus,</i>	I bought a book for two shillings.
<i>Constitit talento,</i>	It cost a talent.

So, *Asse carum est; vile viginti minis, auro vendæ, &c.* *Nocetempta dolore voluptas.* Hor. *Spem pretio non emam.* Ter. *Plurimi auro veneunt homines.* Ovid.

¶ These genitives, *tantî, quanti, pluris, minôris*, are excepted; as,

Quanti constitit, How much cost it? *Asse et pluris,* A shilling and more

Obs. 1. When the substantive is added, they are put in the ablative; as, *parvo pretio, impenseo pretio vendere.* Cic.

Obs. 2. *Magno, permagno, parvo, paulûlo, minimo, plurimo*, are often used without the substantive; as, *Permagno constitit, scil. pretio.* Cic. *Heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis?* Ovid. Fast. ii. 812. We also say, *Emi carè, carius, carissimè; bene, melius, optime; malè, pejus, vilius, vilissimè; valdè, carè æstimas: Emit domum. prope dimidio carius, quam æstimabat.* Cic.

Obs. 3. The ablative of price is properly governed by the preposition *pro* understood, which is likewise sometimes expressed; as, *Dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret.* Liv.

2. MANNER AND CAUSE.

XLIX. The cause, manner, and instrument are put in the ablative; as,

<i>Palleo metu,</i>	I am pale for fear.
<i>Fecit suo more,</i>	He did it after his own way.
<i>Scribo calàm,</i>	I write with a pen.

So, *Ardet dolore, pallescere culpa; astudere dubitatione; gestire voluptate or secundis rebus: Confectus morbo; affectus beneficiis, gravissimum supplicio, insignis pietate; deterior licentia: Pietatis filius, consiliis pater, amoris frater;* hence, *Reus Dei gratia: Partitur pax bello. Nep. Procedere lento gradu; Acceptus regio apparatu: Nullo sono convertitur annus*

Juv. *Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede.* Ovid. *Percutère securi, defendere saxis, configere sagittis, &c.*

Obs. 1. The ablative is here governed by some preposition understood. Before the manner and cause, the preposition is sometimes expressed; as, *De more matrum locuta est.* Virg. *Magno cum metu; Hæc de causâ Præ mœre, formidine, &c.* But hardly ever before the instrument; as, *Vulnerare aliquem gladio,* not *cum gladio*; unless among the poets, who sometimes add *a* or *ab*; as, *Trajectus ab ense.* Ovid.

Obs. 2. When any thing is said to be in company with another, it is called the ablative of CONCOMITANCY, and has the preposition *cum* usually added; as, *Obsedit curiam cum gladiis: Ingressus est cum gladio.* Cic.

Obs. 3. Under this rule are comprehended several other circumstances, as the matter of which any thing is made, and what is called by grammarians the *Adjunct*, that is, a noun in the ablative joined to a verb or adjective, to express the character or quality of the person or thing spoken of; as, *Capitolium saxo quadrato constructum.* Liv. *Floruit acuminis ingenii.* Cic. *Pollet opibus, valet armis, viget memoriâ, famâ nobilis, &c. Eger pedibus.* When we express the matter of which any thing is made, the preposition is usually added; as, *Templum de marmore, sedem marmoreis; Poculum ex auro factum.* Cic.

3. PLACE.

The circumstances of place may be reduced to four particulars. 1. The place *where*, or *in which*. 2. The place *whither*, or *to which*. 3. The place *whence*, or *from which*. 4. The place *by*, or *through which*.

AT or IN a place is put in the genitive; unless the noun be of the third declension, or of the plural number, and then it is expressed in the ablative.

TO a place is put in the accusative; FROM or BY a place in the ablative.

1. The place WHERE.

L. When the place *where*, or *in which*, is spoken of, the name of a town is put in the genitive; as,

<i>Vixit Romæ,</i>	He lived at Rome.
<i>Mortuus est Londini,</i>	He died at London.

¶ But if the name of a town be of the third declension or plural number, it is expressed in the ablative; as,

<i>Habitat Carthagine,</i>	He dwells at Carthage.
<i>Studuit Parisiis,</i>	He studied at Paris.

Obs. 1. When a thing is said to be done, not in the place itself, but in its neighbourhood or near it, we always use the preposition *ad* or *apud*; as, *Ad or apud Trojam,* At or near Troy.

Obs. 2 The name of a town, when put in the ablative, is here governed

by the preposition *in* understood; but if it be in the genitive, we must supply *in urbe*, or *in oppido*. Hence, when the name of a town is joined with an adjective or common noun, the preposition is generally expressed: thus, we do not say, *Natus est Romæ urbis celebri*: but either *Romæ in celebri urbe*, or *in Romæ celebri urbe*; or *in Româ celebri urbe*, or sometimes *Romæ celebri urbe*. In like manner we usually say, *Habitat in urbe Carthagine*, with the preposition. We likewise find *Habitat Carthagini*, which is sometimes the termination of the ablative, when the question is made by *ubi*? Thus, *At ego aio hoc fieri in Græciâ, et Carthagini*. Plaut. Cas. Prol. 71. *Fuere Sicyoni jamdiu Dionysia*, the feasts of Bacchus were some time ago celebrated at Sicyon. Id. Cist. 1, 3, 8, cf. Ps. 4, 2, 38. *Neglectum Anxuri præsidium*. Liv. 5, 8. *Convento Antonio Tiburi*, having met with Anthony at Tibur. Cic. Att. 16. 3. *Nulla Lacedæmoni tam est nobilis vidua, quæ non ad scenam eat mercède conducta*. Nep. Pref. *Tiburi genitus*. Suet. Cal. 8. add. Id. Claud. 34.—Sometimes, though more rarely, names of towns in the first and second declension are found in the ablative; as, *Rez Tyro decedit*, for *Tyri*. Justin. 18, 4. *Eddem die, quâ in Italiâ pugnatum est, et Corintho, et Athenis, et Lacedæmonis nunciata est victoria*. Id. 20, 3, f. Add. Vitruv. 3, 2, 7. Pref. 8, 3.

2. The Place WHITHER.

LI. When the place *whither*, or *to which*, is spoken of, the name of a town is put in the accusative; as,

<i>Venit Romam,</i>	He came to Rome.
<i>Profectus est Athenas,</i>	He went to Athens.

Obs. 1. We find the dative also used among the poets, but more seldom; as, *Carthagini nuncios mittam*. Horat.

Obs. 2. Names of towns are sometimes put in the accusative, after verbs of telling and giving, where motion to a place is implied; as, *Romam erat nunciatum*, The report was carried to Rome. Liv. *Hæc nunciant domum Albani*. Id. *Messenam litteras dedit*. Cic.

3. The Place WHENCE.

LII. When the place *whence*, or *from which*, or the place *by* or *through which*, is spoken of, the name of a town is put in the ablative; as,

<i>Discessit Corintho,</i>	He departed from Corinth.
<i>Laodicâ iter faciebat,</i>	He went through Laodicea.

When motion *by* or *through* a place is signified, the preposition *per* is commonly used; as, *Per Thebas iter fecit*. Nep.

Domus and *Rus*.

LIII. *Domus* and *rus* are construed the same way as names of towns; as,

<i>Manet domi,</i>	He stays at home.
<i>Domum revertitur,</i>	He returns home.
<i>Domo accessitus sum,</i>	I am called from home

Visit rure, or more frequently *ruri*, He lives in the country.
Rediit rure, He is returned from the country.
Abiit rus, He is gone to the country.

Obs. 1. *Humi*, *militiæ*, and *belli*, are likewise construed in the genitive, as names of towns; thus,

Domi et militiæ, or *belli*, At home and abroad. *Jacet humi*, He lies on the ground.

Obs. 2. When *Domus* is joined with an adjective, we commonly use a preposition; as, *In domo paternâ*, not *domi paternæ*: So, *Ad domum paternam*: *Ex domo paternâ*. Unless when it is joined with these possessives, *Meus*, *tuus*, *suius*, *noster*, *vester*, *regius*, and *aliénus*; as, *Domi meæ vixit*. Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 4. *Apud eum sic fui, tanquam domi meæ*. Cic. Fam. 13, C9. *Nonne mavis sine periculo domi tuæ esse, quàm cum periculo aliénæ*. ib. 4, 7. *Me domo meâ expulistis*, Cn. Pompeium domum suam compulistis. Cis. Pis. 7. *Alius alium domos suas invitant*. Sall. Jug. 60. add. Liv. 2, 7. *Aurum atque argentum, et alia, quæ prima ducuntur, domum regiam comportant*. Sall. Jug. 76.—*RUS* and *rure* in the sing. joined with an adj. are found without a preposition; as, *appropinquante vespere, equum conscendit, et rus urbânium contendit*, sc. ad. Justin. 31, 2; *quartumque apud lapidem suburbâno rure substiterat*. Tac. An. 15, 60.—but never *rura* in the plural; as, *ubi dilapsi domos, et in rura vestra eritis*. Liv. 39, 16.

Obs. 3. When *domus* has another substantive in the genitive after it, the preposition is sometimes used, and sometimes not; as, *Deprehensus est domi, domo, or in domo Cæsâris*.

LIV. To names of countries, provinces, and all other places, except towns, the preposition is commonly added; as,

When the question is made by,
Ubi? *Natus in Italiâ, in Latio, in urbe, &c.*
Quo? *Abiit in Italiam, in Latium, in or ad urbem, &c.*
Unde? *Rediit ex Italiâ, e Latio, ex urbe, &c.*
Qua? *Transit per Italiam, per Latium, per urbem, &c.*

Obs. 1. A preposition is often added to names of towns; as, *In Româ*, for *Romæ*; *ad Romam*, *ex Româ*, &c.

Peto always governs the accusative as an active verb, without a preposition; as, *Petivit Egyptum*, He went to Egypt.

Obs. 2. Names of countries, provinces, &c. are sometimes construed without the preposition, like names of towns: as, *Pompeius Cypri visus est*. Cms. *Crete jussit considere Apollo*. Virg. *Non Lybia*, for *in Lybia*; *non autem Tyro*, for *Tyri*. Id. Æn. iv. 36. *Venit Sardiniam*. Cic. *Romæ, Numidiæque facinora ejus memerat*, for *et in Numidiâ*. Sall.

4. MEASURE AND DISTANCE.

LV. Measure or distance is put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative; as,

Murus est decem pedes altus, The wall is ten feet high.

Urbs distat triginta millia, or tri- } The city is thirty miles distant.
gi ita millibus passuum, }
Iter, or itinere unius diei, } One day's journey.

Obs. 1 The accusative or ablative of measure is put after adjectives and verbs of dimension; as, *Longus, latus, crassus, profundus, and altus*: *Patet, porrigitur, eminet, &c.* The names of measure are, *pes, cubitus, ulna, passus, digitus*, an inch; *palmus*, a span, an hand-breadth, &c. The accusative or ablative of distance is used only after verbs which express motion or distance; as, *Eo, curro, absum, disto, &c.* The accusative is governed by *ad* or *per* understood, and the ablative by *a* or *ab*.

Obs. 2. When we express the measure of more things than one, we commonly use the distributive number; as, *Muri sunt denos pedes alti*, and sometimes *denum pedum*, for *denorum*, in the genitive, *ad mensuram* being understood. But the genitive is only used to express the measure of things in the plural number.

Obs. 3. When we express the distance of a place where any thing is done, we commonly use the ablative; or the accusative with the preposition *ad*; as, *Sex millibus passuum ab urbe consedit, or ad sex millia passuum*. Cæs. *Ad quintum milliarium*, or *milliare, consedit*. Cic. *Ad quintum lapidem*. Nep.

Obs. 4. The excess or difference of measure and distance is put in the ablative; as,

Hoc lignum excedit illud digito. Toto vertice supra est. Virg. *Britannia longitudo ejus latitudinem ducentis quadraginta milliariis superat.*

5. TIME.

LVI. Time *when* is put in the ablative; as,

Venit hora tertia, He came at three o'clock.

¶ Time *how long* is put in the accusative or ablative, but oftener in the accusative; as,

Mansit paucos dies, He staid a few days.
Sex mensibus absuit, He was away six months.

Obs. 1. When we speak of any precise time, it is put in the ablative; but when continuance of time is expressed, it is put for the most part in the accusative.

Obs. 2. All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; as, *In presentia*, or *in presenti*, scil. *tempore*; in or *ad presens*; *Per decem annos*; *Surgunt de nocte*; *ad horam destinatum*; *Intra annum*; *Per idem tempus, ad Kalendas soluturos ait.* Suet. The preposition *ad* or *circa* is sometimes suppressed, as in these expressions, *hæc, illud, id, isthuc, ætatis, temporis, hora, &c.* for *hæc ætate, hoc tempore, &c.* And ante or some other word: as, *Annos natus unum & viginti, ac ante Scylli notannis tributa conferunt*, sc. *tot annis, quot or quotquot*

sunt. Cic. *Prope diem*, sc. *ad*, soon; *Oppidum paucis diebus*, quibus eo ventum est; *expugnatum*, sc. *post eos dies* Cæs. *Ante diem tertium Kalendas Maius accepi tuas litteras*, for *die tertio ante*. Cic. *Qui dies futurus esset in ante diem octavum Kalendas Novembris*. Id. *Exante diem quintum Kal. Octob.* Liv. *Lacedemonii septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt*, sc. *quàm per*. Cic. *We find Primum stipendium mœruit annorum decem septemque*, sc. *Attolus*; for *septendecim annos natus*, seventeen years old. Nep.

Obs. 3. The adverb *ABHINC*, which is commonly used with respect to past time, is joined with the accusative or ablative without a preposition; as, *factum est abhinc biennio* or *biennium*, It was done two years ago. So likewise are *post* and *ante*; as, *Paucos post annos* but hero, *ea* or *id* may be understood.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

A compound sentence is that which has more than one nominative, or one finite verb.

A compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences or *phrases*, and is commonly called a *Period*.

The parts of which a compound sentence consists, are called *Members* or *Clauses*.

In every compound sentence there are either several subjects and one attribute, or several attributes and one subject, or both several subjects and several attributes; that is, there are either several nominatives applied to the same verb, or several verbs applied to the same nominative, or both.

Every verb marks a judgment or attribute, and every attribute must have a subject. There must, therefore, be in every sentence or period, as many propositions as there are verbs of a finite mode.

Sentences are compounded by means of relatives and conjunctions; as,

Happy is the man who loveth religion, and practiseth virtue.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RELATIVES.

LVII. The relative *Qui*, *Quæ*, *Quod*, agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; and is construed through all the cases, as the antecedent would be in its place; as,

Singular.		Plural.
<i>Vir qui,</i>	The man who.	<i>Viri qui.</i>
<i>Femina quæ,</i>	The woman who.	<i>Feminae quæ.</i>
<i>Negotium quod,</i>	The thing which.	<i>Negotia quæ.</i>
<i>Ego qui scribo,</i>	I who write.	<i>Nos qui scribimus.</i>
<i>Tu qui scribis,</i>	Thou who writest.	<i>Vos qui scribitis.</i>
<i>Vir qui scribit,</i>	The man who writes.	<i>Viri qui scribunt.</i>
<i>Feminae quæ scribit,</i>	The woman who writes.	<i>Mulieres quæ scribunt.</i>

Singular.		Plural.
<i>Animal quod currit,</i>	The animal which runs.	<i>Animalia quæ currunt.</i>
<i>Vir quem vidi,</i>	The man whom I saw.	<i>Viri quos vidi.</i>
<i>Mulier quam vidi,</i>	The woman whom I saw.	<i>Mulieres quas vidi.</i>
<i>Animal quod vidi,</i>	The animal which I saw.	<i>Animalia quæ vidi.</i>
<i>Vir cui parcat,</i>	The man whom he obeys	<i>Viri quibus parcat.</i>
<i>Vir cui est similis,</i>	The man to whom he is like.	<i>Viri quibus est similis</i>
<i>Vir a quo,</i>	The man by whom.	<i>Viri a quibus.</i>
<i>Mulier ad quam,</i>	The woman to whom.	<i>Mulieres ad quas.</i>
<i>Vir cujus opus est,</i>	The man whose work it is	<i>Viri quorum opus est.</i>
<i>Vir quem misereor,</i>	} The man whom I pity.	
<i>cujus misereor, or miseresco,</i>		
<i>cujus me misereor,</i>		
<i>cujus or cuja interest &c</i>		whose interest it is, &c.

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be the nominative to the verb.

But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, usually govern.

Thus the construction of the relative requires an acquaintance with most of the foregoing rules of syntax, and may serve as an exercise on all of them.

Obs. 1. The relative must always have an antecedent expressed or understood, and therefore may be considered as an adjective placed between two cases of the same substantive, of which the one is always expressed, generally the former; as,

Vir qui (vir) legit; vir quem (virum) amo: Sometimes the latter; as, *Quam quisque nôrit artem, in hæc (arte) se exerceat.* Cic. *Eunuchum, quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedisti.* Ter. sc. *Eunuchus.* Sometimes both cases are expressed; as, *Erant omnino duo itinera, quibus itineribus domo extræ possent.* Cæs. Sometimes, though more rarely, both cases are omitted; as, *Sunt, quos genus hoc minime juvat, for sunt homines, quos homines, &c.* Hor.

Obs. 2. When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it may agree in gender with either of them, though most commonly with the former; as,

Vultus quem dixere ianos. Ovid. *Est locus in carcere. quod Tullianum appellatur.* Sall. *Animal, quem vocamus hominem.* Cic. *Cogito id quod res est.* Ter. If a part of a sentence be the antecedent, the relative is always put in the neuter gender; as, *Pompeius se affixit, quod mihi est summo dolôri,* scil. *Pompeium se affligere.* Cic. Sometimes the relative does not agree in gender with the antecedent, but with some synonymous word implied; as, *Scelus qui, for scelestus.* Ter. *Abundantia eorum rerum, quæ mortales prima putant,* scil. *negotia.* Sall. *Vel virtutes me vel vicinitas, quod ego in aliquâ parte amicitia puto, facit ut te monerem.* scil. *negotium.* Ter. *In omni Africa, qui agebant;* for in

omnibus Afris. Sallust. Jug. 89. *Non diffidentia futuri, quæ imperavisset,* for *quæ*. lb. 100.

Obs. 3. When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as, *Ego sum vir, qui facio*, scarcely *facit*. In English it sometimes agrees with either; as, *I am the man, who make, or maketh*. But when once the person of the relative is fixed, it ought to be continued through the rest of the sentence; thus it is proper to say, "I am the man, who takes care of your interest," but if I add, "at the expense of my own," it would be improper. It ought either to be "his own," or "who take." In like manner, we may say, "I thank you who gave, who did love," &c. But it is improper to say, "I thank thee, who gave, who did love:" it should be, "who gavest, who didst love." In no part of English syntax are inaccuracies committed more frequently than in this. Beginners are particularly apt to fall into them, in turning Latin into English. The reason of it seems to be our applying *thou* or *you*, *thy* or *your*, promiscuously, to express the second person singular, whereas the Latins almost always expressed it by *tu* and *tuus*.

Obs. 4. The antecedent is often implied in a possessive adjective; as,

Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui habere gratum tali ingenio prædium. Ter. Sometimes the antecedent must be drawn from the sense of the foregoing words; as, *Carne pluit, quem imbrem aves rapuisse foruntur*; i. e. *pluit imbrem carne, quem imbrem*, &c. Liv. *Si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quæ multa sunt*, scil. *tempora*. Cic.

Obs. 5. The relative is sometimes entirely omitted; as, *Urbs antiqua fuit: Tyrii temere coloni*, scil. *quam* or *eam*. Virg. Or, if once expressed, is afterwards omitted, so that it must be supplied in a different case; as, *Bocchus cum pedibus, quos filius ejus adduxerat, neque in orbiore pugna adfuerant, Romanos invadunt: for quique in priore pugna non adfuerant*. Sall. In English the relative is often omitted, where in Latin it must be expressed; as, *The letter I wrote*, for *the letter which I wrote*; *The man I love*, to wit, *whom*. But this omission of the relative is generally improper, particularly in serious discourse.

Obs. 6. The case of the relative sometimes seems to depend on that of the antecedent; as, *Cum aliquid agas eorum, quorum consulisti*, for *quæ consulisti agere*, or *quorum aliquid agere consulisti*. Cic. *Restitue in quem me accepisti locum, for in locum*. Ter. And. iv. 1. 58. But such examples rarely occur.

Obs. 7. The adjective pronouns, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, and *idem*, in their construction, resemble that of the relative *qui*; as, *Liber ejus*, His or her book; *Vita eorum*, Their life, when applied to men; *Vita eorum* Their life, when applied to women. By the improper use of these pronouns in English, the meaning of sentences is often rendered obscure.

Obs. 8. The interrogative or indefinite adjectives, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus* &c. are also sometimes construed like relatives; as, *Eucles est,*

qualem decet esse sororum. Ovid. But these have commonly other adjectives either expressed or understood, which answer to them; as *Tanta est multitudo, quantum urbs capere potest*: and are often applied to different substantives; as, *Quales sunt cives, talis est civitas.* Cic.

Obs. 9. The relative *who* in English is applied only to persons, and *which* to things and irrational animals; but formerly *which* was likewise applied to persons; as, *Our Father, which art in heaven*: and *whose*, the genitive of *who*, is also used sometimes, though perhaps improperly, for *of which*. That is used indifferently for persons and things. *What*, when not joined with a substantive, is only applied to things, and includes both the antecedent and the relative, being the same with *that which*, or *the thing which*, as, *Tha' is what he wanted*; that is, *the thing which he wanted*.

Obs. 10. The Latin relative often cannot be translated literally into English, on account of the different idioms of the two languages; as, *Quod cum ita esset*, When that was so; not, Which when it was so, because then there would be two nominatives to the verb *was*, which is improper. Sometimes the accusative of the relative in Latin must be rendered by the nominative in English; as, *Quem dicunt me esse*? Who do they say that I am? not whom. *Quem dicunt advenire*? Who do they say is coming?

Obs. 11. As the relative is always connected with a different verb from the antecedent, it is usually construed with the subjunctive mode, unless when the meaning of the verb is expressed positively; as, *Audire cupio, quæ legēris*, I want to hear, what you have read; that is, what perhaps or probably you may have read; *Audire cupio, quæ legisti*, I want to hear, what you (*actually or in fact*) have read.

To the construction of the Relative may be subjoined that of the ANSWER TO A QUESTION.

The answer is commonly put in the same case with the question; as,

Qui vocare? Geta, sc. vocor. Quid quæris? Librum, sc. quæro. Quotid horâ venisti? Sextâ. Sometimes the construction is varied; as, *Cujus est liber? Meus, not mei. Quanti emptus est? Decem assibus. Damnaturne es furti? Imo alio crimine.* Often the answer is made by other parts of speech than nouns; as, *Quid agitur? Statur, sc. a me, a nobis. Quis fecit? Nescio: Aiunt Petrum fecisse. Quomodo vales? Bene, male. Scripsistine? Scripsi, ita, etiam, immo, &c. An vidisti? Non vidi, non, minime, &c. Chærea tuam vestem detraxit tibi? Factum. Et ad est indutus? Factum.* Ter. Most of the Rules of Syntax may thus be exemplified in the form of questions and answers.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

LVIII. The conjunctions, *et, ac, atque, nec, neque, aut, vel*, and some others, couple similar cases and modes; as,

*Honora patrem et matrem,
Nec legi nec scribit,*

Honour father and mother.
He neither reads nor writes

Obs. 1. To this rule belong particularly the copulative and disjunctive conjunctions; as likewise, *quâdā, nisi, præter-*

quam, an; and also adverbs of likeness; *as, ceu, tanquam, quasi, ut, &c.* *as,*

Nullum præmium a vobis postulo, præterquam hujus dii memoriam
Cic. *Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur.* Id.

Obs. 2. These conjunctions properly connect the different members of a sentence together, and are hardly ever applied to single words, unless when some other word is understood. Hence, if the construction of the sentence be varied, different cases and modes may be coupled together; *as,*

Intèst mea et reipublicæ; Constitit asse et pluris; Sive es Roma, sive in Epiro; Decius cum se devoveret, et in medium aciem irruëbat. Cic. *Vir magni ingenii summæque industriæ; Neque per vim, neque insidiis.* Sall. *Tecum habita, & nôris, quàm sit tibi curta supellex.* Pers.

Obs. 3. When *et, aut, vel, sive, or nec,* are joined to different members of the same sentence, without connecting it particularly to any former sentence, the first *et,* is rendered in English by *both or likewise*; *aut* or *vel,* by *either*; the first *sive,* by *whether*; and the first *nec,* by *neither*; *as,*

Et legit, et scribit; so, *tum legit, tum scribit*; or *cum legit, tum scribit.* He both reads and writes; *Sive legit, sive scribit,* Whether he reads or writes; *Jacere quâ vera, quâ falsa; Increpare quâ consules ipsos, quâ exercitum,* to upbraid both the consuls and the army. Liv.

LIX. Two or more substantives singular coupled by a conjunction, (*as, et, ac, atque, &c.*) have an adjective, verb, or relative plural; *as,*

Petrus et Joannes, qui sunt docti, Peter and John, who are learned.

Obs. 1. If the substantives be of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; *as, Si tu et Tullia valëtis, ego et Cicëro valëmus,* If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well. Cic. In English the person speaking usually puts himself last; thus, *You and I read; Cicero and I are well*; but in Latin the person who speaks is generally put first; thus, *Ego et tu legimus.*

Obs. 2. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter: *as, Pater et mater, qui sunt mortui*; but this is only applicable to beings which may have life. The person is sometimes implied; *as, Athenârum et Cratippi, ad quos, &c.* Propter summam doctôris auctoritatem et urbis, quo un alter, &c. Cic. Where *Athênæ* & *urbs* are put for the

learned men of Athens. So in substantives ; as, *Ad Ptolemæum Cleopatramque reges legati missi*, i. e. the king and queen. Liv.

Obs. 3. If the substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender ; as, *Divitia, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt*. Sall.

The same holds, if any of the substantives signify a thing without life, because when we apply a quality or join an adjective to several substantives of different genders, we must reduce the substantives to some certain class, under which they may all be comprehended, that is, to what is called their *Genus*. Now the *Genus* or class, which comprehends under it both persons and things, is that of substances or beings in general, which are neither masculine nor feminine. To express this, the Latin grammarians use the word *Negotia*.

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with the nearest substantive or nominative, and is understood to the rest ; as,

Et ego et Cicero meus flagitabit. Cic. *Sociis et rege recepto*. Virg. *Et ego in culpâ sum, et tu*, Both I am in the fault, and you ; or, *Et ego et tu es in culpâ*, Both I and you are in the fault. *Nihil hic nisi carmina, desunt* ; or *nihil hic deest nisi carmina*. *Omnia, quibus turbâri solita erat civitas, domi discordia, foris bellum exortum* ; *Duo milia et quadringenti cæsi*. Liv. This construction is most usual, when the different substantives resemble one another in sense ; as, *Mens, ratio, et consilium, in senibus est*, Understanding, reason, and prudence is in old men. *Qui vult ipse metque ante Larem proprium vescor*, for *vescimur*. Horat.

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after the preposition *cum* put for *et* ; as,

Remo cum fratre Quirinus jura dabunt. Virg. The conjunction is frequently understood ; as, *Dum ætas, metus, magister prohibebant*. Ter. *Frons, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiuntur*. Cic.

The different examples comprehended under this rule are commonly referred to the figure *Syllepsis*.

LX. The conjunctions, *ut, quo, licet, ne, utinam*, and *dummodo*, are for the most part joined to the subjunctive mode ; as,

<i>Lego ut discam,</i>	I read that I may learn.
<i>Utinam sapires,</i>	I wish you were wise.

Obs. 1. All interrogatives, when placed indefinitely, have after them the subjunctive mode.

Whether they be adjectives, as, *Quantus, qualis, quotus, quotuplex*, *uter* ; Pronouns, as, *quis & cujus* : Adverbs, as, *Ubi, quo, unde, quâ, quorsum, quamdiu, quamdiudum, quampridem, quoties, cur, quare, quamobrem, dum, utrum, quomodo, qui, ut, quid, quantopere* ; or Conjunctions, as, *ne, an, anne*, *annon* : Thus, *Quis est ?* Who is it ? *Nescio quis sit* ; I do not know who it is. *An venturus est ?* *Nescio, dubito, an venturus*

sit. Vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte? Hor. But these words are sometimes joined with the indicative; as, *Scio quid ego. Haud scio, an amat. Ter. Vide avaritia quid facit. Id. Vides quid turpes est. Cic.*

¶ In like manner the relative *QUI* in a continued discourse; as, *Nihil est quod Deus efficere non possit. Quis est, qui utilia fugiat?* Cic. Or when joined with *QUIPPE* or *UTPOTE*; *Neque Antonius procul aberat, utpote qui sequeretur*, &c. Sall. But these are sometimes, although more rarely, joined with the indicative. So, *est qui, sunt qui, est quando* or *ubi*, &c. are joined with the indicative or subjunctive.

NOTE. *Haud scio an recte dixerim*, is the same with *dico, affirmo. Cic.*

Obs. 2. When any thing doubtful or contingent is signified, conjunctions and indefinites are usually construed with the subjunctive; but when a more absolute or determinate sense is expressed, with the indicative mode; as, *If he is to do it; Although he was rich*, &c.

Obs. 3. *ETSI, TAMETSI, and TAMENETSI, QUANQUAM*, in the beginning of a sentence, have the indicative; but elsewhere they also take the subjunctive; *ETIAMSI* and *QUAMVIS* commonly have the subjunctive, and *UT*, although, always has it; as, *Ut queras, non reperis. Cic. QUONIAM, QUANDO, QUANDOQUIDEM*, are usually construed with the indicative; *SI, SIN, NE, NISI, SIQUIDEM, QUOD, and QUIA*, sometimes with the indicative, and sometimes with the subjunctive. *DUM*, for *dummodo*, provided, has always the subjunctive; as, *Odèrint dum metuant. Cic. And QUIPPE, for nam, always the indicative; as, Quippe vetor fatis.*

Obs. 4. Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions belonging to them; so that, in the following member of the sentence, the latter answers to the former: thus, when *etsi, tametsi, or quamvis*, although, are used in the former member of a sentence, *tamen*, yet or nevertheless, generally answers to them in the latter. In like manner, *Tam,—quam; Adeo* or *ita,—ut*: in English, *As,—as, or so*; as, *Etsi sit liberalis, tamen non est profusus*, Although he be liberal, yet he is not profuse. So *prius* or *antè,—quàm*. In some of these, however, we find the latter conjunction sometimes omitted, particularly in English.

Obs. 5. The conjunction *ut* is elegantly omitted after these verbs, *Volo, nolo, malo, rogo, precor, censeo, suadeo, licet, oportet, necesse est*, and the like; and likewise after these imperatives, *Sine, fac, or facito*; as, *Ducas volo hodie uxorem; Nolo mentiare; Fac cogites. Ter.* In like manner *ne* is commonly omitted after *cave*; as, *Cave facias. Cic. Post* is also sometimes understood; thus, *Die octavo, quam creatus erat. Liv. 4. 47, scil. post. And so in English, See you do it; I beg you would come to me, scil. that.*

Obs. 6. *Ut* and *Quod* are thus distinguished *ut* denotes the final or purpose,

and is commonly used with regard to something future ; *quòd* marks the efficient or impulsive cause, and is generally used concerning the event or thing done ; as, *Lego ut discam*, I read that I may learn ; *Gaudeo quòd legi*, I am glad that or because I have read. *Ut* is likewise used after these intensive words, as they are called, *Ad eo, ita, sic, tam, talis, tantus, tot, &c.*

Obs. 7. After the verbs *timeo, vereor*, and the like, *ut* is taken in a negative sense for *ne non*, and *ne* in an affirmative sense ; as,

Timeo ne faciat, I fear he will do it : *Timeo ut faciat*, I fear he will not do it. *Id paves ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas*. Ter. *Ut sis vitallis, metuo*. Hor. *Timeo ut frater vivat*, will not live ;—*ne frater moriatur*, will die. But in some few examples they seem to have a contrary meaning.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMPARATIVES.

LXI. The comparative degree governs the ablative, (*when it can be translated by than*) ; as,

Dulcior melle, sweeter than honey. *Præstantior auro*, better than gold.

Obs. 1. The positive with the adverb *magis*, likewise governs the ablative ; as, *Magis dilecta luce*. Virg.

The ablative is here governed by the preposition *præ* understood, which is sometimes expressed ; as, *Fortior præ cæteris*. We find the comparative also construed with other prepositions ; as, *immanior ante omnes*. Virg.

Obs. 2. The comparative degree may likewise be construed with the conjunction *quàm*, and then, instead of the ablative, the noun is to be put in whatever case the sense requires ; as,

Dulcior quàm mel, scil. est. *Amo te magis quàm illum*, I love you more than him, that is, *quàm amo illum*, than I love him. *Amo te magis quàm ille*, I love you more than he, i. e. *quàm ille amat*, than he loves. *Plus datur a me quàm illo*, sc. ab.

Obs. 3. The conjunction *quàm* is often elegantly suppressed after *amplius* and *plus* ; as,

Vulnerantur amplius sexcenti. scil. *quàm*. Cæs. *Plus quingentos colaphos infrégit mihi*, He has laid on me more than five hundred blows. Ter. *Castra ab urbe haud plus quinque millia passuum locant*. sc. *quàm*. Liv.

Quàm is sometimes elegantly placed between two comparatives ; as,

Triumphus clarior quàm gratior. Liv. Or the prep. *pro* is added ; as, *Prælium atrocius, quàm pro numero pugnantium editur*. Liv.

The comparative is sometimes joined with these ablatives, *opinione, spe, æquo, justo, dicto* ; as,

Credibili opinione major. Cic. *Credibili fortior.* Ovid, Fast. iii. 618. *Gravatus equo.* Sall. *Dicto citius.* Virg. *Majora credibili tultimus.* Liv. They are often understood; as, *Liberius vivebat*, sc. *justo*, too freely. Nepos. 2. 1.

Nihil is sometimes elegantly used for *nemo* or *nulli*; as,

Nihil vidi quidquam latius, for *neminem*. Ter. *Crasso nihil perfectius.* Cic. *Asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum.* So, *quid nobis laboriosius*, for *quis*, &c. Cic. We say, *inferior patre nullâ re*, or *quàm pater*. The comparative is sometimes repeated, or joined with an adverb; as, *Magis magisque, plus plusque, minus minusque, carior cariorque*; *Quotidie plus, indies magis, semper candidior candidiorque*, &c.

Obs. 4. The relation of equality or sameness is likewise expressed by conjunctions; as, *Est tam doctus quàm ego*, He is as learned as I. *Animus erga te idem est ac fuit.* *Ac* and *atque* are sometimes, though more rarely, used after comparatives; as, *Nihil est magis verum atque hoc.* Ter.

Obs. 5. The excess or defect of measure is put in the ablative after comparatives; and the sign in English is *by*, expressed or understood; (or *more shortly*, the difference of measure is put in the ablative;) as,

Est decem digitis altior quàm frater, He is ten inches taller than his brother, or by ten inches. *Altèro tanto major est fratre*, i. e. *duplo major*, He is as big again as his brother, or twice as big. *Sesquipedè minor*, a foot and a half less; *Altèro tanto, aut sesquimajor*, as big again, or a half bigger. Cic. *Ter tanto peior est*; *Bis tanto amici sunt inter se, quàm prius*. Plaut. *Quingues tanto amplius, quàm quantum licitum sit, civitatibus imperavit*, five times more. Cic. To this may be added many other ablatives, which are joined with the comparative, to increase its force; as, *Tanto, quanto, quo, eo, hoc, multo, paulo, nimio*, &c. thus, *Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt*, The more they have, the more they desire. *Quanto melior, tanto felicitior*, The better, the happier. *Quoque minor spes est, hoc magis ille cupit.* Ovid, Fast. ii. 766. We frequently find *multo, tanto, quanto*, also joined with superlatives; *Multo pulcherrimam eam haberemus.* Sall. *Multoque id maximum fuit.* Liv.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

LXII. A Substantive and a participle are put in the ablative, when their case depends on no other word; as,

<i>Sole oriente, fugiunt tenebræ,</i>	{	The sun rising, or while the sun riseth, darkness flies away.
<i>Opère peracto, ludemus,</i>		Our work being finished, or when our work is finished, we will play.

So, *Dominante libidine, temperantiæ nullus est locus*; *Nihil amicitia præstabilius est, exceptâ virtute*; *Oppressâ libertate patria, nihil est quod speremus amplius*; *Nobilium vitâ victique multato, mores mutâri civilitatem puto.* Cic. *Parumper silentium et quies fuit, nec Etruscis, nisi cogentur, pugnam initûris, et dictatûre arcem Românâ respectant, ac ab auxuriis, simul aves rûrâ admississent, ex composito tolleretur signum*

Liv. *Bellicæ, depositis clypeis paulisper et hastâ, Mars ades.* Ovid, *Fast.* iii. 1.

Obs. 1. This abative is called *Absolute*, because it does not depend upon any other word in the sentence.

For if the substantive with which the participle is joined, be either the nominative to some following verb, or be governed by any word going before, then this rule does not take place; the ablative absolute is never used, unless when different persons or things are spoken of; as, *Milites, hostibus victis, redierunt.* The soldiers, having conquered the enemy, returned. *Hostibus victis*, may be rendered in English several different ways, according to the meaning of the sentence with which it is joined; thus, 1. *The enemy conquered, or being conquered*: 2. *When or after the enemy is or was conquered*: 3. *By conquering the enemy*: 4. *Upon the defeat of the enemy, &c.*

Obs. 2. The perfect participles of deponent verbs are not used in the ablative absolute; as, *Cicero locutus hæc consedit*, never, *his locutis*. The participles of common verbs may either agree in case with the substantive before them, like the participles of deponent verbs, or may be put in the ablative absolute, like the participles of passive verbs; as, *Romani adepti libertatem floruerunt*; or *Romani, libertate adepti, floruerunt*. But as the participles of common verbs are seldom taken in a passive sense, we therefore rarely find them used in the ablative absolute.

Obs. 3. The participle *existente* or *existentibus* is frequently understood; as, *Cæsare duce*, scil. *existente*. *His consulibus*, scil. *existentibus*. *Invitâ Minervâ*, sc. *existente*, against the grain; *Crassâ Minervâ*, without learning. Hor. *Magistrâ ac duce naturâ*; *visis fratribus*; *te hortatore*; *Cæsare impulsore*, &c. Sometimes the substantive must be supplied; as, *Nondum comperto, quam regionem hostes petissent*, i. e. *cum nondum compertum esset*. Liv. *Tum demum palam facto*, sc. *negotio*. Id. *Excepto quod non simul esses, cetera lætus*. Hor. *Parto quod avēbas*. Id. In such examples *negotio* must be understood, or the rest of the sentence considered as the substantive, which perhaps is more proper. Thus we find a verb supply the place of a substantive; as, *Vale dicto*, having said farewell. Ovid.

Obs. 4. We sometimes find a substantive plural joined with a participle singular; as, *Nobis presente*. Plaut. *Absente nobis*. Ter. We also find the ablative absolute, when it refers to the same person with the nominative to the verb; as, *me duce, ad hunc voti finem, me milite, veni*. Ovid. *Amor.* ii. 12. 12. *Latos fecit se consule fustos*. Lucan. v. 384. *Populo spectante fieri credam, quicquid me conscio faciam*. Senec. de Vit. Beat. c. 20. But examples of this construction rarely occur.

Obs. 5. The ablative called *absolute* is governed by some preposition understood; as, *a, ab, cum, sub, or in*. We find the preposition sometimes expressed; as, *Cum diis iuvantibus*. Liv. The nominative likewise seems sometimes to be used absolutely; as, *Perniciōsā libidine paulisper usus, infirmitas naturā accusatur*. Sall. Jug. 1.

Obs. 6. The ablative absolute may be rendered several different ways; thus, *Superbo regnante*, is the same with *cum, dum, or quando Superbus regnabat*. *Opere peructo*, is the same with *Post opus peractum, or Cum opus est peractum*. The present participle, when used in the ablative absolute, commonly ends in *e*.

Obs. 7. When a substantive is joined with a participle, in English, independently on the rest of the sentence, it is expressed in the nominative; as, *Illo descendente*, He descending. But this manner of speech is seldom used except in poetry.

APPENDIX TO SYNTAX.

I. VARIOUS SIGNIFICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS

[The verbs are here placed in the same order as in Etymology.]

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ASPIRARE ad gloriam & laudem, *to aim at*; in curiam, *to desire to be admitted*. Cic. equis Achillis, *to wish for*; labōri ejus, *to favour*; amōrem dictis, *sc. ei, to infuse*. Virg.

DESPERARE sibi de se; salutem, saluti, de salute, *to despair of*.

LEGARE aliquem ad alium, *to send as an ambassador*; aliquem sibi, *to make his lieutenant*; pecuniam alicui, *i. e. testamento relinquere*. N. B. Publice legantur homines; qui inde legati dicuntur: privati allegantur; unde allegati.

DELEGARE res aliūm fratri, *to leave him to pay*; labōrem altēri, *to lay upon*; aliquid ad aliquem, *i. e. in eum transferre*. Cic.

LEVARE metum ejus & ei, eum metu, *to ease*.

MUTARE locum, solum, *to be banished*; aliquid aliquā re; bellum pro pace, *to exchange*; vestem, *i. e. sordidam togam induere*. Liv. vestem cum aliquo. Ter. fidem, *to break*.

OBNUNCIARE comitiis or consilio, *i. e. comitia auspiciis impedire, to hinder, by telling bad omens, and repeating these words* ALIO DIE; Consili or magistratui; *i. e. prohibere ne cum populo agat*. Cic.

PRONUNCIARE pecuniam pro reo, *to promise*; aliquid edicto, *to order*; sententias, *to sum up the opinions of the senators*. Cic.

RENUNCIARE aliquid, de re, aliquid, ad aliquem, *to tell*; consulem, *to declare, to name* vitæ, amicitiam

ei, *to give up*; muneri, hospitio, *to refuse*; repudium, *to divorce*.

OCCUPARE aliquem, *to seize*, se in aliquo negotio, *to be employed*; se ad negotium. Plaut. pecuniam alicui or apud aliquem grandi fœnore, *to give at interest*. Cic. occupat facere bellum, transire in agrum hostium, *begins first, anticipates*. Liv.

PRÆOCCUPARE saltum, portas Ciliciæ, *to seize before hand*. Nep.

PRÆJUDICARE aliquem, *to condemn one from the precedent of a former sentence or trial*. Cic.

ROGARE aliquem id, & de eā re, id ab eo; salutem, & pro salute. Cic. legem, *to propose*; hence, uti rogas, dicere, *to pass it*; militem sacramento, *to administer the military oath*; Roget quis? *if any one should ask*. Comitia rogandis consulibus, *for electing*. Liv.

ANROGARE legem, *seldom legi, to disannul a law, to repeal, or to change in part*; multam, *to take off a fine*; imperium ei, *to take from*.

ABROGARE id sibi, *to claim*.

DEROGARE aliquid legi or dō lego, *to repeal or take away some clause of a law*; lex derogatur. Cic. fidem ei, or de fide ejus, *to hurt one's credit*; ex æquitate; sibi, alicui, *to derogate or take from*.

EROGARE pecuniam in classem, in vestes, *to lay out money on*.

IRROGARE multam ei, *to impose*.

OBROGARE legi, *to enact a new law contrary to an old*.

PROROGARE puerum in provin-

ciam alicui, *to prolong*; diem ei ad solvendum, *to put off*.

SUBROGARE aliquem in locum alterius, *to substitute*; legi, *to add a new clause, or to put one in place of another*.

SPECTARE orientem, *ad orientem, to look towards*; aliquem ex censu, animum alicujus ex suo, *to judge of*.

SUPERARE hostes, *to overcome*; montes, *to pass*; supérat pars cæpti, *sc. opëris, remains*; Captæ superavimus urbi, *survived*. Virg.

TEMPERARE iras, ventos, *to moderate*; orbem, *to rule*; mihi, sibi, *to restrain, to forbear*; alicui, *to spare*; cædibus, a lacrymis, *to abstain from*.

VACARE curâ, culpâ, morbo, munere militiæ, &c. a labore, *to be free from*; animo, *sc. in, to be at ease*; philosophiæ, *in or ad rem, to apply to*; vacat locus, *is empty*; si vacas, *or vacat tibi, if you are at leisure*.

VINDICARE mortem ejus, *to revenge*; ab interitû, exercitum famo, *to free*; id sibi, & ad se, *to claim*; libertatem ejus, *to defend*; se in libertatem, *to set at liberty*.

DARE animam, *to die*; animos, *to encourage*; manus, *to yield*; manum ei, *to shake hands*. Plaut. jura, *to prescribe laws*; litëras alicui ad aliquem, *to give one a letter to carry to another*; terga, fugam, *or se in fugam, in pedes, to fly*; hostes in fugam, *to put to flight*; opëram, *to endeavour*; opëram philosophiæ, litëris, palæstræ, *to apply to*; opëram honoribus, *to seek*. Nep. veniam ei, *to grant his request*. Ter. gomitus, lacrymas, amplexus, cantus, ruinam, fidem, jusjurandum, &c. *to groan, weep, embrace, sing, full, &c. cognitëres honestos, to give good vouchers for one's character*. Cic. aliquid mutuam, *or utendum, to lend*; pecuniam fœnori, & collocare, *to place at interest*; se alicui ad docendum. Cic. multum suo ingenio, *to think much of*; se ad aliquid, *to apply to*; se auctori-

tati senatûs, *to yield*; fabulam, scripta foras, *to publish*. Cic. effectum, *to perform*; senatum, *to give a hearing of the senate*; actionem, *to grant leave to prosecute*; precipitem, *to tumble headlong*; aliquid paternum, *to act like one's father*; lectos faciendos, *to bespeak*. Ter. litem secundum aliquem, *to determine a lawsuit in favour of one*; aliquem exitio, morti, neci, letho, *rarely lethum alicui, to kill*; aliquid alicui dono, *or muneri, to make a present*; crimini, vitio, laudi, *to accuse, blame, praise*; penas, *to suffer*; nomen militiæ, *or in militiam, to list one's self to be a soldier*; se alicui, *to be familiar with*. Ter. Da te mihi hodie, *be directed by me*. Id. aures, *to listen*; oblivioni, *to forget*; civitatem ei, *to make one free of the city*; dicta, *to speak*; verba alicui, *to impose on, to cheat*; se in viam, *to enter on a journey*; viam ei, *to give place*; jus gratiæ, *to sacrifice justice to interest*; se turpiter, *to make a shabby appearance*; fundum or domum alicui, mancipio, *to convey the property of, to warrant the title to*; Vitæque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu Lucr. servos in quæstionem, *to give up slaves to be tortured*; primas, secundas, &c. (*sc. partes*) actioni, *to ascribe every thing to delivery*. Cic. Dat ei bibere. Ter. comas diffundere ventis, *to let them flow loose*. Virg. Da mihi or nobis, tell us. Cic. Ut res dant se, *as matters go*; solertem dabo, *I'll warrant him expert*. Ter.

SATISDARE judicatum solvi, *to give security that what the judge has determined shall be paid*. Cic.

STARE contra aliquem; ab, cum, *or pro aliquo, to side with, to be of the same party*; judicio ejus, *to follow*; in sententiâ; pacto, conditionibus, conventis, *to stand to, to make good an agreement, re judicâti, to keep to what has been determined*; stare or constare animo, *to be in his senses*: Non stat per me quo minus pecunia solvi-

tur, *It is not owing to me that, &c.* multarum sanguine ea Pœnis victoria stetit, *cost.* Liv. Mihi stat alere morbum desinere, *I am resolved.* Nep.

ADSTARE mensæ, *to stand by; ad mensam, in conspectu.*

CONSTARE ex multis rebus, animo et corpore, *to consist of; secum, to be consistent with.* Cic. liber constitit or stetit mihi duobus assibus, *cost me; non constat ei color, his colour comes and goes; auri ratio constat, the sum is right.* Constat, impers. *It is evident, certain, or agreed on; mihi, inter omnes, de hac re.*

EXTARE aquis, *to be above.* Ovid. ad memoriam posteritatis, *to remain.* Cic. sepulchra extant. Liv.

INSTARE victis, *to press on the vanquished; rectam viam, to be in the right way; currum Marti, to walk speedily.* Virg.; instat factum, *insists that it was done.* Ter.

ONSTARE ei, *to hinder.*

PRÆSTARE multa, *to perform; alicui, or aliquem virtute, to excel; silentio ei, to give; auxilium, to grant.* Juv. impensas, *to defray;*

iter tutum, *to procure; se incolâ mem, to preserve; se virum, i. e. praebere, exhibere; amorem, or benevolentiam alicui, to show; culpam or damnum, i. e. in se transferre, to take on one's self; præstabo de me eum facturum, I will be answerable.* In iis rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, is periculum iudicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, *In recovering, or in an action to recover those things which are transferable, the seller ought to take upon himself the hazard of a trial.* Cic. N. B. Those things were called, Res mancipi, (contracted for mancipii, i. e. quas emptor manu caperet.) the property of which might be transferred from one Roman citizen to another; as houses, lands, slaves, &c.

Præstat, impers. i. e. *it is better: Præsto esse alicui, adv. to be present, to assist; Libri prostant venales, the books are exposed to sale.*

ACCUBARE alicui in convivio, *to recline near; apud aliquem. Incubare ovis & ova, to sit upon; stratis & super strata.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

HABERE spem, febrim, finem, bonum exitum, tempus, consuetudinem, voluntatem nocendi, opus in manibus, or inter manus, *to have; gratiam & gratum, to have a grateful sense of a favour; iudicium, to hold a trial; honorem ei, to honour; in oculis, to be fond of.* Ter.: fidem alicui, *to trust or believe; curam de or pro eo; rationem alicujus, to pay regard to, to allow one to stand candidus for an office; rationem, or rem cum aliquo, to have business with; satis, to be satisfied; orationem, concionem ad populum, to make a speech; aliquem odium, in odium, to hate; ludibrio, to mock, id religioni, to &c. &c. rumine about it: So, habere aliquam quaestum, nonori, prœdæ, voluptati, &c. sc. sibi; se bene or*

graviter, *to be well or ill; se parce et duriter, to live.* Ter. aliquid comperitum, cognitum, perspectum, exploratum, certum or pro certo, *to know for certain; aliquem contemptui, despiciatui, uni, or in despiciatui, to despise; excusatum, to excuse; susque deque, to scorn, to slight: Ut res se habet, stands, is, rebus & se habentibus, in this state of affairs; Hæc habeo, or habui dicere de, &c. Non habeo necesse scribere quid sim facturur.* Cic. Habe tibi tuas res, *a form of divorce.*

ADHIBERE diligentiam, celeritatem, vim, severitatem in aliquem, *to use; in convivium, or consilium, to admit; remedium vulneri, curationem morbo, to apply; vinum agratis, to give; aures versibus, to*

hear with taste; cultum & preces diis, *to offer*. Cic. Exhibere molestiam alicui, *to cause trouble*.

JUBERE legem, *to vote for*, *to pass*; regem, *to choose*; aliquem salvare, *to wish one health*; esse bono animo, &c. Uxorem suas res sibi habere jussit, *divorced*. Cic.

DOCEO te hanc rem, & de hac re. Doctus, *adj.* utriusque linguæ, Latinæ & Græcæ litæris; Latinæ & Græcæ; *ad militiam*.

MISCERE aliquid alicui, cum aliquo, *ad aliquid*; vinum aquâ, Plin. cuncta sanguine. Tacit. sacra profanis. Hor. humana divinis. Liv.

VIDERE rem or de re; sibi, de isthoc, *to take care of*. Ter. plus, *to be more wise*. Cic. De hoc tu vidēris, *consider, be answerable for*. Cic. Videor vidēre, *methinks I see*; visus sum audire, *methought I heard*; mihi visus est dicere, *he seemed*; Quid tibi videtur? *What think you?* Si tibi videtur, *if you please*; videtur fecisse, *guilty, &c.*

INVIDERE honorem ei, or honori ejus; ei, or eum, *to envy*.

PROVIDERE & prospicere id, *to foresee*; ei, *to provide for*; in posterum; rei frumentariæ, rem or de re.

SEDERE ad dextram ejus; in equo, *to ride*; toga bene sedet, *sits*; Sedet hoc animo, *is fixed*. Virg.

ASSIDERE ei; Adherbalem, *to sit by*. Sall. Assidet insano, *is near or like to*. Hor.

DISSIDERE cum aliquo, *to disagree*.

INSIDERE equo, & in equo, *to sit upon*; locum. Liv. in animo, memoria, *to be fixed*.

PRÆSIDERE urbi, imperio, *to command*. Cic. exercitum, Italiam. Tacit.

SUPERSIDERE labore, litibus; pugna, loqui, *to forbear, to give over*.

PENDERE promissis, ab or ex aliquo, *to depend*; de, ex, ab, & in arbore; Opéra pendent interrupta. Virg.

IMPENDERE malum nobis, nos, or in nos, *threatens*.

SPONDERE & despondere filiam alicui, *to betroth*.

DESPONDERE domum alicujus sibi, *to be sure of*. Cic. animo & -ia, *to promise, to hope*; animum & -on, *to despair*. Liv.

RESPONDERE ei, litæris ejus, his, ad hæc, *ad nomen, to answer*; votis ejus, *to satisfy his wishes*; ad spem.

SUADERE ei pacem, or de pace; legem, *to speak in favour of*.

DOLERE casum ejus; dæ, ab, ex, in, pro re; dolet mihi cor; or hoc dolet cordi meo; caput dolet a sole.

VALERE gratiâ apud aliquem, *to be in favour with one*; lex valet, *is in force*; quid verbum valet, non video, *signifies*; valet decem talenta, *or oftener talentis, is worth*, vale or valeas, *farewell*; or, ironically, *away with you*.

EMINERE aliquâ re, or in aliquâ re, inter omnes; super cætera. Liv. super utrumquæ. Hor. *to be eminent, to excel*; ex aquâ, or aquam, super undas, *to be above*. Imminere alicui, *to hang over, to threaten*; in occasionem, exitio alicujus, *to seek, to watch for*.

TENERE promissum; se domi, oppido, castris, *sc. in, to keep*; modum, ordinem, *to observe*; rem, dicta, lectionem, *to understand, to remember*; linguam, but not suam, silentium, *se in silentio, to be silent* ora, *to keep the countenance fixed*, secundum locum imperii, *to hold*. Nep. jura civium, *to enjoy*. Cic. causam, *to gain*; mare, *to be in the open sea, to hold, to be master of* terrain, portum, metam, montes, *to reach*; risum lachrymas, *to restrain*; se ab accusando, *quæ re cuset*. Cic. Ventus tenet, *blows* teneri legibus, jurejurando, &c. *to be bound by*; reges tenent eum, *bind*; teneri in manifesto furto, *to be seized*, tenet fama, *perreus*.

ABSTINERE mulieribus, or a to abstain; cibo, *to live retired*. Tacit. animum a scelere, *egrum a cibo, to keep from*; jus belli ab ali-

quo, *not to treat rigorously*. Liv. Id ad me, ad religionem, &c. pertinet, *concerns me*; crimen ad te pertinet. Cic. But it is not proper to say, Liber ad me, ad fratrem pertinet, *for mei fratris est, belongs to*; venæ ad or in omnes corporis partes pertinent, *reach*.

SUSTINERE personam iudicis, *no-men consulatûs, to bear the character*, assensionem, or se ab assensu, *to withhold assent*, rem in noctem, *to defer*.

MANERE apud aliquem; in castris; ad urbem; in urbe; propo-
alto, sententiâ, in sententiâ, statu suo, &c. adventum hostium, *to expect*. Liv. promissis, *to stand to, to keep*. Virg. Omnes una manet nox, *awaits*. Horat. Manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium & industria. Cic. Munera vobis certa manent. Virg.

MERERE laudem; benè, malè de aliquo; stipendia, equo, pedibus, *to serve as a soldier*; fustuarium, *to be beaten to death*.

HÆRERE latèri; tergis or in terga hostium. Liv. curru. Virg. alicui in visceribus. Cic. Hæret in hi aqua, *I am in doubt*. Vide,

ne hæreas, *lest you be at a loss* Cic.

ADHÆRERE & adhærescere justitiæ; ad turrin; in me, Inhæ-
rere rei, & in re.

MOVERE castra, *to decamp*; bella, *to raise*; aliquem tribu, *to remove a Roman citizen from a more honourable to a less honourable tribe*; e senatu, *to degrade a senator*; risum or jocum alicui, *to cause laughter*; stomachum ei, *to trouble*. Cic.

FAVETE ore, or linguis, sc. mihi, *attend in silence, or abstain from words of a bad omen*.

CAVERE aliquid, aliquem, or ab aliquo, *to guard against, to avoid*; alicui, *to provide for, to advise as a lawyer does his client*; aliquid alicui. Cic. sibi ab aliquo or per aliquem de re aliquâ, *to get security on*; mihi prædibus & chirographo cautum est, *I have got security by bail and bond*; veteranis cautum esse volûmus. Cic. Cave facias, sc. ne, *see you don't do it*; mihi cavendum, or mea cautio est, *I must take care*.

CONNIVERE ad fulgura. Suet. *to wink*; in hominum sceleribus, *to take no notice of*. Cic.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs in IO.

FACERE initium, finem, paup-
sam finem vitæ; pacem, amicitiam · testamentum, nomen, fos-
sam, pontem in flumine, in Tibê-
rim, *to make*; divortium cum ux-
ore. Cic. bellum regi. Nep. se hi-
larem, *to shew*. Ter. se divitem,
misèrum, paupèrem, *to pretend*.
Cic. æs alienum, or contrahère,
confiare, *to contract debt*; animos,
to encourage; damnum, detrimen-
tum, jacturam, *to lose*; naufragi-
um, *to suffer*; sumptum, *to spend*;
gratum alicui, *to oblige*; gratiam
delicti, *to pardon a fault*; gratiam
legis, *to dispense with*; justa or fu-
nus alicui, *to perform one's funeral*
rites. rem, *to make an estate*; pe-
cuniam, divitias ex metallis; fœ-

cus, or inire, icère, ferire, percutè-
re, jungère, sancire, firmare, &c.
to make a league; moram alicui,
to delay; verba, *to speak*; audien-
tiam sibi. Cic. negotium, & faces-
sère, *to trouble*; aliquid missum, *to*
pass over; aliquem missum, *to dis-*
miss or excuse; ad aliquid, rarely
alicui, *to be fit or useful*; ratum, *to*
ratify; planum, *to explain*; pilam
suis, *to make known*. Nep. stipen-
dium pedibus or equo, & inorèro,
to serve in the army; sacra, sacrifi-
cium, or rem divinam, *to sacrifice*;
reum, *to impeach*; fabulam, car-
men, versus, &c. *to write a play*,
&c. copiam consilii ei, *to offer ad*
vice; copiam or potestatem dicen-
di legatis, *to grant leave*; fidem,

to procure or give credit; periculum, to make trial; potestatem sui, to expose himself. Nep. aliquem loquentem, or loqui, to suppose or represent. Cic. piraticam, sc. rem, to be a pirate; argentariam, medicinam, mercatûram, &c. to be an usurer, a physician, &c. versûram, to contract a new debt, to discharge an old one, to borrow money at great interest. Cic. cum or ab aliquo, to side with; contra or adversus, to oppose; nomen, or nomina, to borrow money; and also, to settle accounts, i. e. rationes acceptarum, sc. pecuniarum, & expensarum inter se conferre; nomen in liturâ, to write it where something was before. Cic. pedem or pedes, to trim the sails. Virg. Fac ita esse, suppose it is so; obvius fieri alicui, to meet; na longum or longa faciam, not to be tedious; equus nor. facit, will not move. Cic. Fac velle, sc. me, suppose me to be willing. Virg. Æn. iv. 540.

AFFICERE aliquem laude, honore, premio, & ignominia, penâ, morte, leto, &c. to praise, honour, &c. to disgrace, punish, &c. Affectus etate, morbo, weakened.

CONFICERE bellum, to finish; orationes, to compose. Nep. cibum, to chew; argentum, to raise, to get; also, to spend. Cic.; cum aliquo do re, to conclude a bargain; exercitus hostium, to destroy; alterum Curiatium, to kill. Liv. Qui stipendiis confectis erant, i. e. emeriti, had served out their time. Cic.

DEFICERE animo, to faint; ab aliquo, to revolt; tempus deficit mihi or me, fails: Defici viribus, ratione, &c. to be deprived of.

INFICERE se vitro, to stain: Infectus, part. stained; infectus, adj. not done. Inferior, -ari, -atus, to deny.

OFFICERE alicui, to hinder or hurt; Diogênî apicanti, to stand betwixt him and the sun; auribus, visui, to stop or obstruct; Umbra terræ soli officit: noctem officit Cic

PRÆFICERE aliquem exercitui, to set over. Proficere alicui, to profit, to do good; in philosophiâ, & progressus facere, to make progress.

REFICERE muros, templa, ædes rates, res, to repair; animum, vires, saucios, se, jumenta, to refresh, to recover.

SUFFICERE laboribus, ictibus, to be able to bear; arma or vires alicui, to afford; Valerius in locum Collatini suffectus est, was substituted. Liv. Filius patri suffectus. Tacit. Oculos suffecti sanguine & igne, sc. secundum, having their eyes red and inflamed. Virg.

SATISFACERE alicui, in or de aliquâ re, to satisfy; fidei, promissio, to perform.

JACERE aliquem in præceps; contumelias in eum, to throw; fundamenta, & ponere, to lay; talos, to play at dice; anchoram, to cast.

ADJICERE, to add; oculos alicui rei, to covet; animum studii, to apply; sacerdotibus creandis. Liv.

CONJICERE se in pedes, or fugam, to fly; cætëra, to conjecture.

INJICERE manus ei, to lay on; spem, ardorem, suspicionem, pavorem, alicui, to inspire; admirationem sui cuivis ipso aspectu. Nep.

OBJICERE se hostibus, in or ad omnes casus, to oppose or expose, crimen ei, to lay to one's charge.

REJICERE tela in hostes, to throw back; judices, mala, to reject; rem ad senatûm, Romam, to refer; rem ad Idus Febr. to delay. Cic.

SUBJICERE ova gallinæ, to set a hen; se imperio alicujus, to submit; testamenta, to forge; testes, to suborn; partes or species generibus, ex quibus emant, to put or class under; aliquid ei, to suggest, illi illum ei, i. e. in manus dare odio civium, to expose; bona Pompeii or fortunas hæste or voci & sub voce præconis, to expose to public sale. Cic. sub hastâ venire, to be sold. Liv.

TRAJICERE copias or exercitum, fluvium, Hellespontum, or trans

fluvium. to transport · Marius cum parvâ naviculâ in Africam trajectus est, *passed or sailed over*. Trajectus ferro, *pierced*.

CAPERE conjecturam, consilium, dolorem, fugam, specimen, spem, sedem, &c. *to guess, consult, grieve, fly, essay, hope, sit, &c.* augurium, or auspiciū, & agere, *to take an omen*: exemplum de aliquo: locum castris; terram, *to alight*; insulam, summa, sc. loca, *to reach*; spolia ex nobilitate, *to gain*. Sall. de republicâ nihil præter gloriam. Nep. magistratum, *to receive or enjoy*; virginem Vestalem, *to choose*; amentiam, spiritus, superbiam alicujus, *to bear, to contain*; aliquem, consilio, perfidiâ, *to catch*; nec to Troja capit. Virg. *Ædes vix nos capiunt, the house hardly contains us*. Altéro oculo capitur, *blind of one eye*; capitur locis, *he is delighted with*. Virg.

ACCIPERE pecuniam, vulnus, cladem, injuriam ab aliquo, *to receive*: Orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ caritate. Nep. binas literas eodem exemplo, *two copies of the same letter*. Cic. clamorem de Socrate, *to hear*; id in bonam partem, *to take in good part, to understand in a good sense*; omnia ad contumeliam, aliter, aliorum, ac, atque. Ter. rudem or rude donari, *to be discharged as a gladiator*; aliquem bene, or male, *to treat*; eum male acceptum in Mediam hiematum coegit redire, *roughly handled*. Nep. rogationem, *to approve the bill*; nomen, i. e. ad petendum admittere, *to allow to stand candidate*; omen, *to esteem good*; satisfactionem, or excusationem. Cæs. Acceptus plebi, apud plebem, *popular*.

CONCIPERE verba juramenti, *to prescribe the form of an oath*; conceptis verbis jurare: inimicitias cum aliquo, *to bear enmity to one*, aquam, *to gather, to form the head of an aqueduct*. Frontinus.

EXCIPERE eum hospitio, *to entertain*; fugientes, *to catch*; extremum spiritum cognatorum, san-

guinem patrâ, *to keep or gather* notis, & scribere, *to write in short hand*; motus futuros, *to perceive*, Hos homines excipio, *I except*, virtutem excipit immortalitas; turbulentior annus excepit, *succeeded*; sic excepit regia Juno, *replied* Virg.

INCIPERE, occipere, *to begin*. Percipere fructus, *to reap*.

PRÆCIPERE futura, *to foresee* gaudia, spem victorie, *to anticipate*, pecuniam mutuam, *to take before the time*. Cæs. lac, *to dry up*. Virg. alicui id, or de eâ re, *to order*; artem ei, *to teach*.

RECIPERE aliquid, *to receive*, urbem, *to recover*; eum tectis, *to entertain*; se or pedem, *to retreat*; se domum, *to return*; se, mentem, animum, *to come to one's self again*, *to recover spirits*; in se, *to take charge*; alicui, *to promise*; se ad frugem, *to amend*; senem sessum, *to give a seat to*. Cic.

TRAHERE or trahere in pejorem partem, *to take a thing in the worst sense*; in jus, *to bring before a judge*; partes inter se, *to share*. Liv. Sub divum, *to reveal*. Horat.

UO.

EXUERE vestes sibi, se vestibus; jugum sibi, se jugo, *to cast off*; fidem, sacramentum, *to break* mentem, *to change*. Virg. hostem castris, *to beat from*.

RUERE ad interitum, in ferrum cæteros. Ter. spumas, *to drive or toss*. Virg.

LUERE pœnas capitis, *to suffer*; æs alienum, *to pay*. Curt. culpam suam or alterius, morte, sanguine, *to expiate, to atone or suffer for*.

ELUERE amicitias remissionem usûs, *to drop gradually*. Cic.

STATUERE stipendium iis de publico, *to appoint*; exemplum in hominem, or -ne, *to make one a public example*; aliquem capite in terram, *to set or place*. Ter.

CONSTITUERE coloniam, *to settle*; agmen paulisper, *to make to stop or halt*. Sall. in digitis, *to count on one's fingers*. Cic. urbem, *to build*

Ovid. Is hodie venturum ad me constituit domum, *appointed, resolved*. Ter. Si utilitas amicitiam constituit, tollet eadem, *makes, constitutes*. Cic. Corpus bene constitutum, *a good constitution*. Id.

DESTITUERE aliquem, *to forsake; spem, to deceive*; propositum, *to give over*. Ovid. deos pacta mercède, *to defraud*. Hor.

INSTITUERE aliquem secundum heredem filio, *to appoint*. Cic. collegium fabrorum, *sacra, to institute, to found*. Plin. aliquem doctrinā, Græcis litēris, *to instruct*; naves, *to build*. Cæs. sermonem, *to enter upon*. Id. animum ad cogitandum, *to settle*; antequam pro Murēnā, dicere instituo, *I begin*. Cic.

PÆSTITUERE petitori, quā actione illum uti oporteat, *to prescribe to the prosecutor what form of process he should use*. Cic. tempus ei, *to determine*.

RESTITUERE exiles; virginem suis, *to restore*; oppida vicosque, *to repair*; aciem inclinatam, *to rally*; prælium, *to renew*. Liv.

SUBSTITUERE aliquem in locum ejus, pro altero, *to substitute or put in the place of*. Cic.

STRUERE epūlas, *to prepare*; insidias, mendacium, *to contrive*; odium, crimen alicui, *or in aliquem, to raise against*.

BO.

SCRIBERE suā manu, benè, velociter, epistolam alicui, *or ad aliquem*; bellum, *or de bello*; milites, *to enlist*; supplementum militibus, *to recruit them*; heredem, *to make one his heir*; dicam ei, *to raise an action against one*; nummos, *to give a bill of exchange*; de rebus suis scribi cupivit. Cic. De-
cemvir legibus scribendis. Liv.

ASCRIBERE aliquem civitati, in civitatem, *or -e, to make free*.

DESCRIBERE aliquem, *to describe and not to name*; partes Italiæ, pecuniam populum ordinibus, *to distribute*, *to divide*; vectigal civitatibus, *i. e. imperare*; jura, *i. e. dare*

or constituere; censores binos in singulas civitates, *i. e. facere*. Cic.

INSCRIBERE literas alicui, *to direct a letter*; librum, *to entitle, or name*; ædes morcède, *to put a ticket on one's house to let*. Ter.

PROSCRIBERE bona alicujus ædes suas, auctionem, *to publish to be sold, to set to sale*; aliquem, *to banish, to outlaw*.

RESCRIBERE alicujus, literis, *or ad literas, alicui ad aliquid, to write an answer*; pecuniam, *to pay money by bill*; legionem ad equum, *to set foot soldiers on horseback*. Cæs.

SUBSCRIBERE exemplum literarum, *to write below*; causæ, *to join or take part in an accusation*; Cæsaris iræ, *to favour*. Ovid.

CO.

DICERE aliquid, *or de aliquo* re, ex aliquo loco, alicui, *ad or apud aliquem*; in aliquem, *against* ad aliquid, *in answer to*; sententiam, *to give an opinion*; jus, *to administer justice, to pronounce sentence*; mulctam ei, *to amerce or fine*; diem e, *to appoint a day* 'or his trial before the people; prodicere, *to put it off*; causam, *to plead*; testimonium, *to give evidence*; non idem loqui est ac dicere, *to harangue*. Cic. sacramento, seldom sacramentum, *to take the military oath*.

ADDICERE aliquid ei, *to call out at an auction, to sell*; servitati, *or in servitatem, to sentence or adjudge to bondage*; bona, *to give up the goods of the debtor to the creditor*; se alicui, *to devote himself to one's service*; aves non addixerunt, *or abdidixerunt, the birds did not give a favourable omen*, pretio addictam habere fidem, *to be corrupt*. Cic.

CONDICERE operam alicui, *to promise assistance*; cenam alicui, *or ad cenam, to purpose supping with one without invitation*.

EDICERE alicui, *to order*; deductum, *to appoint a levy*; prædam militibus, *to promise by an edict,*

justitium, diem comitiis, *or* comitia consuli bus creandis, *to appoint*.

INDICERE bellum, justitium, *to proclaim war*; legem sibi, *to appoint*. Cic. cœtus in domos tribunorum, *to summon*. Liv. indicare, *to show*; Indictus, an adj. *not said*; causâ indictâ, *or* non cognitâ, condemnari, *to be condemned without being heard*; me indicente, hæc non fiunt, *not telling*. Ter.

INTERDICERE alicui, aliquid, *or* aliquâ re; scemins usum purpuræ, *to forbid or debar from*; ei aquâ et igne *or* aquam et ignem, *to banish*; malè rem gerentibus bonis paternis interdicti solet. Cic. interdicti non poterat nocêre gener, *discharged the company of*. Nep.

PREDICERE alicui aliquid, de aliquâ re, id in hac re, *to foretell, to forewarn*.

DUCERE in carcerem *or* vincula, *to lead*; exercitum, *to command*; spiritum, animam, vitam, *to breathe, to live*; fossam, murum, sulcum, *to make or draw*; bellum, *to prolong, also to carry on*. Virg. etatem, diem, *to spend*; uxorem, *to take a wife*; in jus, *to summon before a judge*; aliquem, & vultum alicujus, *ere, ex ore, de auro, marmore, &c. to make a statue*; genus, nomen ab *or* ex aliquo, *to derive*; omnia pro nihilo, infra se; id laudi, laudem, *or* in laudem, (*oftener the first,*) *to reckon it a praise to him*; in conscientiam, *to impute to a consciousness of guilt*; in gloriâ. Plin. in crimen. Tacit. centesimas, sc. usuras *or* fœnus centesimis, *to compute interest at one for the hundred a month, or at 12 per cent. per annum*; binis centesimis scenerari, *to take 24 per cent. per annum*. Cic. ducere longas voces in fletum, *to draw out*. Virg. ordines, *to be a centurion*. Liv. illa, *to pant like a broken-winded horse*. Hor.

ADDUCERE aliquem in judicium, ad arbitrium meum, *to bring to a trial*; in suspensionem regi. Nep. arcum, *to draw in*; habenas, *to straighten the reins*.

CONDUCERE aliquem ex loco, *to convey*; navem, domum, coquos, *to hire*; columnam faciendam, *to engage to make at a certain price*; Conducit hoc tuis laudi, in *or* ad rem, *is of advantage*.

DEDUCERE naves, *to launch*; classem in prælium, *to bring*. Nep. equitas, *to make to alight*. Liv. eum domum, *to accompany, to carry home*; de sententiâ. Cic. coluniam, *to transplant*; lacum, *to drain*.

EDUCERE gladium e vaginâ, *to draw*; florem Italie, *to lead out*; copias in aciem. Cic. filium, *to educate, oftener educate*; in astra, *to extol*. Hor. cælo. Virg.

INDUCERE tenebras clarissimis rebus, *to bring on*. Cic. animum, *or* in animum, *to persuade himself*; scuta pellibus, *to cover*. Cæs. soleas pedibus, *or* in pedes, *to put on*; colorem picturæ, *to varnish*. Plin. no mina, *to cancel or erase, to rub out*.

ODUCERE exercitum, *to lead against*; callum dolori, *to blunt it*, sepulchrum sentibus, *to cover*.

REDUCERE aliquem in memoriâ, alicujus *or* alicui, aliquid in memoriâ, *to bring back to one's remembrance*; in gratiam cum aliquo, *to reconcile*; Vallis reducta, *retired or low*.

PRODUCERE testes, *to bring out*; funus, *to attend*; sermonem in noctem, *to prolong, to continue*; rem in hiemem, *to defer*; servos vendendos, *to bring to market*.

SUBDUCERE se a custodiis, *to steal away*; naves, *to draw up on shore*; cibum ei, & deducere, *to take from*; summam, rationes, *to reckon, to cast up accounts*.

PARCERE sibi, labore, *to spare, &c. a cordibus, to forbear*; aurum natia. Virg.

ASSUESCERE rei alicui *or* re aliquâ, in *or* ad hoc, *to be accustomed*; mentem pluribus, & assuescere. Hor. Animis bella. Virg. *to accustom*. So, insuesco rei, *or* re, insuevit hoc me pater. Hor.

SCISCERE legem, *to vote, to decree*; hence plebiscitum.

ASCISCERE regium nomen, *to assume*; nocios sibi, ad societatem sociis, *to associate*; ritus peregrinos, *to adopt*.

CONSCISCERE mortem or nocem sibi, *to kill one's self*; fugam sibi, *to flee*. Liv.

DISCERE aliquid ab aliquo, or apud aliquem, ex aliqua re, or *without ex*: **Dediscere**, *to forget what one hath learned*; **Ediscere**, *to get by heart*.

DO.

DESCENDERE de palatio, praedio, aedibus; in forum, curiam, campum; ad accusandum, ad omnia, ad extrema, *to have recourse to*. Cic.

LUDERE alea, or -am, *to play at dice*; par impar, *at even & odd*; operam, *to lose one's labour*.

ALLUDERE alicui, ad aliquem; **Colludere** ei, cum eo; **illudere** ei, eum, in eum, in eo; id, *to mock*.

EVADERE insidias, -iis, or ex, *to escape*; in murum, *to mount*; Haec quorsum evadant, nescio, *to what they will turn out*; Clarus evasit, *became*.

CEDERE multa multis de suo iure. Cic. Bona creditoribus, *to yield, whence cessio bonorum*; alicui loco, de, a, ex loco, or locum, *to give place*; vita, e vita decedere, *to die*; foro, *to turn bankrupt*; Hereditas cedit mihi, *falls to*; Cedit in proverbium, *becomes*.

ACCEDERE oppidum, -do, ad or in oppidum, *to approach*; ad conditiones, *to agree to*; Ciceroni, sententiae, or ad sententiam ejus, *to agree with*; ad Ciceronem, *to go to*; ad rempublicam, *to bear the questorship, or the first public office*; ad amicitiam Philippi, *to gain the friendship of*. Nep. Ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam, *is added*. Ter. Robur accessit statui. Cic. Animi accessero hosti. Liv. Ad corporis firmitatem plura animi bona accesserant. Nep. Accedit plurimum pretio; huc, sed, accedit quod, *is added*.

ANTECEDERE alicui rei; aliquem, *rarely alicui, to excel*.

CONCEDERE ei aliquid & de aliquo; paulum de suo iure; tempus ad rem, *to grant*; ab oculis, ad dextram, in exilium, in hiberna, *to retire, to go*; fato, naturae, vitae, *to die*; in sententiam ejus, *to come into one's measures*; in conditiones, *to agree to*. Liv.

DISCEDERE transversum, & latum unguem, or digitum a re, *to depart in the least*.

INTERCEDERE legi, *to give a negative against, to oppose a law*; pecuniam pro aliquo, *to become surety*: Intercedit mihi tecum amicitia or inter nos, *there is, &c.*

SUCCEEDERE ei, in locum ejus, *to succeed*; muro, or murum; ad urbem; sub primam aciem; in pugnam, *to come unto*.

CADERE alte, ab alto, in terram, *to fall*; causa formulæ, in iudicio, & litem perdere, *to lose one's cause, to be cast*; in or sub sensum, oculos, potestatem, &c in morbum, & incidere. Cic. Non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, *is incapable of*. Cic. Homini lacrymae cadunt, quasi puero, gaudio. Ter.

ACCIDERE genibus or ad genua, *to fall at*; auribus or ad aures, *to come to*; alicui, casu, praeter opinionem, *to happen*; accidit in te istud verbum, *applies*. Ter.

TENDERE vela, *to stretch*, insidias, retia, plagas, &c. *to lay snares*; arcum, *to bend*; iter, cursum, *to direct*; ad altiora, in caelum, *to aim at*; extra vallum. sc. tabernaculum, *to pitch a tent*; Manibus tendit divellere nodos, *tries*. Virg.

ATTENDO te. Cic. tibi. Plin. de hac re, ad hanc rem, *to take heed* animum ad rem; res hostium. Sall.

CONTENDERE nervos, omnibus nervis, *to exert one's self*; aliquid ab aliquo, *to ask earnestly*; inter se; amori, poet. for cum amore, *to strive*; causas, sc. inter se, *to compare*. Cic. Aliquid ad aliquid, cum aliquo, & alicui.

COMPREHENDERE naturam rerum, *to understand*; rem pluribus & luculentioribus verbis, *to express*; aliquem humanitate, amicitia, *to gain*; rem fictam, *to discover*.

INTENDERE animum rei, *ad or in rem, to apply*; Intendi animo in rem. Liv. Vocem, nervos, *to exert*; arcum, *to bend*; actionem, *or litem* alicui *or in aliquem, also* impingere, *to raise a law-suit against one*; telum ei, *or in eum, to shoot at*; manum *or digitum in aliquid, to point at*; aliquo, *sc. ire, to go to*; officia, *to overdo, to do more than is required*. Sall.

OBTENDERE velum rei, *or rem* velo, *to cover, to veil*.

PENDERE pecuniam, *to pay*, penas, *to suffer*; id parvi, *to value it little*.

SUSPENDERE aliquem arbore, *de, in, ex arbore, to hang*; expectatione, *or suspensum* detinere, *to keep in suspense*; edificium, *to arch a house*; naso adunco, *to sneer at*. Hor.

ABDERE se literis, in literas, *to hide, or shut up one's self among books*; se domum, rus, &c. domo. Virg. in silvas, tenebras, &c.

CONDERE urbem, *to build*; fructus, *to lay up*; in carcerem, *to imprison*; carmen, *to compose*; lumina, *to close*. Ov. Jura, *to establish*; terra, sepulchro, in sepulchre, *to bury*.

DEDERE se alicui, in ditionem alicujus, *ad aliquem, to surrender*; Deditus præceptori, & studiis, *fond of*; vino epulæque, *engaged in*. Nep. dedita opera, *on purpose*.

EDERE librum, & in lucem, *to publish*; ovum, *to lay*; sonos, cantus, risus, gemitus, questus, hinnitum, pugnam, stragem, *to sound, to sing, &c. manus gladiatorum, to exhibit a show of gladiators*; nomen, *to mention*; festus, *to bring forth*; extremum spiritum, *to die*; exempla cruciatibus in aliquem, *to inflict exemplary torture*.

OBDERE pessulum foribus, *to bolt the door*

PRODERE arcem hostibus, *to betray*; aliquid posteris, *or memoris, to hand down, genus ab aliquo, to derive*; flammam, interregem, *to appoint*; aliquot dies nuptiis, *to put off*. Ter. exemplum, *to give to posterity*. Liv.

REDDERE animum, se sibi, *to revive*; animam *or vitam, to die*; Latine, verbum verbo, *to translate*, matrem, *i. e. referre, to resemble* epistolam alicui, *to deliver*.

SUADERE calcar equo, *to spur* spiritus alicui, *to encourage*.

CREDERE rem; homini, *to believe*; aliquid alicui, *to trust*; pecuniam ei per syngrapham, *to lend on bond or bill*; rumoribus credi non oportet; Itaque credo, si, &c. *I suppose*. Cic.

FUNDERE aquam, *to pour out*; hostes, *to rout*.

EFFUNDERE fruges, copiam oratorum, *to produce*; erarium, *to spend*; odium, *i. e. dimittere, to drop*; gratiam collectam, *i. e. perdere*: omnia, quæ tacuerat, *to tell*.

GO.

JUNGERE se cum aliquo, alicui, & ad aliquem, dextram dextræ, *to join*; equos curru, *to yoke*; amnem ponte, *to make a bridge*.

ADJUNGERE accessionem ædibus, *to build an addition to one's house*, animum ad studia, *to apply*.

STRINGERE cultrum, gladium, ensen, *to draw*; frondes, *to lop off*, glandes, baccas, *to beat down*; rem, *to waste one's fortune*. Hor. litus, *to touch, to brush, or graze upon*. Virg.

TANGERE rem acu, *to hit the nail on the head*.

ATTINGERE Britanniam navibus, *to reach*; reges, res summas, *to mention*. Nep. Aliquem cognatione, affinitate, *to be related to*; forum, *to reach manhood*. Cic. Res non te attingit, *concerns*.

FINGERE orationem, *to polish*, oratorem, *to form*; se ad arbitrium alterius, *to adapt*: Vultus a mente fingitur, lingua fingit vocem. Cic. Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam. Nep.

FRANGERE nucem, *to break ; navem, to suffer shipwreck ; fœdus, fidem, to violate ; sententiam ejus, to refute.* Cic. hostem, *to subdue.*

AGERE gratias, *to give thanks ; vitam, to live ; prædas, to plunder ; fabulam, to act a play ; triumpham de aliquo, ex aliquâ re, to triumph ; nugas, to trifle ; ambages, to beat about the bush ; stationem, custodiam urbis, to be on guard ; rimas, to chink, to leak, to be rent ; causam, to plead ; de re, to speak ; radices, to take root cuniculos, to undermine ; undam, to raise a steam ; animam, to be at the last gasp ; alias res, to be inattentive ; festum diem, natalem, ferias, &c. to keep, to observe ; actum, or rem actam, to labour in vain ; censum, & habere, to make a review of the people, their estates, &c. forum, to hold a court to try causes ; lege in aliquem, & cum aliquo, to go to law with one ; hence actor, a plaintiff ; in hereditatem, to claim ; cum populo, to treat with, to lay before ; decimum agit annum, he is ten years old ; id agitur, that is the question ; libertas agitur, or de libertate, is at stake ; actum est de libertate, is lost ; actum est, illicet, all is over ; actum est de pace, was treated about ; cum illo bene actum est, he has been lucky, or well used ; hoc age, mind what you are about : Civitas læta agere, for erat. Sall.*

ADIGERE milites sacramento, ad or in iurandum, in sua verba, per iurandum, to force to enlist ; arbitrum, i. e. agere or cogere aliquem ad arbitrum, to force to submit to an arbitration. Cic.

COGERE copias, to bring together ; ad militiam, to force to enlist ; senatum, to assemble ; in senatum, sc. minis, pignoribus captis, &c. to force to attend ; agmen, to rally, to bring up ; lac, to curdle ; jus civile diffusum & dissipatum, in certa genera cogere, to digest, to arrange.

EXIGERE foras, to drive out, to divorce ; aliquid ab aliquo, to require ; sarta tecta, sc. et, i. e. sarta

et tecta, ut sint bene reparata, to require that the public works be kept in good reparation. Cic. supplicium, de aliquo, to inflict ; sua nomina, to demand or call in one's debts ; mvum, vitam, annos, to spend ; aliquid ad normam, to try or examine ; columnam ad perpendicularum, to apply the plummet, to see if it be straight ; monumentum, to finish. Hor. tempus & modum, to settle. Virg. comœdiam, to disapprove, to hiss off. Ter.

REDIGERE aliquid in memoriam alicujus, to bring back ; pecuniam ex bonis venditis, to raise money ; hostes sub imperium, to reduce.

LEGERE oram, littus, to coast along ; vela, to furl the sails ; halitum, to catch one's breath ; milites, to enlist ; aliquem in senatum, in Patres, to choose ; sacra, to steal, to commit sacrilege. Hor.

HO.

TRAHERE obsidionem, bellum, to prolong ; purpuras, to spin ; aliquid in religionem, to scruple ; navem remulco, to tow.

DETRAHERE aliquem, to draw down ; alicui or de aliquo, de fama, to detract from, to lessen one's fame ; aliquid alicui, to take by force ; laudem, or de laudibus : novem partes multæ, to take from the fine. Nep.

EXTRAHERE dies, to spin out, to spend ; certamen, bellum, judicium, to prolong.

VENIRE, vehens, invehens, in vectus currum, quadrigis, &c. riding in a chariot ; invêhi in portum ex alto, to enter ; in aliquem, to inzeigh against ; provêhi longius, to proceed too far.

I.O.

CONSULERE rem, or de re, to consult about ; eum, to ask his advice ; ei, to consult for his good ; de salute suâ ; gravius in aliquem, to pass a severe sentence against ; in commune, publicum, medium, to provide for the common good ; verba boni, to take in good part ; ego consolor, my advice is asked.

nihî consultur, *my good is consulted*; nihî consultum ac provisum est *for a me, I have taken care* Cic.

APPELLERE classe in Italiam, *or classem, to land on*; se aliquod. Ter. ad villam nostram navis appellêtur. Cic. animum ad philosophiam, *to apply*.

ANTECELLERE ei, *rarely eum*: excellere aliis, *super, inter, præter alios aliquâ re or in re, to excel*.

TOLLERE animos suos, *to take courage*; animos alicui, *to encourage*; aliquem laudibus, & laudes ejus in astra, *to extol*; inducias, *to break a truce*; clamores, *to cry*; filium, *to educate*; de or e medio, *to kill*.

MO.

ADIMERE claves uxôri, *to divorce*; annulum or equum equiti, *to take away from a knight the ring or horse given him by the public, to degrade*.

DIRIMERE litem, controversiam, *to determine*.

EXIMERE aliquem servitio, noxæ e vinculis, a culpâ, de numêro proscripctorum, obsidione, *to free*, de dolio, *to draw out*; diem dicendo, *to waste in speaking*.

INTERIMERE se, *to kill*.

REDIMERE captivos, *to ransom*; pecuaria de censoribus, *to take or farm the public pastures*.

SUMERE in manus; diem, tempus ad deliberandum; exemplum æ or de eo, *to take*; pœnas, supplicium de aliquo, *to punish*; pecunias mutuas, *to borrow*; togam virilem, *to put on the dress of a man*; sibi inimicitias, *to get ill will*; opêram in re or in rem insumere, *to bestow pains*; sumo tantum, *or hoc mihi, I take this upon me*.

PREMERE caseum, *to make cheese*; vocem, *to be silent*; dolorem corde, *to conceal*; vestigia ejus, *to follow*; litus, *to come near*; pollicem, *to save a gladiator*; librum in nonum annum, *to delay publishing*. Hor.

EXPRIMERE succum, *to press out*;

risum alicui; pecuniam ab aliquo, *to force from*; effugim, *to draw to the life*; verbum verbo, de verbo, e verbo, ad verbum, de Græcis, &c. *to translate word for word*.

IMPRIMERE aliquid animo, in animo, *or in animum, to imprint*.

REPRIMERE se, & reprehendere or retinere, *to check*.

NO.

PONERE spem in homine or re, & habere; castra, *to pitch*; vitem, *to plant*; vitam, *to die*; ova, *to lay*; insidias alicui; panem convivis, *not ante*; personam amici, *to lay aside the character of a friend*; præmia, *to propose*; pocula, *to stake or lay*; studium, tempus, multum opêræ in aliquâ re, *to employ, to be stow*; aliquid in laude, in vitiiis, in loco beneficii, *to reckon*; ferocia corda, *to lay aside*; aliquem in gratiam or gratiâ, i. e. efficere gratiosum apud alterum. Cic. ventos, *to calm*; hominem coloribus, saxo, *to paint, engrave*. Hor. pecuniam in fœnore, *to lay out at interest*, templa, *to build*. Virg. Venti possuere, *are hushed*. Virg. Pone esse victum eum. Ter. Iosum sit, *suppose, grant*. Cic.

COMPONERE ca. men, litêras, &c. *to compose*; lites, *to settle*; bellum, *to finish by treaty*; parva magnis, dicta cum factis, *to compare*; manus manibus, *to join*. Virg.

DEPONERE or ponere togam pretextam, *to lay aside the dress of a boy*; imperium, & demittere, *to lay down a command*.

EXPONERE rem, *to set forth or explain*; frumentum, *to expose to sale*. Cic. pueros, fetus, *to leave to perish*. Liv. exercitum, sc. in terram, *to land*.

IMPONERE onus alicui or in aliquem; aliquem in equum, *to set upon*; personam or partes duriôres ei, *to lay a task or duty on one*; alicui, *to impose on, to deceive*. Nep. honorem ei, *to confer*; vadiumonium ei, *to force to give bail*, Nep. manuum summam or extrinam rei alicui, in aliquâ re, *to fix*

ish; pontem flumini, to make a bridge. Cart. Hoc loco libet interponere, to insert. Nep.

OPPONERE se periculis &c. ad pericula, to expose; pignori, to pledge: manum fronti, ante oculos, to put. Ovid.

PRONONERE aliquid sibi facere, exempla ei ad imitandum, to propose, to set before: edicta, legem in publicum, i. e. publicè legenda offigere; congiarium, to promise a largess, a gift of corn or money.

SUPPONERE ova gallinæ, to set a hen; testamentum, or subicere, to forge.

CANERE aliquem, to praise; signa, classicum, bellicum, i. e. ad arma conclamare, to sound an alarm, to give the signal for battle; receptui, rarely -um, to sound a retreat; tibia, to play on the pipe: ad tibiam, to sing to it; palinodiam, to utter a recantation.

STERNERE lectos, to spread or cover the couches; equos, to harness; viam, to pave; aquora, to calm. Virg.

PO.

CARPERE agmen, to cut off the rear; somnos, quietem, to sleep; viam iter, to go. Virg. opera altioris, to censure; labores, virtutes, to diminish or obscure. Hor.

RUMPERE fidem, fœdus, amicitiam, to violate; vocem or silentium, to speak. Virg.

ERUMPERE ex tenebris, castris, &c. se portis, to break out; stomachum in aliquem, to vent passion; nubem, to break. Virg.

RO.

QUÆRERE bonam gratiam sibi, to seek or gain. Cic. sermonem, to beat about for conversation. Ter. rem morcatûris faciendis, to make a fortune by merchandise; ex aliquo, & in aliquem, de re aliqui per tormenta, to put to the rack; in dominum de servo quæri noluerunt Romani. Cic.

INQUIRERE aliquid, to search after: aliquem capitis, or -te, to accuse or try for a capital crime.

GERERE res, to perform; negotium malè, to manage; consulum, to bear, to manage; se benè or malè, to behave; exortum, to conduct. Sallust. morem ei, or morigerari, to humour; civem, se pro cive, personam alicujus, to pass for, to bear the character of; inimicitias or similitudinem cum aliquo, to be at enmity or variance with.

INGERERE convicia ei, in eum, to inveigh against.

SUGGERERE aliquid ei, to suggest to hint; sumptus his rebus, to supply or afford: Horatium Bruto, to choose in place of, to put after. Liv.

SERERE crimina in eum, to raise, to spread accusations.

CONSERERE manus, manu, certamen, pugnam, cum hostibus, inter se, to engage.

ASSERERE aliquid, to affirm; aliquem manu, ab injuriâ, in libertatem, to free; in servitutum, to reduce; divinam majestatem, to claim.

TO.

PETERE aliquid alicui; id ab eo, rarely eum; in beneficii gratiæque loco. Cic. to ask; urbem Romam, murum, montes, to go to, to make for; aliquem sagittâ, lapide, to aim at; consulatum pœnas ab aliquo, repetere, to punish.

COMPETERE animo, to be in one's senses; in eum competit actio, an action lies against him. Cic.

REPETERE res, to demand restitution; bonâ lege, or prosequi, lite, to recover by law; castra, oppidum, huc, to return to; aliquid memoriâ, to call to mind; aliquid, to trace from the beginning. Mihi nihil suppetit, multa suppetunt, I have; si vita suppetet, if life shall remain. Cic.

MITTERE alicui or ad aliquem, in suffragia, to send the people to vote; auleum, mappam, to drop the curtain; talos, to throw the dice; senatum, to dismiss: timorem, to lay aside; in acta, to register, to record; sanguinem, or emittere, to let blood; noxam, to forgive; signa timoris, to show; vocem, to utter, to speak; habenas, or remittere,

to slacken; manu, or emittère, to free a slave; filium emancipare, to free a son from the power of his father; sub jugum, to make to pass under the yoke; inferias manibus diis, to sacrifice to the infernal gods; rem or de re, to omit; mitto rem, I say nothing of fortune. Ter. in possessionem bonorum, to give the possession of the debtor's effects; misit orare, ut venirem, i. e. aliquem ad orandum. Ter.

AMITTERE litem or causam: vitam, fidem, lumina, aspectum, to lose. Cic.

ADMITTERE in cubiculum, to admit; equum immittère, & permittere, to gallop; delictum in se, to commit a fault; aves non admiserrunt, have not given a favourable omen. Liv.

COMMITTERE facinus, to commit; se alicui or in fidem alicujus, to intrust; praelium, to engage; exercitum pugnae, rem in casum ancipitis eventus praelii, to risk a battle. Liv. iv. 27. aliquem cum aliquo, homines inter se, to set at variance or by the ears; rem eo, to bring to that pass; gladiatores, pugiles, Græcos cum Latinis, to match or pair; committère, ut, to cause; incommoda sua legibus & judiciis, to seek redress by law.

COMPROMITTERE, Candidati compromiserunt, H. S. quingenis singulos apud M. Catonem depositis, petere ejus arbitratu, ut qui contra fecisset, ab eo condemnaretur, made a compromise or agreement, &c.

DIMITTERE exercitum, to disband; uxorem, & repudiare, nuntium or repudium ad eam remittère, to divorce.

PROMITTERE id ei, to promise; capillum, barbam, to let grow. Liv.

PERMITTERE alicui, to allow; divia cætera, to leave. Horat. se in fidem or fidei ejus; vela ventis; equum in hostem; rem suffragiis populi, to let the people decide; tribunatum vexandis consullibus, to give up, to smother. Liv.

REMITTERE animum, to ease; calces, tela, to throw back; ex pecuniâ, de supplicio, tributo, &c. to abate; debitum, iras alicui, to give up, to forgive; justitium, to discontinue; pugnam, to slacken; remittit explorare, neglects. Sall.

SUBMITTERE fasces populo, to lower; se or animum, to submit, to humble; percussores alicui, to suborn assassins.

TRANSMITTERE in Africam, neut. to pass over.

VERTERE in fugam, to put to flight; terga, to fly; ab imo, to overthrow; solum, to go into banishment; id ei vitio, or crimini, & in crimen, to blame; in superbiam, to impute; Platonem, Latine Græcâ, Græcâ or ex Græcis in Latinum, to translate; pollicem, to doom a gladiator to death by turning up the thumb; terram, to plough; crateram, to empty. Virg. Stilum, to correct. Horat. Salus or causa in eo vertitur, depends; fortuna vertèrat Liv. Annus vertens, a whole year. Nep. Res bene vertat, Di bene vertant, prosper.

ANIMADVERTERE id, to observe, in eum verberibus, morte, &c. to punish.

ADVERTERE agmen urbi, to bring up to. Virg. oras, to arrive at; aures, mentes, animum or animo ad aliquid, monitis, to attend to; in aliquem, ostener animadvertère, to punish.

ANTEVERTERE ei, to come before; damnationem veneno, to prevent; rem rei, to prefer. Plaut.

INTERVERTERE pecuniam alicujus, & aliquem pecuniâ, to embezzle, to cheat; candelabrum, to steal, to pilfer; promissum & receptum, &c. Dolabellæ consulatum, intervertit, ad seque transtulit, treacherous by withheld. Cic.

PRÆVERTERE, & -ti, dep. ventos cursu, to outstrip; desiderium plebis, to prevent; metum supplicii morte voluntaria. Liv. Aliquid alicui rei, to put before. Id.

SISTERE vadimonium; se in

judicio, to appear in court at one's trial; nec iusti posse, nor could the state be saved. Liv.

ASSISTERE ei, to stand by; ad fores; contra, super eum.

CONSISTERE in digitos, to stand on tiptoe; in anchōris, ad anchōram, to ride at anchor; frigore, to be frozen. Ovid. Spes in velis consistēbat, depended on; virtus in actione consistit. Cic.

INSISTERE jacentibus, to stand upon; vestigiis ejus; viam, or viā; in re aliqūā, in rem, or rei; in dolore, negotium. Plaut. to insist upon, to urge.

OBISTERE ei, to stop, to oppose.

RESISTERE ei, to resist.

SUBSISTERE, to stand still; sump-tui, to bear.

VO.

SOLVERE pecuniam e, to pay, versurā, to pay a debt by borrowing from another. Ter. Fidem, to break a promise, or, according to others, to perform. Ter. And. IV. I. 19. litem estimatam, to pay the fine imposed on him. Nep. Votum, to discharge; obsidiōem urbis, or urbem obsidiōne, to raise a siege. navem, e portu, to set sail; epistolam, or resignare, to break open. aliquem legibus, legum, vinculis, to free from; solvitur in somnos. Virg. Oratio soluta, i. e. libera, numeris non astricta & devincta, prose; solve metus, dismiss. Virg.

DISSOLVERE societatem, to break.

RESOLVERE vocem, or ora, to break silence. Virg. jura, to violate; vectigal, to take off taxes. Tacit. In pulvērē, to reduce to.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

AUDIRE aliquem, aliquid ex or ab aliquo, to hear from one; de aliquo, about one, also from one, as, sæpē hoc addivi de patre, for ex patre. Cic. Audire bene or malē apud socios, ab omnibus, to be well spoken of, to have a good character; rexquo paterquo audisti, have been called. Hor. Antigōnus credit de suo adventu esse auditum. Nep.

VENIRE ad finem, aures, pacationem, certamen, manus, nihilum, &c. in suspiciōnem, odium, gratiam, &c. in jus, to go to law. Liv. in circulum, into a company. Nep. Hæreditas ei venit, he has succeeded to an estate; ei usu venit, happened. Nep. Quod in buccam venit, scribito, occurs. Cic.

ADVENIRE & adventare ei, urbem, ad urbem, to come to.

ANTEVENIRE aliquem, & antevertere, Sall. rei. Plaut. tempus, consilia, & itinera, to anticipate.

CONVENIRE in colloquium, fratrem, to meet with, to speak to; ego et frater conveniemus, copiam convenient, will meet together; convē-

nit mihi cum fratre de hac re, inter me et fratrem, inter nos; hæc fratri mecum conveniunt, I and my brother are agreed; sævis inter se convēnit ursis. Juv. Ipsi secum non convēnit, or ipse, he is inconsistent; pax convēnit, or conventa est, is agreed upon; rem conventorū putamus. Cic. conditiones non convenērunt; mores conveniunt, agree; calcei pedibus or ad pedes conveniunt, fit, or suit; hoc in illum convēnit: Catilinam interfectum esse convēnit, ought to have been slain. Cic. Convenire in manum, the usual form of marriage, named Coemptio, whereby women were called matresfamilias.

SENTIRE sonōrem, colōrem, &c. to perceive; cum aliquo, to be of one's opinion; bene or malē de eo, to think well or ill of him.

CONSENTIRE tibi, tecum, inter se; alicui rei, de or in aliqūā re; ad aliquid peragendum, to agree. So dissentire; & ab aliquo, to disagree; no vita orationi dissentiat Senec.

DEPONENT VERBS.

PROFITERI philosophiam, *to profess, to teach publicly*; se candidatum, *to declare himself a candidate for an office*; pecunias, agros, nomina, &c. apud censorem, *to give an account of, to declare how much one has*; indicium, *to promise to make a discovery*.

LOQUI cum aliquo, inter se, *sometimes alicui, ad or apud aliquem*; aliquid, de aliqua re.

SEQUI feras; sectam Cæsaris, *to be of his party*. Cic. Assēqui, *to overtake*; gloriam, *to*

attain. Consēqui hereditatem, *to get*. Cic.

PROSEQUI aliquem amore, laudibus, &c. *to love, praise, &c.*

NITI hastā; in eubitum, *to lean*, ejus consilio, in eo, *to depend on*; ad gloriam, ad or in summam, *to aim at*; in vetitum, in adversum, contra aliquem, pro aliquo, *to strive*; gradibus, *to ascend*.

UTI eo familiariter, *to be familiar with one*; ventis adversis, *to have cross winds*; honore usus, *one who has enjoyed a post of honour*.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

ESSE magni robōris, *or -no-ro*; ejus opiniōnis, *or eā opiniōne*; in maximā spe; in timōre, luctu, opiniōne, itinēre, &c.; cum telo, in or cum imperio; magno periculō, *or in periculō*; in tuto; apud se, *in his senses*; sui juris, *or mancipii*, sui potens, *or in suā potestāte*, *to be at his own disposal*: Res est in vado, *is safe*. Ter. Est animus, *sc. mihi, I have a mind*. Virg. Est ut, cur, quamōbrem, quod, quin, &c. *There is cause*; bene, malē est mihi, *with me*; nihil est mihi tecum, *I have nothing to do with you*: Quid est tibi, *sc. rei, What is the matter with you?* Ter. Cernere erat, *one might see*; religio est mihi id facere, *I scruple to do it*; si est, ut facere velit, ut facturus sit, ut admisserit, &c. *for si velit*, &c. Ter. Est ut viro vir latius ordinet arbusta sulcis, *it happens*. Hor. Certum est facere, *sc. mihi, I am resolved*. Ter. Non certum est, quid faciam, *I am uncertain*. Id. Cassius querere solebat, *Cui no-no fuerit: Omnibus bono fuit, it was of advantage*. Cic.

ADESSE pugna, in pugna, ad exercitum, ad tempus, in tempore, cum aliquo, *to be present*; alicui, *to favour, to assist*; scribendo, *or esse ad scribendum, to subscribe*

one's name to a decree of the senate. Cic. consilio utrique, *to be a counsellor to both*.

ABESSE domo, urbe, a domo, ab signis, *to be absent*; alicui, *or dees se, to be wanting, not to assist*; a sole, *to stand out of the sun*: sumptus funeri defuit, *he had not money to bury him*. Liv. abesse a personā principis, *to be inconsistent with the character*. Nep. Paulum or parum abfuit quin urbem caperent, quin occideretur, &c. *they were near taking, &c.* Tantum abest ne energetur oratio, ut, &c. *is so far from being, &c.* Cic. Tantum abfuit a cupiditate pecuniæ, a societate sceleris, &c. Nep.

INTERESSE convivio, *or in convivio, to be at a feast*; anni decem interfuerunt, *interrened*; stulto intelligens quid interest. Ter. Hoc dominus & pater interest. Id. Inter hominem & bellum hoc interest. Cic. differ in this, *this is the difference*, multum interest, urum, *it is of great importance*. Pons inter eos interest, *is between*. Cic.

PRÆSE exercitui, *to command*, comitiis, iudicio, quæstioni, *to preside in or at*.

OBESSE ei, *to hurt, to hinder*.

SUPERESSE, *to be over and above* alicui, *to surridge*; modō vita super

vit, *sc. mihi, if I live*; sup̄erest, *ut, it remains, that.*

IRE ad arma, *ad saga, to go to war*; in jus, *to go to law*; pedibus in sententiam alicuius, *to agree with*; viam or viā; res bene eunt. Cic. Tempus, dies, mensis, *it passes.*

ABIRE magistrātū, *to lay down an office*; a conspectu, *to retire from company*; in ora hominum, *to be in every body's mouth*; ab emptiōe, *to retract his bargain*; decem menses abierunt, *have past.* Ter. Non hoc tibi sic abibit, *i. e. non feres hoc imp̄ne.* Ter. Abi in malam rem, *a form of imprecation.*

ADIRE pericūlum capitis, *to run the hazard of one's life.*

EXIRE vitā, *e, or de vitā, to die*; ere aliēno. Cic. Verbum exit ex ore. Id. tela, *to avoid.* Virg. Tempus induciārū cum Vejentī populo exierat, *had expired.* Liv.

INIRE magistrātū; suffragium, rationē, consiliū, pugnam, viam, &c. *to enter upon, to begin*; gratiam ejus, apud eum, cum or ab eo, *to gain his favour*: Ineunte estate, vere, anno, &c. *in the beginning of*; but we seldom say, Ineunto die, nocte, &c. Ab ineunte estate, *from our early years.*

OBIRE diem edicti, or auctiōis, judicium, vadimonium, *to be present at*; provinciam, domos nostras, *to visit, to go through.* Cic. negotia, res, munus, officium, legationē, sacra, *to perform*; pugnas. Virg. mortem, or morte; diem suprēmum, or diem, *to die.*

PRÆIRE alicui, *to go before*; verba, carmen, or sacramentum alicui, *to repeat or read over before*; alicui voce, quid iudicet, *to prescribe, or direct by crying.* Cic.

PRODIRE in publicum, *to go abroad*; non prætērit te, *you are not ignorant.* Cic. Dies induciārū prætērit, *is past.* Nep.

REDIRE in gratiam cum aliquo, *to become friends again*; ad se, *to come to himself, to recover his senses.*

SUBIRE murum or -o, ad montes, *to come up to*; labōrem or -i, onus,

pœnam, pericūlum, crimen, *to undergo*; spes, timor -subiti animum *came into.*

VELLE aliquem, *sc. allōqui or conventum, to desire to speak with*, alicui, ejus causā, *to wish one's good*; tibi consulum volo; nihil tibi negatum volo, *I wish to deny* Liv. Quid sibi vult? *What does he mean?* Volo te hoc facere hoc a te fieri; si quid rectē curatum velis; illos monitos etiam atque etiam volo, *sc. esse, I will admonish them again and again.* Cic. nollem factum, *I am sorry it was done*; nollem huc exitum, *sc. esse a me, I wish I had not come out here.* Ter.

FERRE legem, *to propose or make*; privilegium de aliquo, *to propose or pass an act of impeachment against one.* Cic. rogationē ad populum, *to bring in a bill*; conditiones ei, *to offer terms*; suffragium, *to vote*; sententiam, *to give an opinion*; centuriam, tribum, *to gain the vote of*; perdere, *to lose it*; victoriam ex eo; omne punctum, omnia suffragia, *to gain all the votes*; repulsam, *to be rejected*; fructum, hoc fructi, *to reap.* Ter. letitiam de re, *to rejoice*; prae se, *to pretend or declare openly*; aliēnam personam, *to disguise one's self*; in oculis, *to be fond of.* Ter. manus, in praelia, *to engage.* Virg. acceptum et expensum, *to mark down as received and spent or lent, as Dr. and Cr.* Cic. animus, opinio fert, *inclines*; tempus, res, causa fert, *allows, requires.*

CONFERRE benevolentiam alicui, in or erga aliquem, *to show*; beneficia, culpam in eum, *to confer, to lay*; op̄eram, tempus, studium ad or in rem, & impendere, *to apply*; capita inter se, consilia sua, *to lay their heads together, to consult*; signa, arma manus, *to engage*; omne bellum circa Corinthu'm. Nep. pedem, *to set foot to foot*; rationes, *to cast up accounts*; castra castris, *to encamp over against one another*, se in or ad urbem, *to go to*; &c.

bata, *to pay*; se alicui *or* cum aliquo, *to compare*: neminem cum illo conferendum pietate puto. Cic. Hæc conferunt ad aliquid; oratori futuro, *serve, are useful to*. Quint.

DEFERRE situlam *or* sitellam, *to bring the ballot-box*; aliquid ad aliquem, *to carry word, to tell*; rarely alicui; causam ad patronos; honores ei; gubernacula reipublice in eum; summam rerum ad eum, *to confer*; in beneficiis ad erarium, *to recommend for a public service*. Cic. aliquem ambitus, *de ambitu*, nomen alicujus ad prætorem, apud magistratum, *to accuse of bribery*; primas, *sc. partes ei, to give him the preference*. Cic.

DIFFERRE *or* transferre rem in annum; post bellum, diem solutionis, *to put off*; rumores, *to spread*; ab aliquo, alicui, inter se, moribus, *to differ in character*; amore, cupiditate, doloribus, differri, *to be distracted or torn asunder*. Cic. & Ter.

EFFERRE fruges, *to produce*; verba, *to utter*; verbum de verbo expressum, *to translate*. Ter. pedem domo, *to go out*; corpus amplo funere, & cum funere, *to bury*; ad honorem, ad celum laudibus, *to praise, to extol*; foras peccatum, *to divulge*.

INFERRE bellum patrie; vim, manus, necem alicui, *to bring upon*; signa, se, pedem, *to advance*; litem, *or* periculum capitis alicui *or* in aliquem, *to bring one to a trial for his life*.

OFFERRE se morti, ad mortem, in discrimen, *to expose, to present*.

PERFERRE legem, *to carry through, to pass*

PREFERRERE faciem ei, *to carry before*; salutem reipublice suis com modis, & anteferre, anteponeere, *to prefer*. Prælatum equo, *riding before*.

PROFERRE imperium, pomerium, terminos, *to enlarge*; in medium, in apertum, in lucem, *to publish*, nuptias, diem, *to delay*; diem Illo, *to defer the destruction of*. Hor.

REFERRE alicui, *to answer*; se, gradum, *or* pedem, *to retreat*; gratiam alicui, *to make a requital*; par parl. Ter. victoriam ab *or* ex aliquo, & reportare, *to gain*; institutum, *to renew*; judicia ad Equestrem ordinem, *to restore to the Equites the right of judging*; aliquid, de aliqua re, ad senatum, ad consilium, ad sapientes, ad populum, *to lay before*; aliquid in tabulam, codicem, album, commentarium, &c. *to mark down*; aliquid acceptum alicui, & in acceptum, *to acknowledge one's self indebted*, pecunias acceptas & expensas, nomina *or* summas in codicem accepti et expensi, *to mark down accounts*; alienos mores ad suos, *to judge of by*; in *or* inter aerarios, *to reduce to the lowest class*; in numerum deorum, in *or* inter deos, & reponere, *to rank among*; pugnas, res gestas, *to relate*; patrem ore, *to resemble*; amissos colores, *to regain*. Hor.

TRANSFERRE rationes in tabulas, *to post one's books, to state accounts*, in Latinam linguam, *to translate*, verba, *to use metaphorically*; culpam in eum, & rejicere, *to lay the blame on him*.

II. FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

A *Figure* is a manner of speaking different from the ordinary and plain way, used for the sake of beauty or force.

The figures of *Syntax* or *Construction* may be reduced to these three, *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasm*, and *Hyperbáton*.

The two first respect the constituent part of a sentence; the last respects only the arrangement of the words.

1. ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS is the want of one or more words to complete the sense; as, *Aiunt, serunt, dicunt, perhibent*, scil. *homines*. *Abérant bidui*, sc. *iter* or *itinere*. *Quid multa?* sc. *dicam*.

When a conjunction is to be supplied, the figure is called ASYNDĒTON; as, *Deus optimus maximus*, sc. *et*.

To this figure may be reduced most of those irregularities in Syntax, as they are called, which are variously classed by grammarians, under the names of ENALLÁGE, i. e. the changing of words and their accidents, or the putting of one word for another; ANTIPTŌSIS, i. e. the putting of one case for another; HELLĒNISM or GRÆCISM, i. e. imitating the construction of the Greeks; SYNĒSIS, i. e. referring the construction, not to the grammatical gender or number of the word, but to the sense, &c.; thus, *Samnitium duo millia cæsi*, is, *Duo millia (hominum) Samnitium (fuērunt homines) cæsi*. Liv. So *Servitia immemores*.

When a writer frequently uses the Ellipsis, his style is said to be elliptical or concise.

2. PLEONASM.

PLEONASM is the addition of a word more than is absolutely necessary to express the sense; as, *Video oculis*, I see with my eyes. *Sic ore locuta est*, Thus she spoke with her mouth. Virg.

When a conjunction is used apparently redundant, the figure is called POLYSYNDĒTON; as, *Unâ Eurisque Notusque ruunt*. Virg.

When that which is in reality one, is so expressed as if there were two, the figure is called HENDIADYS; as, *Patēris libāmus et auro, for aureis patēris*. Virg.

When several words are used to express one thing, the figure is called PERIPHŔASIS; as, *Urbs Troja*, for *Troja*. Virg. *Res voluptatum*, for *voluptates*. Plaut.

3. HYPERBATON.

HYPERBATON is the transgression of that order or arrangement of words, which is commonly used in any language. It is chiefly to be met with among the poets. The various sorts into which it is divided, are *Anaströphe*, *Hystéron protéron*, *Hypalläge*, *Synchësis*, *Tmesis*, and *Parenthësis*.

1. ANASTRÖPHE is an inversion of words, or the placing of that word last which should be first; as, *Italiam contra; His accensa super; Spemque metumque inter dubii*; for *contra Italiam, super his, inter spem, &c.* Virg. *Terram sol facit are, for are-facit.* Lucret.

2. HYSTÉRON PROTÉRON is the placing in the former part of the sentence that which, according to the sense, should be in the latter; as, *Valet atque vivit*, for *vivit atque valet.* Ter.

3. HYPALLÄGE is an exchanging of cases; as, *Dare classibus austros*, for *dare classes austris.* Virg.

4. SYNCHËSIS is a confused and intricate arrangement of words; as, *Saxa vocant Itäli mediis quæ in fluctibus aras*; for *Quæ saxa in mediis fluctibus Itäli vocant aras.* Virg. This occurs particularly in violent passion; as, *Per tibi ego hunc juro fortem castumque cruörem.* Ovid. Fast. ii. 841.

5. TMESIS is the division of a compound word, and the interposing of other words betwixt its parts; as, *Septem subjecta triöni gens*, for *Septentriöni.* Virg. *Quæ meo cunque animo libitum est facère, for quæcunque.* Ter.

6. PARENTHËSIS is the inserting of a member into the body of a sentence, which is neither necessary to the sense, nor at all affects the construction; as, *Titÿre, dum redeo*, (*brevis est via,*) *pascet capellas.* Virg.

III. ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION.

The difficulty of translating either from English into Latin, or from Latin into English, arises in a great measure from the different arrangement of words, which takes place in the two languages.

In Latin the various terminations of nouns, and the inflection of adjectives and verbs, point out the relation of one word to another, in whatever order they are placed. But in English the agreement and government of words can only be determined from the particular part of the sentence in which they stand. Thus in Latin, we can either say, *Alexander vicit Da-*

rium, or *Darium vicit Alexander*, or *Alexander Darium vicit*, or *Darium Alexander vicit*; and in each instance the sense is equally obvious: but in English we can only say, *Alexander conquered Darium*. This variety of arrangement in Latin gives it a great advantage over the English, not only in point of energy and vivacity of expression, but also in point of harmony. We sometimes, indeed, for the sake of variety and force, imitate in English the inversion of words which takes place in Latin; as, *Him the Eternal hurl'd*. Milton. *Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you*. But this is chiefly to be used in poetry.

With regard to the proper order of words to be observed in translating from English into Latin, the only certain rule which can be given, is to *imitate the CLASSICS*.

The order of words in sentences is said to be either *simple* or *artificial*; or, as it is otherwise expressed, either *natural* or *oratorical*.

The *Simple* or *Natural* order is, when the words of a sentence are placed one after another, according to the natural order of syntax.

Artificial or *Oratorical* order is, when words are so arranged, as to render them most striking, or most agreeable to the ear.

All Latin writers use an arrangement of words, which appears to us more or less artificial, because different from our own, although to them it was as natural as ours is to us. In order, therefore, to render any Latin author into English, we must first reduce the words in Latin to the order of English, which is called the *Analysis*, or *Resolution* of sentences. It is only practice that can teach one to do this with readiness. However, to a beginner, the observation of the following rule may be of advantage.

Take *first* the words which serve to introduce the sentence, or show its dependence on what went before; *next* the nominative, together with the words which it agrees with or governs; *then*, the verb and adverbs joined with it; and *lastly*, the cases which the verb governs, together with the circumstances subjoined, to the end of the sentence; supplying through the whole the words which are understood.

If the sentence is compound, it must be resolved into the several sentences of which it is made up; as,

Vale igitur, mi Cicero, tibi que persuade esse te quidem mihi carissimum; sed multo fore cariorum, si talibus monumentis præcep. isque læta bère. Cic. Off. lib. 3. fin.

Farewell then, my Cicero, and assure yourself that you are indeed very dear to me; but shall be much dearer, if you shall take delight in such writings and instructions.

This compound sentence may be resolved into these five simple sentences; 1. *Igitur, mi (filii) Cicero, (tu) vale*: 2. *et (tu) persuade tibi (ipsi) te esse quidem (filium) carissimum mihi*: 3. *sed (tu) persuade tibi ipsi te fore (filium) caridorem (mihi in) multo (negotio)*: 4. *si (tu) letabere talibus monumentis*: 5. *et (si tu) letabere talibus praeceptis*.

1. Fare (you) well then, my (son) Cicero: 2. and assure (you) yourself that you are indeed (a son) very dear to me: 3. but (assure you yourself that you) shall be (a son) much dearer (to me): 4. if you shall take delight in such writings: 5. and (if you shall take delight in such, instructions).

It may not be improper here to exemplify *Analogical Analysis*, as it is called, or the analysis of words, from the foregoing sentence, *Vale igitur*, &c. thus,

Vale, scil. *tu*; Fare (thou) well: second person singular of the imperative mode, active voice, from the neuter verb, *valeo*, *valere*, *valui*, *valitum*, to be in health, of the second conjugation, not used in the passive. *Vale* agrees in the second person singular with the nominative *tu*, by the third rule of syntax.

Igitur, then, therefore; a conjunction, importing some inference drawn from what went before.

Mi, voc. sing. masc. of the adjective pronoun, *meus*, -a, -um, my; derived from the substantive pronoun *Ego*, agreeing with *Cicero*, by Rule 2. *Cicero*, voc. sing. from the nominative *Cicero*, -onis, a proper noun of the third declension.

Et, and; a copulative conjunction, which connects the verb *persuade* with the verb *vale*, by Rule 59. We turn *que* into *et*, because *que* never stands by itself.

Persuade, scil. *tu*, persuade thou; second person singular of the imperative active, from the verb *persua-deo*, -dere, -si, -sum, to persuade; compounded of the preposition *per*, and *suadeo*, -si, -sum, to advise; used impersonally in the passive; thus, *Persuadetur mihi*, I am persuaded; seldom or never *Ego persuadeor*. We say however, in the third person, *Hoc persuadetur mihi*, I am persuaded of this.

Tibi, dat. sing. of the personal pronoun *tu*, thou; governed by *persuade*, according to Rule 17. *Te*, accusative sing. of *tu*, put before *esse*, according to Rule 4.

Esse, present of infinitive, from the substantive verb *sum*, *esse*, *fui*, to be.

Quidem, indeed; an adverb, joined with *carissimum* or *esse*.

Carissimum, accusative sing. masc. from *carissimus*, -a, -um, very dear, dearest, superlative degree of the adjective *carus*, -a, -um, dear: Comparative degree, *carior*, *carius*, dearer, more dear; agreeing with *te* or *filium* understood, by Rule 2. and put in the accusative by Rule 5.

Mihi, to me; dat. sing. of the substantive pronoun *Ego*, I; governed by *carissimum*, by Rule 12.

Sed, but; an adversative conjunction, joining *esse* and *fore*.

Fore, the same with *esse futurum*, to be, or to be about to be, infinitive of the defective verb *forem*, -res, -rat, &c. governed in the same manner with the foregoing *esse*, thus, *te fore*, Rule 4. or thus, *esse sed fore*. See Rule 59.

Multo, scil. *negotio*, ablat. sing. neut. of the adjective *multus*, -a, -um much, put in the ablative, according to Observation 5. Rule 61. But *multo* here may be taken adverbially in the same manner with *much* in English.

Cariorem, accus. sing. masc. from *carior*, -us, the comparative of *carus*, as before: agreeing with *te* or *filium* understood. Rule 2, or Rule 5.

Si, if; a conditional conjunction, joined either with the indicative mode, or with the subjunctive, according to the sense, but oftener with the latter. See Rule 60. Obs. 2

Latabère, thou shalt rejoice; second person singular of the future of the indicative, from the deponent verb *lato*r, *latatus*, *latari*, to rejoice Future, *lat-abor*, -aberis or -abère, -abitur, &c.

Talibus, ablat. plur. neut. of the adjective *talis*, *tale*, such, agreeing with *monumentis*, the ablat. plur. of the substantive noun *monumentum*, -ti, neut. a monument or writing; of the second declension; derived from *monéo*, -ere, -ui, -itum, to admonish; here put in the ablative, according to Rule 49. *Et*, a copulative conjunction, as before.

Præceptis, a substantive noun in the ablative plural, from the nominative *præceptum*, -ti, neut. a precept, an instruction; derived from *præcipio*, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, to instruct, to order, compounded of the preposition *præ*, before, and the verb *capio*, *capere*, *cēpi*, *captum*, to take. The *d* of the simple is changed into *t* short; thus *præcipio*, *præcipis*, &c.

The learner may in like manner be taught to analyze the words in English, and, in doing so, to mark the different idioms of the two languages.

To this may be subjoined a *Praxis*, or Exercise, on all the different parts of grammar, particularly with regard to the inflexion of nouns and verbs, in the form of questions, such as these, Of Cicero? *Ciceronis*. With Cicero? *Cicerone*. A dear son? *Carus filius*. Of a dear son? *Cari filii*. O my dear son? *Mi* or *meus care fili*. Of dearer sons? *Cariorum filiorum*, &c.

. Of thee? or of you? *Tui*. With thee or you? *Te*. Of you? *Vestràm* or *vestri*. With you? *Vobis*.

They shall persuade? *Persuadébunt*. I can persuade? *Persuadeam*, or much more frequently *possum persuadere*. They are persuaded? *Persuadètur*, or *persuadum est illis*; according to the time expressed. He is to persuade? *Est persuasurus*. He will be persuaded? *Persuadèbitur*, or *persuadum erit illi*. He cannot be persuaded? *Non potest persuadèri illi*. I know that he cannot be persuaded? *Scio non posse persuadèri illi*. That he will be persuaded? *Ei persuadum iri*, &c.

When a learner first begins to translate from the Latin, he should keep as strictly to the literal meaning of the words as the different idioms of the two languages will permit. But after he has made farther progress, something more will be requisite. He should then be accustomed, as much as possible, to transfuse the beauties of an author from the one language into the other. For this purpose it will be necessary that he be acquainted, not only with the idioms of the two languages, but also with the different kinds of style adapted to different sorts of composition, and to different

subjects; together with the various turns of thought and expression which writers employ, or what are called the figures of words and of thought; or the *Figures of Rhetoric*.

IV. DIFFERENT KINDS OF STYLE.

The kinds of Style (*genera dicendi*) are commonly reckoned three; the low, (*humile, submissum, tenue*;) the middle, (*medium, temperatum, ornatum, floridum*;) and the sublime, (*sublime, grande*.)

But besides these, there are various other characters of style; as, the *diffuse* and *concise*; the *feeble* and *nervous*; the *simple* and *affected*, &c.

There are different kinds of style adapted to different subjects, and to different kinds of composition; the style of the Pulpit, of the Bar, and of Popular Assemblies; the style of History, and of its various branches; Annals, Memoirs or Commentaries, and Lives; the style of Philosophy, of Dialogue or Colloquial discourse, of Epistles, and Romance, &c.

There is also a style peculiar to certain writers, called their *Manner*; as, the style of Cicero, of Livy, of Sallust, &c.

But what deserves particular attention is, the difference between the style of poetry and of prose. As the poets in a manner paint what they describe, they employ various epithets, repetitions, and turns of expression, which are not admitted in prose.

The first virtue of style (*virtus orationis*) is perspicuity, or that it be easily understood. This requires, in the choice of the words, 1. *Purity*, in opposition to barbarous, obsolete, or new-coined words, and to errors in Syntax: 2. *Propriety*, or the selection of the best expressions, in opposition to vulgarisms or low expressions: 3. *Precision*, in opposition to superfluity of words, or a *loose style*.

The things chiefly to be attended to in the structure of a sentence, or in the disposition of its parts, are, 1. *Clearness*, in opposition to *ambiguity* and *obscurity*: 2. *Unity* and *Strength*, in opposition to an *unconnected*, *intricate*, and *feeble* sentence: 3. *Harmony*, or a musical arrangement, in opposition to *harshness* of sound.

The most common defects of style (*vitia orationis*) are distinguished by various names:

1. A *BARBARISM* is the using of a foreign or strange word; as, *crostus*, for *agellus*; *rigoröus*, for *rigidus* or *severus*, *alteräre*, for *mutäre*, &c. Or, a transgression of the rules of

Orthography, Etymology, or Prosody ; as, *charus*, for *carus* ; *stavi*, for *steti* ; *tibicen*, for *tibicen*.

2. A **SOLECISM** is a transgression of the rules of Syntax ; as, *Dicit libros lectos iri*, for *lectum iri* : *We was walking*, for *we were*. A barbarism may consist in one word, but a solecism requires several words.

3. An **IDIOTISM** is the using of a manner of expression peculiar to one language in another ; as an *Anglicism* in Latin, thus, I am to write, *Ego sum scribere*, for *ego sum scripturus* ; It is I, *Est ego*, for *Ego sum* : Or a *Latinism* in English, thus, *Est sapientior me*, He is wiser than me ; for *than I* ; *Quem dicunt me esse* ? Whom do they say that I am ? for *who*, &c.

4. **TAUTOLOGY** is a useless repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

5. **BOMBAST** is the using of high sounding words without meaning, or upon a trifling occasion.

6. **AMPHIBOLÖGY** is when, by the ambiguity of the construction, the meaning may be taken in two different senses ; as in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus, *Aio te, Æacide, Romanos vincere posse*. But the English is not so liable to this as the Latin.

V. FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

Certain modes of speech are termed *Figurative*, because they convey our meaning under a borrowed form, or in a particular dress.

Figures (*figura* or *schemata*) are of two kinds ; figures of words (*figura verborum*,) and figures of thought (*figura sententiarum*.) The former are properly called *Tropes* ; and if the word be changed, the figure is lost.

1. TROPES, OR FIGURES OF WORDS.

A *Trope* (*conversio*) is an elegant *turning* of a word from its proper signification.

Tropes take their rise partly from the barrenness of language, but more from the influence of the imagination and passions. They are founded on the relation which one object bears to another, chiefly that of resemblance or similitude.

The principal tropes are the *Metaphor*, *Metonymy*, *Synecdoche*, and *Irony*.

1. **METAPHOR** (*translatio*) is when a word is transferred from that to which it properly belongs, to express something

to which it is only applied from similitude or resemblance as, a *hard* heart; a *soft* temper; he *bridles* his anger; a *joyful* crop; *ridet* ager, the field *smiles*, &c. A metaphor is nothing else but a short comparison.

We likewise call that a metaphor, when we substitute one object in the place of another, on account of the close resemblance between them; as when, instead of *youth*, we say, *the morning* or *spring-time of life*, or when, in speaking of a family connected with a common parent, we use the expressions which properly belong to a tree, whose trunk and branches are connected with a common root. When this allusion is carried on through several sentences, or through a whole discourse, and the principal subject kept out of view, so that it can only be discovered by its resemblance to the subject described, it is called an ALLEGORY. An example of this we have in Horace, book I. ode 14. where the republic is described under the allusion of a ship.

An ALLEGORY is only a continued metaphor. This figure is much the same with the *Parable*, which so often occurs in the sacred scriptures; and with the *Fable*, such as those of Æsop. The *Enigma* or *Riddle* is also considered as a species of the Allegory; as likewise are many *Proverbs* (*Proverbia* or *Adagia*;) thus, *In silvam ligna ferre*. Horat.

Metaphors are improper when they are taken from low objects; when they are forced or far fetched; when they are mixed or too far pursued; and when they have not a natural and sensible resemblance; or are not adapted to the subject of discourse, or to the kind of composition, whether poetry or prose.

When a word is very much turned from its proper signification, the figure is called *Catachrêsis* (*abusio*;) as, a leaf of *paper*, of *gold*, &c.; the *ennire* flourished; *parricida*, for any murderer. Vir. *gregis ipse caper*. Virg. *Altum edificans caput*. Juv. *Hunc vobis deridendum propino*, for *trado*. Ter. *Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas*. Hor.

When a word is taken in two senses in the same phrase, the one proper and the other metaphorical, it is said to be done by *Syllepsis*, (*comprehensio*;) as, *Galatæa thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ*. Virg. *Ego Sardōis cidear tibi amarior herbis*. Id.

2. METONYMY (*mutatio nominis*) is the putting of one name for another. In which sense it includes all other tropes; but it is commonly restricted to the following particulars:

1. When the cause is put for the effect; or the author for his works; as *Bonum labōres*, for *corn*; *Mars*, for *war*; *Ceres*, for *grain* or *bread*; *Bacchus*, for *wine*. Virg. *Cicero*, *Virgil*, and *Horace*, for their works.

2. When the effect is put for the cause; as, *Pallida mors*, *pale* death, because it makes *pale*; *atra cura*, &c.

3. The container for what is contained, and sometimes the contrary; as, *Hausit patēram*, for *vinum*. Virg. *He loves his bottle*, for *his drink*.

4. The sign for the thing signified; as, *The crown*, for *royal authority*; *palma* or *laurus*, for *victory*; *Cedant arma*

toga, that is, as Cicero himself explains it, *bellum concedat paci*.

5. An abstract for the concrete; as, *Scelus*, for *scelestus*. Ter. *Audacia*, for *audax*. Cic. *Vires*, for *strong men*. Hor.

6. The parts of the body for certain passions or sentiments, which were supposed to reside in them; thus, *cor*, for *wisdom* or *address*; as, *habet cor*; *vir cordatus*, a man of sense. Plaut. But with us the *heart* is put for courage or affection, and the *head* for wisdom; thus, *a stout heart*, *a warm heart*.

When we put what follows to express what goes before, or the contrary, this form of expression is called *Metalepsis*, (*transmutatio*;) thus, *desiderari*, to be desired or regretted, for to be dead, lost, or absent: So, *Fuimus Troes, & ingens gloria Dardania*, i. e. are no more. Virg. *Æn.* ii. 325.

3. SYNECDÔCHE (*comprehensio* or *conceptio*) is a trope by which a word is made to signify more or less than in its proper sense; as,

1. When a *genus* is put for a *species*, or a whole for a part, and the contrary; thus, *Mortales*, for *homines*; *summa arbor*, for *summa pars arboris*; *tectum*, the roof, for the whole house. Virg.

2. When a singular is put for a plural, and the contrary; thus, *Hostis, miles, pedes, eques*, for *hostes, &c.*

3. When the materials are put for the things made of them; as, *Æs* or *argentum*, for money; *æra*, for vases of brass, trumpets, arms, &c.; *ferrum*, for a sword.

When a common name is put for a proper name, or the contrary, the figure is called *Antonomasia* (*pronominatio*;) as the *Philosopher*, for *Aristotle*; the *Orator*, for *Demosthenes* or *Cicero*; the *Poet*, for *Homer* or *Virgil*; the *Wise man*, for *Solomon*.

An *Antonomasia* is often made by a *Periphrasis*; as, *Pelöpis parens*, for *Tantalus*; *Anñti reus*, for *Socrätes*; *Trojani belli scriptor*, for *Hömërus*; *Chirönis alumnus*, for *Achilles*; *Potor Rhodani*, for *Gallus*. Hor. sometimes with the noun added; as, *Fatälis et incestus judex, famosus hospes, for Paris*. Hor.

4. IRÖNY is when one means the contrary of what is said; as, when we say of a bad poet, *He is a Virgil*; or of a profligate person, *Tertius e cælo cecidit Cato*.

When any thing is said by way of bitter raillery, or in an insulting manner, it is called a *SARCASM*; as, *Sutin te sanguine, Cyre*. Justin. *Hesperiam metire jacrus*. Virg.

When an affirmation is expressed in a negative form, it is

called *LITÔTES*; as, *He is no fool, for he is a man of sense*; *Non humilis mulier, for nobilis or superba*.

When a word has a meaning contrary to its original sense, this contrariety is called *ANTIPHŔASIS*; as, *auri sacra fames, for execrabilis*. Virg. *Pontus Euxini falso nomine dictus, i. e. hospitâlis*. Ovid.

When any thing sad or offensive is expressed in more gentle terms, the figure is called *EUPHEMISMUS*; as, *Vitâ functus, for mortuus*; *conclamare suos, to give up for lost*. Liv. *Valeant, for abeant*; *mactare or ferire, for occidere*; *Fecērunt id servi Milōnis, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset, i. e. Clodium interfecerunt*. Cic. This figure is often the same with the *Periphrâsis*.

The *PERIPHŔASIS*, or *Circumlocution*, is when several words are employed to express what might be expressed in fewer. This is done either from necessity, as in translating from one language into another; or to explain what is obscure, as in definitions; or for the sake of ornament, particularly in poetry, as in the descriptions of evening and morning, &c.

When, after explaining an obscure word or sentence by a periphrasis, one enlarges on the thought of the author, the figure is called a *Paraphrase*.

When a word imitates the sound of the thing signified, this imitation is called *Onomatopœia*, (*nominis fictio*;) as, the *whistling of winds, purling of streams, buzz and hum of insects, hiss of serpents, &c.* But this figure is not properly a trope.

It is sometimes difficult to ascertain to which of the above-mentioned tropes certain expressions ought to be referred. But in such cases minute exactness is needless. It is sufficient to know in general, that the expression is figurative.

There are a great many tropes peculiar to every language, which cannot be literally expressed in any other. These, therefore, if possible, must be rendered by other figurative expressions equivalent: and if this cannot be done, their meaning should be conveyed in simple language; thus, *Interiorem notâ Falerni*, with a glass of *old Falernian wine*: *Ad umbilicum ducere*, to bring to a conclusion. Horat. These, and other such figurative expressions, cannot be properly explained without understanding the particular customs to which they refer.

2. REPETITION OF WORDS.

Various repetitions of words are employed for the sake of elegance or force, and are therefore also called *Figures of words*. Rhetoricians have distinguished them by different names, according to the part of the sentence in which they take place.

When the same word is repeated in the beginning of any member of a sentence, it is called *ANAPHŌRA*; as, *Nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, &c.* Cic. *Te dulcis conjux, te solo in littore secum, Te veniente dic, te decedente canebat.* Virg.

When the repetition is made in the end of the member, it is called *EPISTRŌPHE*, or *Conversio*; as, *Pænos Populus Românis justitiâ viciit, armis viciit, liberalitâte viciit.* Cic. Sometimes both the former occur in the same sentence, and then it is called *SYMPLOCE*, or *Complexio*; as, *Quis legem tulit? Nullus. Quis, &c. Nullus.* Cic.

When the same word is repeated in the beginning of the first clause of a sentence, and in the end of the latter, it is called *EPANALEPSIS*; as, *Vidimus victoriam tuam præliorum exitu terminatum; gladium vaginâ vacuum in urbe non vidimus.* Cic. pro Marcello.

The reverse of the former is called *ANADIPLOÏSIS*, or *Reduplicatio*; as, *Hic tamen vivit: vivit! imo in senatûm venit.* Cic.

When that, which is placed first in the foregoing member, is repeated last in the following, and the contrary, it is called *EPANŌDOS*, or *Regressio*; as, *Crudelis tu quoque mater; Crudelis mater magis an puer imprûbus ille? Imprûbus ille puer, crudelis tu quoque mater.* Virg.

The passionate repetition of the same word in any part of a sentence, is called *EPITHEUXIS*; as, *Excitate, excitate eum ab inferis.* Cic. *Fuit, fuit ista virtus, &c.* Id. *Me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferum.* Virg. *Bella, horrida bella.* Id. *Ibitus, ibimus.* Hor.

When we proceed from one thing to another, so as to connect by the same word the subsequent part of a sentence with the preceding, it is called *CLIMAX*, or *Gradatio*; as, *Africâno virtutem industria, virtus gloriam, gloria amûlos comparavit.* Cic.

When the same word is repeated in various cases, moods, genders, numbers, &c. it is called *POLYPTŌTON*; as, *Pleni sunt omnes libri, plena sapientûm voces, plena exemplorûm vetustas.* Cic. *Littora littoribus contraria, fluctibus undas impræcor, arma armis.* Virg.

To this is usually referred what is called *SYNONYMIA*, or the using of words of the same import, to express a thing more strongly; as, *Non feram, non patiar, non sinam.* Cic. *Promitto, recipio, spondeo.* Id. And also *EXPOSITIO*, which repeats the same thought in different lights.

When a word is repeated the same in sound, but not in sense, it is called *ANTANACLISIS*; as, *Amâri jucundum est, si curêtur ne quid insit amâri.* Cic. But this is reckoned a defect in style, rather than a beauty. Nearly allied to this figure is the *PARONOMASIA*, or *Agnominatio*, when the words only resemble one another in sound; as, *Civem bonarum artium, bonarum partium; Consul pravo animo & parvo: de oratore arator factus.* Cic. *Amanes sunt amentes.* Ter. This is also called a *PUN*.

When two or more words are joined in any part of a sentence in the same cases or tenses, it is called *HOMŌIOPŌTON*, i. e. *similiter cadens*; as *Poll' auctoritâte, circumfuit opibus, abundat amicis.* Cic. If the

words have only a similar termination, it is called *HOMOIOTELEUTON*, i. e. *similiter destinens*: as, *Non ejusdem est facere fortiter, & vivere turpiter*. Cic.

3. FIGURES OF THOUGHT.

It is not easy to reduce figures of thought to distinct classes, because the same figure is employed for several different purposes. The principal are the *Hyperbôle*, *Prosopopœia*, *Apostrophé*, *Simile*, *Antithesis*, &c.

1. *HYPERBÔLE* is the magnifying of a thing above the truth; as, when Virgil, speaking of *Polyphêmus*, says, *Ipsæ arduus, atque pulsat sidera*. So, *Contracta pisces aquora sentiunt*. Hor. When an object is diminished below the truth, it is called *Tapeinôsis*. The use of extravagant Hyperboles forms what is called *Bombast*.

2. *PROSOPOPŒIA*, or *Personification*, is a figure by which we ascribe life, sentiments, or actions, to inanimate beings, or to abstract qualities; as, *Quæ (patria) tecum, Catilina, sic agit, &c.* Cic. *Virtus sumit aut ponit secures*. Hor. *Arbore nunc aquas culpante*. Id.

3. *APOSTROPHÉ*, or *Address*, is when the speaker breaks off from the series of his discourse, and addresses himself to some person present or absent, living or dead, or to inanimate nature, as if endowed with sense and reason. This figure is nearly allied to the former, and therefore often joined with it, as, *Trojæque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres*. Virg.

4. *SIMILE*, or *Comparison*, is a figure by which one thing is illustrated or heightened by comparing it to another: as, *Alexander was as bold as a lion*.

5. *ANTITHESIS*, or *Opposition*, is a figure by which things contrary or different are contrasted, to make them appear in the most striking light; as, *Hannibal was cunning, but Fabius was cautious*. *Cæsar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, integritate vitæ Cato, &c.* Sall. Cat. 54.

6. *INTERROGATION*, (Græc. *Erotêsis*), is a figure whereby we do not simply ask a question, but express some strong feeling or affection of the mind in that form; as, *Quousque tandem, &c.* Cic. *Creditis auctos hostes?* Virg. *Heu! quæ me æquora possunt accipere*. Id. Sometimes an answer is returned, in which case it is called *Subjectio*; as, *Quid ergo? audacissimus ego ex omnibus? minime*. Cic. Nearly allied to this is *Expostulation*, when a person pleads with offenders to return to their duty.

7. EXCLAMATION (*Ecphonēsis*) is a sudden expression of some passion or emotion; as, *O nomen dulce libertātis*, &c. Cic. *O tempōra, O mores!* Id. *O patria! O Divūm domus illū!* &c. Virg.

8. DESCRIPTION, or *Imagery*, (*Hypotypōsis*), is the painting of any thing in a lively manner, as if done before our eyes. Hence it is also called *Vision*; as, *Videor mihi hanc urbem vidēre*, &c. Cic. in Cat. iv. 6. *Vidēre magnos jam videor duces, Non indecōro pulvĕre sordīdos*. Hor. Here a change of tense is often used, as the present for the past, and conjunctions omitted, &c. Virg. xi. 637, &c.

9. EMPHĀSIS is a particular stress of voice laid on some word in a sentence; as Hannibal *peto pacem*. Liv. *Proh! Jupiter ibit hic!* i. e. *Æneas*. Virg.

10. EPANORTHŌSIS, or *Correction*, is the recalling or correcting by the speaker of what he last said; as, *Filiū habui, ah! quid dixi habēre me? imō habui*. Ter.

11. PARALEPSIS, or *Omission*, is the pretending to omit, or pass by, what one at the same time declares.

12. APARITHMĒSIS, or *Enumeration*, is the branching out into several parts of what might be expressed in fewer words.

13. SYNATHROISMUS, or *Coacervatio*, is the crowding of many particulars together; as,

*Faces in castra tulissem,
Implēssemque foros flammis, natumque, patremque
Cum genere extinxē, memet super ipsa dedissem.* Virg.

14. INCREMENTUM, or CLIMAX in sense, is the rising of one member above another to the highest; as, *Facinus est vincire civem Romānum, scelus verberāre, parricidium necāre*. Cic.

When all the circumstances of an object or action are artfully exaggerated, it is called AUXESIS, or *Amplification*. But this is properly not one figure, but the skilful employment of several, chiefly of the Simile and the Climax.

15. TRANSITION (*Metabasis*) is an abrupt introduction of a speech; or the passing of a writer suddenly from one subject to another; as, Hor. Od. ii. 13. 13. In strong passion, a change of person is sometimes used; as, Virg. *Æn.* iv. 365, &c. xi. 406, &c.

16. SUSPENSIO, or *Sustentatio*, is the keeping of the mind of the hearer long in suspense; to which the Latin inversion of words is often made subservient.

17. CONCESSIO is the yielding of one thing to obtain another; as, *Sit fur, sit sacrilēgus, &c. at est bonus imperātor*. Cic. in Verrem v. 1.

PROLEPSIS, *Prevention* or *Anticipation*, is the starting and answering of an objection.

ANACONŌSIS, or *Communication*, is when the speaker deliberates with the judges or hearers; which is also called *Diaporesis* or *Addubitatio*.

LICENTIA, or the pretending to assume more *freedom* than is proper, is used for the sake of admonishing, rebuking, and also flattering; as, *Vide quam non reformādem*, &c. Cic. pro Ligario.

APOSIOFĒSIS, or *Concealment*, leaves the sense incomplete; as, *Quos ego — sed prastat motos componere fluctus*. Virg.

18. **SENTENTIA** (*Gnome*) a sentiment, is a general maxim concerning life or manners, which is expressed in various forms; as, *Otium sine litēris mors est*. Seneca. *Adeo in tenēris assuescere multum est*. Virg. *Probitas laudatur et alget*; *Misera est magni custodi censūs*; *Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus* Juv.

As most of these figures are used by orators, and some of them only in certain parts of their speeches, it will be proper for the learner to know the parts into which a regular, formal oration is commonly divided. These are, 1. The *Introduction*, the *Exordium*, or *Proemium*, to gain the good will and attention of the hearers: 2. The *Narration* or *Explication*: 3. The argumentative part, which includes *Confirmation* or proof, and *Confutation*, or refuting the objections and arguments of an adversary. The sources from which arguments are drawn are called *Loci*, topics; and are either intrinsic or extrinsic; common or peculiar. 4. The *Peroration*, *Epilogue*, or *Conclusion*

PROSODY.



1. **PROSODY** is that part of grammar which teaches the proper *accent* and *quantity* of syllables, the right *pronunciation* of words, and the structure of verses.

2. *Accent* is a peculiar stress of the voice on some syllable in a word, to distinguish it from the others.

3. The *quantity* of a syllable is the space of time used in pronouncing it.

4. Syllables, with respect to their *quantity*, are either *long*, *short*, or *common*.

5. A *long* syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a *short* one; as, *tēndērē*.

6. A syllable that is sometimes long, and sometimes short, is *common*; as the second syllable in *volucris*:

7. A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets.

8. In polysyllables, or long words, the last syllable except one is called the *Penultima*, or, by contraction, the *Penult*; and the last syllable except two, the *Antepenultima*, or *Antepenult*.

9. When the quantity of a syllable is not fixed by some particular rule, it is said to be long or short by *authority*; that is, according to the usage of the poets. Thus *le* in *lēgo* is said to be short by authority, because it is always made short by the Latin poets.

In most Latin words of one or two syllables, according to our manner of pronouncing, we can hardly distinguish by the ear a long syllable from a short. Thus *le* in *lēgo* and *lēgi* seem to be sounded equally long; but when we pronounce them in composition, the difference is obvious; thus, *perlēgo*, *perlēgi*; *relēgo*, *relēgi*; *relēgo*, *relēgi*, &c.

RULES FOR THE QUANTITY.

The rules of quantity are either *General* or *Special*. The former apply to all syllables, the latter only to some certain syllables.

GENERAL RULES.

I. A vowel before another vowel is short; as, *Mēus, alius*: so *nihil*; *h* in verse being considered only as a breathing. In like manner in English, *create, behave*.

Exc. 1. *I* is long in *fio, fieri, &c.* unless when followed by *r*; as, *fieri, fierem*; thus,

Omnia jam fieri, fieri quæ posse negabam. Ovid.

Exc. 2. *E*, having an *i* before and after it, in the fifth declension, is long; as, *speciēi*. So is the first syllable in *āer, ſūs, ēheu*, and the penultima in *aulāi, terrāi, &c.* in *Pompēi Cāi*, and such like words; but we sometimes find *Pompēi* in two syllables, *Hor. Od. ii. 7. 5.*

Exc. 3. The first syllable in *ohe* and *Diāna* is common; so likewise is the penult of genitives in *ius*; as, *iſtus, unſtus, ullius, nullius, &c.* to be read long in prose. *Alius*, in the genit. is always long, as being contracted for *alius*; *alterius*, short.

In Greek words, when a vowel comes before another, no certain rule concerning its quantity can be given:

Sometimes it is short: as, *Danſe, Idēa, Sophta, Symphonſa, Simpſa, Hyades, Phſon, Deucalion, Pygmalion, Thebſis, &c.*

Often it is long: as, *Lycſon, Machſon, Didymſon*; *Amphion, Arſon, Ixion, Pandion*; *Nāis, Lāis, Achāia*; *Briſeis, Cadmēis*; *Latſus & Latſis, Myrtſus, Nerſus, Priamſus*; *Achelſus, Minſus*; *Archelaus, Menelaus, Amphiarāus*; *Enēas, Penēus, Epēus, Acrisſionēus, Adamantēus, Phobēus, Gigantēus*; *Darius, Baſilius, Eugenius, Bacchiſus*; *Cassiopēa, Cæſarēa, Cheronēa, Cytherēa, Galatēa, Laodicēa, Medēa, Panthēa, Penelopēa*; *Clio, Enyo, Elegia, Iphigenia, Alexandria, Thalia, Antiochia, idololatria, litanja, politia, &c.* *Lærtēs, Dēiphſobus, Dējanira, Troēs, herſes, &c.*

Sometimes it is common: as, *Chorea, platea, Malea, Nereides, canopeum, Orion, Geryon, Eos, eſus, &c.* So in foreign words, *Michaël, Iſrael, Raphael, Abraham, &c.*

The accusative of nouns in *eus* is usually short; as, *Orphēa, Salmonēa, Capharēa, &c.* but sometimes long; as, *Idomēēa, Nionēa*. Virg. Instead of *Elegia, Cytherēa*, we find *Elegēta, Cythērēta*. Ovid. But the quantity of Greek words cannot properly be understood without the knowledge of Greek.

In English, a vowel before another is also sometimes lengthened; as, *science, idēa*.

II. A vowel before two consonants, or before a double consonant, is long (*by position, as it is called*;) as, *arma, fallo, axis, gaza, major*; the compounds of *jugum* excepted; as, *bijugus, quadrijugus, &c.*

When the foregoing word ends in a short vowel, and the following begins with two consonants or a double one, that vowel is sometimes lengthened by position; as,

Ferte citi flammas, date vela, scandite muros. Virg.

A short vowel at the end of a word, when followed by a word beginning with *sc, sp, sq, st*, is usually lengthened.

¶ A vowel before a mute and a liquid is common; as the middle syllable in *volucris, tenebrae*; thus,

Et primò similis volūcri, mox vera volūcris. Ovid.
Nox tenebras profert, Phœbus fugat inde tenebras. Id.

But in prose these words are pronounced short. So *peragro, pharetra, podagra, chiragra, celebris, latebra, &c.*

To make this rule hold, three things are requisite. 1. The vowel must be naturally short; 2. the mute must go before the liquid; and, 3. be in the same syllable with it. Thus *a* in *patris* is made common in verse, because *a* in *pater* is naturally short, or always so by custom: but *a* in *matris, acris*, is always long, because long by nature or custom in *mater* and *acer*. In like manner the penult in *salubris, ambulacrum*, is always long; because they are derived from *salus, salatis*, and *ambulatum*. So *a* in *arte, coluo, &c.* is long by position, because the mute and the liquid are in different syllables.

L and *r* only are considered as liquids in Latin words; *m* and *n* do not take place except in Greek words.

III. A contracted syllable is long; as, *Nil*, for *nihil*; *mi*, for *mihi*; *cogo*, for *coëgo*; *alius*, for *alius*; *ibi*, for *ibi*; *scilicet*, for *scire licet*, &c.

IV. A diphthong is always long; as, *Aurum, Caesar, Eubœa, &c.* Only *præ* in composition before a vowel is commonly short; as, *præire, præustus*; thus,

Nec totâ tamen ille prior præeunte carinâ. Virg. *Æ.* 5, 186.
Stipitibus duris agitur audibusque præustis. Id. 7, 524.

But it is sometimes lengthened; as,

— cum vacuas domino præiret Arion. Theb. 6, 519.

SPECIAL RULES.

I. FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

Preterites and Supines of two syllables.

V. Preterites of two syllables lengthen the former syllable; as, *Vēni, vīdi, vīci*.

Except *bībi, scīdi* from *scindo*, *fīdi* from *findo*, *tūli, dēdi*, and *stēti*, which are shortened.

VI. Supines of two syllables lengthen the former syllable; as, *Vīsum, cāsum, mōtum*.

Except *sātum*, from *sēro*; *cītum*, from *cieo*; *lītum*, from *lino*, *stītum*, from *sino*; *stātum*, from *sisto*; *ītum*, from *eo*; *dātum*, from *do*; *rūtum*, from the compounds of *ruo*; *quātum*, from *queo*; *rātus*, from *reor*.

Preterites which double the first Syllable.

VII. Preterites which double the first syllable, have both the first syllables short; as,

Cēcīdi, tētīgi, pēpūli, pēpēri, didīci, tūtūdi: except *cēcīdi*, from *cado*; *pēpēdi*, from *pēdo*; and when two consonants intervene; as, *fēfelli, tētēdi, pēpendi, mōmordī*, &c.

Other verbs of two syllables in the preterite and supine retain the quantity of the present; except *pōsui, pōsitum*, from *pōno*; *pōtui*, from *possum*; *sōlūtum* and *vōlūtum*, from *solvo* and *volvo*.

INCREASE OF NOUNS.

A noun is said to increase, when it has more syllables in any of the oblique cases than in the nominative; as, *rex, régis*; *sermo, sermonis*; *interpres, interprētis*. Here *re, mo, pre*, is each called the *increase* or *cement*, and so through all the other cases. The last syllable is never esteemed a *cement*.

Some nouns have a double increase, that is, increase by more syllables than one; as, *iter, itinēris*; *anceps, ancipitis*.

A noun in the plural is said to increase, when in any case it has more syllables than the genitive singular; as, *gener, generi, generōrum*; *regibus, sermonibus*, &c.

Except nouns of the *first, fourth, and fifth* declensions, which do not increase in the singular number, unless when one vowel comes before another; as, *fructus, fructūi*; *res, rei*; and falls under Rule I. These nouns are considered as increasing in the plural, and come under Rule IX.

Nouns of the second declension which increase, shorten the crement ; as, *tener, tenēri* ; *vir, vīri* ; *dummet, -vīri* ; *satur, satūri* ; except *Iber*, a Spaniard, *Ibēri* ; and its compound *Celtibēri*.

CREMENTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

VIII. Nouns of the third declension which increase, make *a* and *o* long ; *e, i*, and *u* short ; as,

Pietātis, honoris ; *mulieris, lapidis, murmuris*.

The chief exceptions from this rule are marked under the formation of the genitive of the third declension. But here perhaps it may be proper to be more particular.

A.

Nouns in A shorten *ātis* in the genitive ; as, *dogma, -ātis* ; *poēma, -ātis*.

O.

O shortens *ōis*, but lengthens *ēnis* and *ōnis* ; as, *Cardo, -ōis* ; *Virgo, -ōis* ; *Anio, -ēnis* ; *Cicero, -ōnis*. Gentile or patril nouns vary their quantity. Most of them shorten the genitive ; as, *Macedo, -ōnis* ; *Saxo, -ōnis*. So, *Lingōnes, Senōnes, Teutōnes*, or *-ōni, Vangitōnes, Vascōnes*. Some are long ; as, *Suessiōnes, Vettōnes*. *Brittones* is common ; it is shortened by Juvenal, 15, 124, and lengthened by Martial, 11, 21, 9.

I. C. D. L.

I shortens *itis* ; as, *Hydromēli, -itis*. Et lengthens *ecis* ; as, *Haler, -ecis*.

Nouns in D shorten the crement ; as, *David, -adis* ; *Bogud, -adis*.—Ecclesiastical poets often lengthen *Davidis*.

Masculines in AL shorten *alis* ; as, *Sal, sālīs* ; *Hannibal, -ālis* ; *Hasdrubal, -ālis* ; but neuters lengthen it ; as, *animal, -ālis*.

Sōlis from *sol* is long ; also Hebrew words in *ol* ; as, *Michael, -ālis*. Other nouns in L shorten the crement ; as, *Vigil, -ilis* ; *consul, -ūlis*.

N.

Nouns in ON vary the crement. Some lengthen it ; as, *Helicon, -ōnis* ; *Chiron, -ōnis*. Some shorten it ; as, *Memnon, -ōnis* ; *Actæon, -ōnis*.

EN shortens *inis* ; as, *flumen, -inis* ; *tibicen, -inis*. Other nouns in N lengthen the penult. AN *ānis* ; as, *Titan, -ānis* : EN *ēnis* ; as, *Siren, -ēnis* : IN *īnis* ; as, *delphin, -inis* : YN *ynis* ; as, *Phorcyn, -ynis*.

R.

1. Neuters in AR lengthen *aris* ; as, *calcar, -āris*. Except the following : *bacchar, -āris* ; *jubar, -āris* ; *nectar, -āris* : Also the adjective *par, -āris*, and its compounds, *impar, -āris*, *dispar, -āris*, &c.

2. The following nouns in R lengthen the genitive ; *Nar, Nāris*, the name of a river ; *fur, fūris* ; *ver, vērīs* : Also *Recimer, -ēris* ; *Hyzer, -ēris*, proper names ; and *Ser, Seris* ; *Iber, -ēris*, names of people or states.

3. Greek nouns in TER lengthen *teris* ; as, *crater, -ēris* ; *character, -ēris*. Except *ather, -ēris*.

4. OR lengthens *oris*; as, *amor*, -*oris*. Except neuter nouns; as, *marmor*, -*oris*; *aequor*, -*oris*: Greek nouns in *tor*; as, *Hector*, -*oris*; *Actor*, -*oris*; *rhetor*, -*oris*. Also, *arbor*, -*oris*, and *memor*, -*oris*.

5. Other nouns in R shorten the genitive; AR *āris*, masc.; as, *Cesar*, -*āris*; *Hamilcar*, -*āris*; *lar*, *lāris*. ER *ēris* of any gender; as, *aēr*, -*āris*; *mulier*, -*ēris*; *cadāver*, -*ēris*; *iter*, anciently *itīner*, *itīnēris*; *verberis*, from the obsolete *verber*. UR *ūris*; as, *vultur*, -*ūris*; *marmur* -*ūris*. YR *ȳris*; as, *Martyr*, -*ȳris*.

AS.

1. Nouns in AS, which have *atis*, lengthen the crement: as, *pietas*, -*ātis*; *Mæcenas*, -*ātis*. Except *anas*, -*ātis*.

2. Other nouns in AS shorten the crement: as, Greek nouns having the genitive in *ādis*, *ōtis*, and *ōnis*; thus, *Pallas*, -*ādis*; *artocreas*, -*ēdis*; *Melas*, -*ōnis*, the name of a river. So *vas*, *vādis*; *mas*, *māris*. But *vas*, *vādis* is long.

ES.

ES shortens the crement; as, *miles*, -*is*; *Ceres*, -*is*; *pes*, *pēdis*.

Except *locuples*, -*ētis*; *quies*, -*ētis*; *mansuas*, -*ētis*; *heres*, -*ēdis*; *merces*, -*ēdis*: also Greek nouns; as, *lobes*, -*ētis*; *Thales*, -*ētis*.

IS.

Nouns in IS shorten the crement; as, *lapis*, -*idis*; *sanguis*, -*inis*, *Phyllis*, -*idis*; *cinis*, *cinēris*.

Except *Glis*, *glaris*; and Latin nouns which have *tis*; as, *lis*, *lutis*; *dis*, *ditis*; *Quiris*, -*itis*; *Samnis*, -*itis*. But *Charis*, a Greek noun, has *Charitis*.

The following also lengthen the crement: *Crenis*, -*idis*, *Psophis*, -*idis*, *Nesis*, -*idis*, proper names. And Greek nouns in *is*, which have also *in*; as, *Saldmis* or -*in*, *Salaminis*.

OS.

Nouns in OS lengthen the crement; as, *nepos*, -*ōtis*; *flos*, *flōris*.

Except *Bos*, *bōvis*; *compos*, -*ōtis*; and *impos*, -*ōtis*.

US.

US shortens the crement; as, *tempus*, -*oris*; *vellus*, -*oris*; *tripus*, -*ōdis*.

Except nouns which have *ūdis*, *ūris*, and *ūtis*; as, *incus*, -*ūdis*; *ius*, *īris*; *salus*, -*ūtis*. But *Ligus* has *Ligūris*; the obsolete *pecus*, *pecūdis*, and *intercus*, -*ūtis*.

The neuter of the comparative has *ōris*; as, *melius*, -*ōris*.

YS.

YS shortens *ȳdis* or *ȳdos*; as, *chlamys*, -*ȳdis* or -*ȳdos*; and lengthens *ȳnis*; as, *Trachys*, -*ȳnis*.

BS. PS. MS.

Nouns in S, with a consonant going before, shorten the penult of the genitive; as, *calebs*, -*ibis*; *inops*, -*ōpis*; *hiems*, *hiēmis*; *auceps*, *aucēpis*, *Dolops*, -*ōpis*; also, *anceps*, *ancēpis*; *biceps*, *bicēpis*; and similar compounds of *cavut*.

Except *Cyclops*, -*ōpis*; *seps*, *sēpis*; *gryps*, *gryphīs*, *Cercops*, -*ōpis* *plebs*, *plēbis*; *hydrops*, -*ōpis*.

T.

T shortens the crement; as, *caput*, -*itis*: so *sinciput*, -*itis*.

X.

1. Nouns in X, which have the genitive in *gis*, shorten the crement, as, *conjux, -ūgis*; *remex, -igis*; *Allobrox, -ūgis*; *Phryx, Phrygis*. But *lex, lēgis*; and *rex, régis*, are long; and likewise *frāgis*.

2. *EX* shortens *icis*; *vertex, -icis*: except *vibex* or *vibiz, -icis*.

3. Other nouns in X lengthen the crement; as, *pax, pācis*; *radix, -icis*; *vox, vōcis*; *lux, lūcis*; *Pollux, -ūcis*, &c.

Except *fācis, nēcis, vīcis, prēcis, callcis, cūlcis, pīcis, fornācis, nīvis, Cappadōcis, dūcis, nūcis, crūcis, trūcis, onychis, Erycis, mastyx, -ychis*, the resin of the *lentiscus*, or *mastich* tree; and many others, the quantity of which can only be ascertained by authority.

4. Some nouns vary the crement; as, *Syphax, -ācis*, or *-ācis*; *Sandyx, -icis*, or *-icis*; *Bebryx, -īcis*, or *-īcis*.

Increase of the Plural Number.

IX. Nouns of the plural number which increase, make *A*, *E*, and *O*, long; but shorten *I* and *U*; as,

masūrum, rērum, dominōrum; *rēgūbus, portūbus*; except *bōbus* or *būbus*, contracted for *bōvibus*.

INCREASE OF VERBS.

A verb is said to increase, when any part has more syllables than the second person singular of the present of the indicative active; as, *amas, amāmus*, where the second syllable *ma* is the *increase* or *crement*: for the last syllable is never called by that name.

A verb often increases by several syllables; as, *amas, amābāmini*; in which case it is said to have a *first, second, or third increase*.

X. In the increase of verbs, *a*, *e*, and *o*, are long; *i* and *u* short; as,

Amāre, docēre, amātōte; *legimus, sūmus, volūmus*.

The poets sometimes shorten *dēderunt* and *sēpserunt*; and lengthen *rimus* and *ritis*, in the future of the subjunctive, as — *transertis aquas*. Ovid. DO, with its compounds, is the only verb of the first conjugation that shortens the first crement, but not the second; as, *dāre, dāmus, dābam, &c. circumdāre, -āmus, -ātis, -ābam, -ābāmus, -ābo, -ārem*; *-āris, -ātur, &c.* All the other exceptions from this rule are marked in the formation of the verb.

The first or middle syllables of words which do not come under any of the foregoing rules, are said to be long or short by *authority*; and their quantity can only be discovered from the usage of the poets, which is the most certain of all rules.

Remarks on the Quantity of the Penult of Words.

1. Patronymics in *IDES* or *ADES* usually shorten the penult; as, *Priamides*, *Atlantiades*, &c. Unless they come from nouns in *eus*; as, *Pelides*, *Tydidēs*, &c.

2. Patronymics, and similar words, in *AIS*, *EIS*, *ITIS*, *OIS*, *OTIS*, *INE*, and *ONE* commonly lengthen the penult; as, *Achæis*, *Ptolemæis*, *Chrysæis*, *Ænæis*, *Memphitis*, *Latæis*, *Icariotis*, *Nerine*, *Acrisiōne*. Except *Thebæis*, and *Phocæis*; and *Nereis*, which is common.

3. Adjectives in *ACUS*, *ICUS*, *IDUS*, and *IMUS*, for the most part shorten the penult; as, *Ægyptiæcus*, *academicus*, *lepidus*, *legitimus*; also superlatives; as, *fortissimus*, &c. Except *opæcus*, *amicus*, *apricus*, *pudicus*, *mendicus*, *anticus*, *positicus*, *fidus*, *infidus*, (but *perfidus*, of *per* and *fides*, is short), *bimius*, *quadrîmus*, *patrimus*, *matrimus*, *opimius*; and two superlatives, *imius*, *primus*.

4. Adjectives in *ALIS*, *ANUS*, *ARUS*, *IVUS*, *ORUS*, *OSUS*, lengthen the penult; as, *dotâlis*, *urbânus*, *avârus*, *æstivus*, *decôrus*, *arenôsus*. Except *barbârus*, *opipârus*.

5. Verbal adjectives in *ILIS* shorten the penult; as, *agilis*, *facilis*, &c. But derivatives from nouns usually lengthen it; as, *anilis*, *civilis*, *herilis*, &c. To these add, *exilis*, *subtilis*; and names of months, *Aprilis*, *Quintilis*, *Sextilis*: Except *humilis*, *parilis*; and also *similis*. But all adjectives in *atilis* are short; as, *versâtilis*, *volatilis*, *unbratilis*, *plicatilis*, *fluxatilis*, *saxatilis*, &c.

6. Adjectives in *INUS*, derived from inanimate things, as plants, stones, &c. also from adverbs of time, commonly shorten the penult; as, *amaracînus*, *crocînus*, *cedrînus*, *fagînus*, *oleagînus*; *adamantînus*, *crystallînus*, *crastînus*, *priştînus*, *perendînus*, *carînus*, *annotînus*, &c.

Other adjectives in *INUS* are long; as, *agnînus*, *canînus*, *leporînus*, *binus*, *trîmus*, *quîmus*, *austriînus*, *clandestînus*, *Latînus*, *marînus*, *supînus*, *vespertînus*, &c.

7. Diminutives in *OLUS*, *OLA*, *OLUM*; and *ULUS*, *ULA*, *ULUM*, always shorten the penult; as, *urcêolus*, *filicôla*, *muscêolus*; *lectûlus*, *raziuncûla*, *corcûlum*, &c.

8. Adverbs in *TIM* lengthen the penult; as, *oppidâtîm*, *virîtîm*, *tribûtîm*. Except *assâtîm*, *perpêtîm*, and *stâtîm*.

9. Desideratives in *URIO* shorten the antepenultima, which in the second and third person is the penult; as, *esûrio*, *esûris*, *esûrit*. But other verbs in *urio* lengthen that syllable; as *ligûrio*, *ligûris*; *scatûrio*, *scatûris*, &c.

PENULT OF PROPER NAMES.

The following proper names lengthen the penult : Abdëra, Abydus, Adônia, Æsopus, Ætolus, Ahala, Alaricus, Alcides, Amycle, Andronicus, Anubis, Archimedes, Ariarathes, Ariobarzanes, Aristides, Aristobulus, Aristogiton, Arpinum, Artabanus ; Brachmanes, Busiris, Buthrôtus ; Cethegus, Chalcedon, Cleobulus, Cyrene, Cythëra, Curètes ; Darici, Demonicus, Diomedes, Diôres, Dioscûri ; Ebades, Eriphyle, Eubulus, Euclides, Euphrates, Eumêdes, Euripus, Euxinus ; Garganus, Gætulus, Granicus ; Heliogabalus, Henricus, Heraclides, Heraclitus, Hippônax, Hispanus ; Irène ; Lacýdas, Latôna, Leucata, Lugdunum, Lycôras ; Mandane, Mausolus, Maximinus, Meleager, Messala, Messana, Milëtus ; Nasica, Nicânor, Nicetas ; Pachynus, Pandôra, Peloris & -us, Pharusalus, Phœnice, Polites, Polyclëtus, Polynices, Priapus ; Sardanapalus, Sarpëdon, Serapis, Sinope, Stratonice, Suffetes ; Tigranes, Thessalonica ; Verôna, Veronica.

The following are short : Amäthus, Amphipolis, Anabasis, Anticyra, Antigonus & -ne, Antilochus, Antiochus, Antiope, Antipas, Antipater, Antiphætes, Antiphila, Antiphon, Anytus, Apulus, Areopagus, Arimæum, Armenus, Athësis, Attalus, Attica ; Biturix, Bructëri ; Calaber, Callicrates, Callistratus, Candace, Cantaber, Carneades, Chærilus, Chrysostomus, Ciæombrotus, Cleomènes, Corýcos, Constantinópolis, Craterus, Cratylus, Ciamera, Crustumëri, Cybèle, Cyclades, Cyzicus ; Dalmata, Damocles, Dardanus, Dejoces, Deiotarus, Democritus, Demiphon, Didymus, Diogenes, Drepænum, Dumnôrix ; Empedocles, Ephesus, Evêrgètes, Eumènes, Eurymëdon, Euripylus ; Fucinus ; Geryônes, Gyarus ; Hecyra, Heliopôlis, Hermiône, Herodôtus, Hesiôdus, Hesiône, Hippocrates, Hippotamos, Hypata, Hypanis ; Icarus, Icetas, Illyris, Iphitus, Ismærus, Ithaca ; Laodice, Laomædon, Lampæacus, Lamyrus, Lapthas, Lucettilis, Libanus, Lipare or -a, Lysimachus, Longimanus ; Maräthon, Mænalus, Marmarica, Massagætæ, Matrôna, Megara, Melitus & -ta, Metropôlis, Mutina, Myconus ; Neocles, Neritos, Noricum ; Omphale ; Patara, Pegæus, Pharnaces, Pisistratus, Polydamus, Polyxëna, Porsëna or Porsenna, Praxitëles, Puteoli, Pylades, Pythagoras ; Sarmata, Sarsina, Semële, Semiramis, Sequani & -a, Sisypheus, Sicoris, Socrates, Sodoma, Sotades, Spartacus, Sporades, Strongyle, Stymphalus, Sybaris ; Taygëtus, Telegonus, Telemachus, Tenëdos, Tarraco, Theophanes, Theophilus, Tomyris ; Urbicus ; Venëti, Vologësus, Volusus ; Xenocrates ; Zollus, Zopyrus.

The penult of several words is doubtful ; thus, *Batävi*. Lucan. *Batävi*. Juv. & Mart. *Fortuitus*. Hor. *Fortuitus*. Martial. Some make *fortuitus* of three syllables, but it may be shortened like *gratuitus*. Stat. *Patrimus*, *matrimus*, *prestolor*, &c. are by some lengthened, and by some shortened ; but for their quantity there is no certain authority.

II. FINAL SYLLABLES.

A.

XI. *A* in the end of a word declined by cases is short ; as, *Musä*, *templä*, *Tydeä*, *lampädä*.

Exc. The ablative of the first declension is long ; as, *Musä*, *Ænëä* ; and the vocative of Greek nouns in *as* ; as, *O Ænëä*, *O Pallä*.

A in the end of a word not declined by cases is long ; as, *Amā, frustrā, prætēreā, ergā, intrā.*

Exc. *Itā, quā, ejā, postē, putā* (adv.), are short ; and sometimes, though more rarely, the prepositions *contrā, ultrā,* and the compounds of *ginta* ; as, *trigintā, &c.* *Contra* and *ultra*, when adverbs, are always long

E

XII. *E* in the end of a word is short ; as,)

Natē, sedilē, ipsē, currē, possē, nempē, antē.

(Exc. 1. Monosyllables are long ; as, *mē, tē, sē* ; except these enclitic conjunctions, *quē, vē, nē* ; and these syllabical adjectives, *ptē, cē, tē* ; as, *suaptē, hujuscē, tutē* ; but these may be comprehended under the general rule, as they never stand by themselves.

Exc. 2. Nouns of the first and fifth declensions are long ; as, *Calliōpē, Anchisē, fidē.* So, *rē* and *diē*, with their compounds, *quarē, hodiē, pridē, postridiē, quotidie* : Also Greek nouns which want the singular, *Cetē, melē, Tempē* ; and the second person singular of the imperative of the second conjugation ; as, *Docē, manē* ; but *cave, vale, and vide*, are sometimes short.

Exc. 3. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declension are long ; as, *placidē, pulchrē, valdē*, contracted for *validē* : To these add *fermē, ferē, and ohē* ; also all adverbs of the superlative degree ; as, *doctissimē, fortissimē* : But *benē* and *malē, infernē, supernē*, are short.

I.

XIII. *I* final is long ; as, *Domīnī, patrī, docērī.*

Exc. 1. Greek vocatives are short ; as, *Alexī, Amaryllī.*

Exc. 2. The dative of Greek nouns of the third declension, which increase, is common ; as, *Pallādī, Minōidī.*

Mihī, tibi, sibi, are also common : So likewise are *ibi, nisi, ubi, quasi* ; and *cui*, when a dissyllable, which is seldom the case. *Sicūtī, sicūbī, and necūbī*, are always short.

O.

XIV. *O* final is common ; as, *Virgo, amo, quando.*

Exc. 1. Monosyllables in *o* are long ; as, *ō, dō, stō, prō.* The dative and ablative singular of the second declension are

long; as, *librō*, *dominō*: Also Greek nouns, as *Didō*, *Sapphō*, and *Athō* the genitive of *Athos*; and adverbs derived from nouns; as, *certō*, *falsō*, *paulō*. To these add *quō*, *eō*, and their compounds, *quōvis*, *quōcunque*, *adeō*, *ideō*; likewise *illō*, *idcirco*, *citrō*, *retrō*, *ultrō*.

Exc. 2. The following words are short; *Egō*, *sciō*, *cedō*, a defective verb, *homō*, *ciō*, *illicō*, *immō*, *duō*, *ambō*, *modō*, with its compounds, *quomōdō*, *dummōdō*, *postmōdō*: but some of these are also found long.

Exc. 3. The gerund in DO in Virgil is long; in other poets it is short. *Ergō*, on account of, is long; *ergo*, therefore, is doubtful.

U and Y.

XV. U final is long; Y final is short; as, *Vultū*; *Molū*.

B, D, L, M, R, T.

XVI. B, D, L, R, and T, in the end of a word, are short; as, *ab*, *apud*, *semel*, *precor*, *caput*.

The following words are long; *sāl*, *sōl*, *nāl*; *pār* and its compounds, *impār*, *dispār*, &c.; *fār*, *lār*, *Nār*, *cūr*, *fūr*; also nouns in *er* which have *ēris* in the genitive; as, *Cratēr*, *vēr*, *Ibēr*; likewise *aēr*, *athēr*: to which add Hebrew names; as, *Jōb*, *Daniēl*; but *David*, *Bogud*, &c. are common.

M final anciently made the foregoing vowel short; as, *Miltūm octo*. Ennius. But, by later poets, *m* in the end of a word is always cut off when the next word begins with a vowel; thus, *milit' octo*; except in compound words; as, *circūmagō*, *circūmeo*.

C, N.

XVII. C and N, in the end of a word, are long; as, *ac*, *sic*, *illuc*; *en*, *splēn*, *nōn*, &c.

So Greek nouns in *n*; as, *Tiān*, *Sirēn*, *Salāmin*; *Ænēān*, *Anchīsēn*, *Circēn*; *Lacedæmōn*, &c.

The following words are short; *nēc* and *donēc*: *Forsittān*, *īa*, *fursān*, *tamēn*, *ān*, *vidēn*; likewise nouns in *en* which have *inis* in the genitive; as, *carmēn*, *crimēn*; also the nom. and accus. sing. of Greek nouns in *on*, when written with a small *o* (*ο μικρόν*); as, *Iliōn*, *Pylōn*, *Erotiōn*; and the accusative, if the termination of the nominative be short; as, *Maiān*, *Ægīnān*, *Orpheōn*, *Alexin*, *Ibīn*, *chelīn*: so the dative plural in *in* as, *Arcāsīn*, *Troāsīn*.

The pronoun *hic* and the verb *fac* are common.

AS, ES, OS.

XVIII. *AS, ES, and OS*, in the end of a word, are long, as, *Mās, quēs, bonōs*.

The following words are short; *anās, ēs*, from *sun*, and *penēs*; *ōs*, having *ossis* in the genitive, *compōs*, and *impōs*; also a great many Greek nouns of all these three terminations; as, *Arcās* and *Arcādās*, *herōās*, *Phrygēs*, *Arcādōs*, *Tenēdōs*, *Mēlōs*, &c. and Latin nouns in *es*, having the penult of the genitive increasing short; as, *Alēs, hebēs, obsēs*. But *Cerēs, pariēs, ariēs, abiēs*, and *pēs* with its compounds, are long.

IS, US, YS.

XIX. *IS, US, and YS*, in the end of a word, are short; as,

Turrīs, legīs, legīmūs, annūs, Capjīs.

Exc. 1. Plural cases in *is* and *us* are long; as, *Pennīs, libris, nobis, omnīs*, for *omnes*, *fructūs, manūs*; also the genitive singular of the fourth declension; as, *portūs*. But *bus* in the dat. and abl. plur. is short; as, *floribūs, fructibūs, rebūs*.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *is* are long, which have the genitive in *itis*, *inis*, or *entis*; as, *lis, Samnis, Salāmīs, Simōis*: To these add the adverbs *gratis* and *foris*; the noun *glīs*, and *vis*, whether it be a noun or a verb; also *is* in the second person singular, when the plural has *itis*; as, *audis, abis, possis*. *Ris* in the future of the subjunctive is lengthened by Ovid, Fast. 1, 17. but it is always shortened by Horace, Od. 4, 7, 20. Sat. 1, 4, 41. 2, 3, 220. 2, 6, 39. Art. 47.

Exc. 3. Monosyllables in *us* are long; as, *grūs, sūs*: also nouns which in the genitive have *ūris, ūdās, ūtis, untis*, or *ōdis*; as, *tellūs, incūs, virtūs, Amāthūs, tripūs*. To these add the genitive of Greek nouns of the third declension ending in *o*; as, *Clīūs, Sapphūs, Mantūs*; also nouns which have *u* in the vocative; as, *Panthūs*:—so *Iēsūs*.

Exc. 4. *Tethys* is sometimes long, and nouns in *ys*, which have likewise *yn* in the nominative; as, *Phorcys* or *Phorcyn*, and *Trachys* or *Trachyn*.

¶ The last syllable of every verse is common;

Or, as some think, necessarily long, on account of the pause or suspension of the voice, which usually follows it in pronunciation.

THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS

I. DERIVATIVES

XX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives ; as,

amicus,	from	āmo.	Decōro,	from	decus, -ōris.
Auctōnor,		auctio, -ōnis.	Exūlo,		exul, -ūlis.
Auctōro,		auctor, -ōris.	Pāvidus,		pāveo.
Auditor,		auditum.	Quirito,		Quiris, -itis.
Anapicor,		auspex, -īcis.	Radicitus,		radix, -icis.
Caupōnor,		caupo, -ōnis.	Sospīto,		sospes, -itis
Compētitor,		compētītum.	Natūra,		nātus.
Cornicor,		cornix, -icis.	Maternus,		māter.
Custōdio,		custos, -ōdis.	Lēgebam, &c.		lēgo.
Decōrus,		decor, -ōris.	Légēram, &c.		lēgi.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Long from Short.

Dēni, from dēcam.	Suspicio, from suspīcor.	Mōbilis, from mōveo.
Fōmes, fōveo.	Sēdes, sēdeo.	Hūmor, hūmus.
Hāmānus, hōmo.	Sēcūs, sēcus.	Jūmentum, jūvo.
Rēgūla, rēgo.	Pēnūra, pēnus.	Vox, vōcis, vōco, &c.

2. Short from Long.

ārena and ārista, from āreo.	Lūcerna, from lūceo.
Nōta and nōto, nōtus.	Dux, -ūcis, dūco.
Vādum, vādo.	Stābilis, stābam.
Fīdes, fīdo.	Dītio, dis, dītis.
Sōpor, sōpio.	Quāsillus, qualus, &c.

II. COMPOUNDS.

XXI. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them ; as,

Dēdūco, of *dē* and *dūco*. So *prōfēro*, *antēfēro*, *consōlor*, *dēnōto*, *dēpecūlor*, *deprāvo*, *despēro*, *despūmo*, *desquāmo*, *ēnōlo*, *ērūdio*, *exsūdo*, *exāro*, *expāveo*, *incēro*, *inhūmo*, *investigo*, *pragrāvo*, *pranāto*, *rēgelo*, *appāro*, *appāreo*, *concāvus*, *pragrāvis*, *dēsōlo*, *suffōco* & *suffōco* ; *diffīdit* from *diffīndo*, and *diffīdit* from *diffīdo* ; *indico*, -āre, and *indico*, -ēre ; *permānet* from *permāneo*, and *permānet* from *permāno* ; *effōdit* in the present, and *effōdit* in the perfect ; so, *exēdit* and *exēdit* ; *devēnit* and *devēnit* ; *devēnimus* and *devēnimus* ; *reperīmus* and *reperīmus* ; *effūgit* and *effūgit*, &c.

The change of a vowel or diphthong in the compound does not alter the quantity ; as, *incīdo*, from *in* and *cādo* ; *incīdo*, from *in* and *cado* ; *suffōco*, from *sub* and *faux*, *faucis*. Un-

less the letter following make it fall under some general rule; as, *admitto*, *percellō*, *dēoscūlor*, *prōhibeo*.

Exc. *Agnītum*, *cognītum*, *dējēro*, *pējēro*, *innūba*, *pronūba muledicus*, *veridicus*, *nihilum*, *semisōpītus*; from *nōtus*, *jūro nūbo*, *dico*, *hilum*, and *sōpio*; *ambītus*, a participle from *ambio*, is long: but the substantives *ambītus* and *ambītio* are short. *Connubium* has the second syllable common.

Obs. 1. The preposition *PRO* in Greek words, for *ante*, before, is short; as, *prōphēta*, *prōlōgus*: *PRO* in Latin words is long; as, *prōdo*, *prōmitto*, &c. but it is short in the following words: *prōfundus*, *prōfugio*, *prōfugus*, *prōnepos*, *prōnep̄tis*, *prōfessus*, *prōfari*, *prōfiteor*, *prōfatus*, *prōfecto*, *prōcella*, *prōtervus*, and *prōpāgo*, a lineage; *pro* in *prōpāgo*, a vine-stock, or shoot, is long. *Pro* in the following words is doubtful; *propāgo*, to propagate; *propino*, *profundo*, *propello*, *propulso*, *procuro*, and *Proserpina*.

Obs. 2. The inseparable prepositions *SE* and *DI* are long; as, *sēpāro*, *divello*; except *dīrimo*, *dīsertus*. *Re* is short; as, *rēmītto*, *rēfēro*: except in the impersonal verb *rēfert*, compounded of *res* and *fero*.

Obs. 3. *I* and *O*, in the end of the former compounding word, are usually shortened; as, *Capricornus*, *om̄nipōtens*, *agricōla*, *signīfico*, *bīformis*, *aliger*, *Trīvia*, *tubīcen*, *vasīcinor*, *archītectus*, *bīmēter*, *trīmēter*, &c. *duōdēcim*, *hōdie*, *sacrōsanctus*, *Arctōphylax*, *Argōnauta*, *bibliōthēca*, *philōsōphus*, &c. But from each of these there are many exceptions. Thus *i* is long when it is varied by cases; as, *quīdam*, *quīvis*, *tantīdem*, *eidem*, &c. And when the compounding words may be taken separately; as, *ludīmagister*, *lucrīfacio*, *sīgūis*, &c.—or when a contraction is made by *Crasis* or *Syncōpe*; as, *trīga*, for *trījūga*; *īlicet*, for *ire licet*, &c.—So in the compounds of *dies*, as, *bīdūm*, *trīdūm*, *merīdies*, *prīdie*, *postrīdie*; but the second syllable is sometimes shortened in *quotīdie* & *quotīdīanus*. *Idem* in the masc. is long, (in the neuter short;,) also *ubique*, *ībidem*. But in *ubīvis* and *ubīcūque*, the *i* is doubtful.

O is lengthened in the compounds of *intrō*, *retro*, *contro*, and *quando*; as, *intrōdūco*, *intrōmītto*, *retrōcēdo*, *retrōgrādus*, *contrōversus*, *contrōversia*, *quandōque*, *quandōcūque*; but *quandīquīdem* has the second syllable short. *O* is also long in *aliōquin*, *caterōquin*, *utrōbique*: So likewise in Greek words, written with a large *o*, or *ω* *μέγα*; as, *geōmetra*, *Minōtaurus*, *lagōpus*.

Obs. 4. *A* in the former compounding part of a word is long; as,

quodre, quodpropter, quodcunque ; So, *trādo, tradūco, trāno*, for *transno*, &c. *Eddem* is short, except in the abl. sing. *eddēm*.

E is short ; as, *nēfas, nēfastus, nēfandus, nēfarius, nēque, nēqueo, trēdēcim, trēcēti, ēquidem, sēlibra, valēdico, madēfacio, tepēfacio, patēfacio*, &c. *kujuscēmōdi, ejuscēmōdi*—Except *sēdēcim, sēmōdius, nēquis, nēquam, nēquitia, nēquando, nēmo, crēdo, mēmet, mēcum, tēcum, sēcum* ; *venēficus, vidēlicet*.

U also is short ; as, *dūcēti, dūpondium* ; *quadrupes, centūplum, Trojūgēna, cornūpēta* ; but *jūdico* is long.—*Y* likewise in Greek words is short ; as, *Poljgdōrus, Poljdāmas, Poljphēmus, Dorjphōrus*.

VERSE.

A VERSE is a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to rule.

It is so called, because when the number of syllables requisite is completed, we always *turn* back to the beginning of a new line.

The parts into which we divide a verse, to see if it have its just number of syllables, are called *Feet*.

A verse is divided into different feet, both to ascertain its measure or number of syllables, and to regulate its pronunciation.

FEET.

Poetic feet are either of two, three, or four syllables. When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a *Cæsūra*, which is commonly a long syllable.

1. Feet of two Syllables.

Spondēus, consists of two long ; as, *ōmnēs*.

Pyrrhichius, two short ; as, *dēūs*.

Iambus, a short and a long ; as, *āmāns*.

Trocheus or *Chorēus*, a long and a short ; as, *sērvūs*.

2. Feet of three Syllables.

Dactylus, a long and two short ; as, *scribērē*.

Anapestus, two short and a long ; as, *piētās*.

Amphimācer, a long, a short, and a long ; as, *chārītās*.

Tribrāchys, three short ; as, *dōmīnūs*.

The following are not so much used :

Molossus, *dēlectānt*.

Amphibrāchys, *hōnōrē*.

Bacchius, *dolōrēs*.

Antibacchius, *pellāntūr*.

Dispondēus,

Dijambus,

Choriambus,

Dichorēus,

Antispastus,

Ionicus minor,

Ionicus major,

crātōrēs.

āmentās.

pōntifex.

Cāntillēnā.

Alexandēr.

prōpērābānt.

calēdrēs.

3. Feet of four Syllables.

Proceleusmaticus, *hōmīnibūs*.

Pæon primus,	<i>temporibus.</i>	Epitritus primus,	<i>voleptus.</i>
Pæon secundus,	<i>potentia.</i>	Epitritus secundus,	<i>penitentis.</i>
Pæon tertius,	<i>animatus.</i>	Epitritus tertius,	<i>distordis.</i>
Pæon quartus,	<i>cellatus.</i>	Epitritus quartus,	<i>fortandus.</i>

SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called *Scanning*.

When a verse has just the number of feet requisite, it is called *Versus Acatalectic* or *Acatalecticus*, an Acatalectic verse: if a syllable be wanting, it is called *Catalecticus*; if there be a syllable too much, *Hypercatalecticus*, or *Hypermetre*.

The ascertaining whether the verse be complete, defective, or redundant, is called *Depositio* or *Clausula*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE.

1. HEXAMETER.

The Hexameter or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees; as,

Ludêrê | quæ vél- | lêm cālâ- | mō pār- | miſit â- | græſti. *Virg.*
Infân- | dūm Rê- | ginâ jû- | bês rênô- | varê dô- | lōrêm. *Id.*

A regular Hexameter line cannot have more than seventeen syllables, or fewer than thirteen.

Sometimes a spondee is found in the fifth place, whence the verse is called *Spondæic*; as,

Carâ Dê- | um sôbô- | lês mâ- | gnūm Jôvis | încrê- | mētum. *Virg.*

This verse is used, when any thing grave, slow, large, sad, or the like, is expressed. It commonly has a dactyle in the fourth place, and a word of four syllables in the end.

Sometimes there remains a superfluous syllable at the end. But this syllable must either terminate in a vowel, or in the consonant *m*, with a vowel before it; so as to be joined with the following verse, which in the present case must always begin with a vowel; as,

Omniâ | Mërcürî- | ô simî- | lis vō- | cémquê cō- | lōrêmque.
Et flavos crines—

Those Hexameter verses sound best, which have dactyles and spondees alternately; as,

Ludere, quæ vellem, calamo permisit agresti. *Virg.*
Pinguis et ingratus premeretur caseus urbi. *Id.*

Or which have more dactyles than spondees; as,

Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi. Virg.

It is esteemed a great beauty in a hexameter verse, when, by the use of dactyles and spondees, the sound is adapted to the sense; as,

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum. *Virg.*

Illi inter sese magnâ vi brachia tollunt. *Id.*

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. *Id.*

Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt. *Id.*

But what deserves particular attention, in scanning hexameter verse, is the CÆSURA.

Cæsura is when, after a foot is completed, there remains a syllable at the end of a word to begin a new foot; as,

At ré-ginâ grâ-vi jam-dudum, &c.

The *cæsura* is variously named, according to the different parts of the hexameter verse in which it is found. When it comes after the first foot, or falls on the third half-foot, it is called by a Greek name, *Triemimëris*: when on the fifth half-foot, or the syllable after the second foot, it is called *Penthemimëris*: when it happens on the first syllable of the fourth foot, or the seventh half-foot, it is called *Hepthemimëris*: and when on the ninth half-foot, or the first syllable of the fifth foot, it is called *Enneemimëris*.

All these different species of the *cæsura* sometimes occur in the same verse; as,

Illê lâ-tas nivê-am môl-li fûl-tas hÿâ-cînthô. *Virg.*

But the most common and beautiful *cæsura* is the *penthemim*; on which some lay a particular accent or stress of the voice, in reading a hexameter verse thus composed; whence they call it the *cæsural pause*; as,

Tityre, dum rede-O, brevis est via, pascœ capellas. *Virg.*

When the *cæsura* falls on a syllable naturally short, it renders it long; as, the last syllable of *fultus* in the foregoing example.

The chief melody of a hexameter verse in a great measure depends on the proper disposition of the *cæsura*. Without this, a line consisting of the number of feet requisite will be little else than mere prose; as,

Romæ mœniâ terrût impigër Hannibâl armis. *Ennius.*

The ancient Romans, in pronouncing verse, paid a particular attention to its melody. They observed not only the quantity and accent of the several syllables, but also the different stops and pauses which the particular turn of the verse required. In modern times we do not fully perceive the melody of Latin verse, because we have now lost the just

pronunciation of that language, the people of every country pronouncing it in a manner similar to their own. In reading Latin verse, therefore, we are directed by the same rules which take place with respect to English verse, as has been before observed.

The tone of the voice ought to be chiefly regulated by the sense. All the words should be pronounced fully; and the cadence of the verse ought only to be observed, so far as it corresponds with the natural expression of the words. At the end of each line there should be no fall of the voice, unless the sense requires it; but a small pause, half of that which we usually make at a comma.

2. PENTAMETER.

The Pentameter verse consists of five feet. Of these the two first are either dactyles or spondees; the third, always a spondee; and the fourth and fifth, an anapæstus; as,

Nātū- | rē sēquī- | tūr sē- | mīnā quīs- | quē sūm. *Propert.*
Carmīnī- | būs vī- | vēs tēm- | pūs in ōm- | nē mēis. *Ovid.*

But this verse is more properly divided into two hemisticks or halves; the former of which consists of two feet, either dactyles or spondees, and a cæsūra; the latter, always of two dactyles and another cæsūra; thus,

Nātū- | rē sēquī- | tūr | sēmīnā | quīsquē sū- | sē.
Carmīnī- | būs vī- | vēs | tēmpūs in | ōmnē mē- | is.

The Pentameter usually ends with a dissyllable, but sometimes also with a polysyllable.

3. ASCLEPIADEAN.

The Asclepiadæan verse consists of four feet; namely, a spondee, twice a choriambus, and a pyrrhichius; as,

Mēcē- | nās ātāvīs | edītē rē- | glībūs *Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1.*

But this verse may be more properly measured thus: In the first place, a spondee; in the second, a dactyle; then a cæsūra; and after that two dactyles; thus,

Mēcē- | nās ātā- | vīs | edītē | rēglībūs.

4. GLYCONIAN.

The Glyconian verse has three feet, a spondee, a choriambus, and a pyrrhichius; as,

Nāvīs | quē tībī crē- | dītūm. *Hor. Od. 1, 3, 5.*

Or it may be divided into a spondee and two dactyles; thus,

Nāvīs | quē tībī | crēdītūm.

5. SAPPHIC AND ADONIAN.

The Sapphic verse has five feet, viz. a trochee, a spondee, a dactyle, and two trochees; thus,

Intē- | gēr vī- | tæ, scēlē- | rīquē | pūrūs. *Hor. Od.* 1, 22, 1.

An Adonian, or Adonic verse consists only of a dactyle and a spondee; as,

Jupītēr | argēt. *Hor. ibid.* v. 20.

6. PHERECRATIAN.

The Pherecratian verse consists of three feet, a spondee, a dactyle, and a spondee; thus,

Nigris | æquorā | vēntis. *Hor. Od.* 1, 5, 7.

7. PHALEUCIAN.

The Phaleucian verse consists of five feet, namely, a spondee, a dactyle, and three trochees; as,

Sūmmūm | nēc mētū- | as dī- | em, nēc | optēs. *Martial.* 10, 47 f

8. THE GREATER ALCAIC.

The greater Alcæic, called likewise *Dactylic*, consists of four feet, a spondee or iambus, iambus and cæsūra, then two dactyles; as,

Virtūs | rēpū- | sæ | nēscīā | sōrdidæ
Inta- | mīnā- | tis | fulgēt hō- | nōribūs. *Hor. Od.* 3, 2, 17

9. ARCHILOCHIAN.

The Archilochian Iambic verse consists of four feet. In the first and third place, it has either a spondee or an iambus; in the second and fourth, always an iambus; and in the end, a cæsūra; as,

Nēc sū- | mīt, aut | pōnit | sēcū- | rēs. *Hor. ibid*

10. THE LESSER ALCAIC.

The lesser Dactylic Alcæic consists of four feet, namely, two dactyles and two trochees; as,

Arbītrī- | ō pōpū- | larīs | aūræ. *Ibid.*

Of the above kinds of verse, the first two take their names from the number of feet of which they consist. All the rest derive their names from those by whom they were either first invented, or frequently used.

There are several other kinds of verse, which are named

from the feet by which they are most commonly measured; such as the dactylic, trochæic, anapestic, and iambic. The last of these is most frequently used.

11. IAMBIC.

Of Iambic verse there are two kinds. The one consists of four feet, and is called by a Greek name *Dimëter*; the other consists of six feet, and is called *Trimëter*. The reason of these names is, that among the Greeks two feet were considered only as one measure in iambic verse; whereas the Latins measured it by single feet, and therefore called the dimëter *quaternarius*, and the trimëter *senarius*.

Originally this kind of verse was purely iambic, i. e. admitted of no other feet but the iambus; thus,

Dimëter, Inâr- | sît æ- | stûo- | sîus. *Hor.*

Trimëter, Sûis | ôt i- | pæ Rô- | mâ vi- | ribûs | rûit. *Id.*

But afterwards, both for the sake of ease and variety, different feet were admitted into the uneven or odd places; that is, in the first, third, and fifth places, instead of an iambus, they used a spondee, a dactyle, or an anapæstus, and sometimes a tribrächys. We also find a tribrächys in the even places, i. e. in the second place, and in the fourth; for the last foot must always be an iambus; thus,

Dimëter, Canidî- | æ træc- | tâvit | dæpës. *Hor.*

Vidê- | rê prôpê- | rântes | dômum. *Id.*

Trimëter, Quôquô | scêlæs- | ti rûl- | tis aut | cûr dæx- | têris. *Id.*

Pavidum- | quæ lepô- | r' aut ad- | vénam | lâquês | grûem. *Id.*

Altî- | bûs at- | quæ cœni- | bûs hómî- | cid' Hæc- | tôrem. *Id.*

In comic writers we sometimes find an iambic verse consisting of eight feet, therefore called *Tetramëter* or *Octonarius*.

FIGURES IN SCANNING.

The several changes made upon words, to adapt them to the verse, are called *Figures in Scanning*. The chief of these are the *Synalæpha*, *Ecthlipsis*, *Synæresis*, *Diaræsis*, *Systôle*, and *Diastôle*.

1. *SYNALÆPHA* is the cutting off of a vowel or diphthong, when the next word begins with a vowel; as,

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant. *Virg.*

to be scanned thus,

Conticû- | er' om- | nês In- | tẽnti- | qu' orâ tẽ- | nèbant.

The *Synalæpha* is sometimes neglected ; and seldom takes place in the interjections, *ô, heu, ah, proh, vœ, rah, hei* ; as

O pater, ô hominum, Divûmque æterna potestas. *Virg.*

Long vowels and diphthongs, when not cut off, are sometimes shortened ; as,

Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Cælæno. *Virg.*

Credimus ? an, qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt. *Id.*

Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Illo alto. *Id.*

Ter sunt conati imponero Pelio Ossam. *Id.*

Glauco et Panopææ, et Inoo Melicertæ. *Id.*

2. *ECTHLIPSIS* is the cutting off of *m*, with the vowel before it, in the end of a word, because the following word begins with a vowel ; as,

O curas hominum ! O quantum est in rebus inane ! *Pers.*

thus,

O cu- | rās hōmī- | n' , ô quān- | t' ēst in | rēbūs in- | anē.

Sometimes the *Synalæpha* and *Ecthipsis* are found at the end of the verse ; as,

Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cælumque

Adspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos. *Virg.*

Jamque iter emendat, turres ac tecta Latinorum

Ardua cernebant juvenes, murosque subibant. *Id.*

These verses are called *Hypermetri*, because a syllable remains to be carried to the beginning of the next line ; thus, *qu' Adspicit ; r' Ardua*.

3. *SYNÆRESIS* is the contraction of two syllables into one, which is likewise called *Crisis* ; as, *Phæthon* for *Phæthōn*. So *ei* in *Thesei, Orphei, deinde, Pompei* ; *ui* in *huic, cui* ; *oi* in *proinde* ; *ēa* in *aured* ; thus,

Notus amor Phædræ, nota est injuria Thesei. *Ovid.*

Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi—*Virg.*

Filius huic contrā, torquet qui sidera mundi. *Id.*

Aurēā percussus virgā, versumque venenis. *Id.*

So in *antēhac, eadem, alvearia, deest, deērit, vehēmens, anteit, eodem, alveo, graveolentis, omnia, semianimis, semihōno, fluviorum, totius, promontorium, &c.* as,

Unā eademque viā sanguis animusque sequuntur. *Virg.*

Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta. *Id.*

Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest. *Hor.*

Divitis uber agri, Trojæque opulentia deerit. *Virg.*

Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni. *Hor.*

Te semper aneit dira necessitas. *Alcibiades. Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17.*

Uno eodemque igni, sic nostri. *Daphnis amore. Virg.*

Cum refluit campis, et jam se condidit alveo. *Virg.*
 Inde ubi venère ad fauces graveolentis Averni. *Id.*
 his patriæ cecidère manus: quin protinus omnia. *Id.*
 Cædit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva. *Id.*
 Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat. *Id.*
 Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes. *Id.*
 Magnanimosque duces, totiusque ex ordine gentis. *Id.*
 Inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ. *Ovid.*

To this figure may be referred the changing of *i* and *u* into *j* and *v*, or pronouncing them in the same syllable with the following vowel; as, in *genva*, *tenvis*, *arjētat*, *tēnria*, *abjēta*, *pitvīta*, *parjetibus*, *Nasidjēnus*; for *genua*, *tenuis*, &c.; as,

Propterea quia corpus aquæ naturaque tenvis. *Lucr.*
 Genva labant, gelido concrevit frigore sanguis. *Virg.*
 Arjetat in portas et duros objice postes. *Id.*
 Velleraque ut foliis depectant tēnria Seres. *Id.*
 Edificant, sectâque intexunt abjete costas. *Id.*
 Præcipuè sanus, nisi cum pitvita molesta est. *Hor.*
 Parjetibusque premunt arctis, et quatuor addunt. *Virg.*
 Ut Nasidjeni juvit te cœna beati? *Hor.*

4. DIÆRĒSIS divides one syllable into two; as, *aulai*, for *aulæ*; *Troia*, for *Trojæ*; *Persēus*, for *Perseus*; *milivus*, for *milvus*; *solviit*, for *solvit*; *volviit*, for *volvit*; *aquæ*, *suetus*, *suasit*, *Suevos*, *relangviit*, *reliquas*, for *aquæ*, *suetus*, &c.; as,

Aulæ in medio libabant pocula Bacchi. *Virg.*
 Stamina non ulli dissolvienda Deo. *Pentam. Tibullus*
 Debuerant fuses evoluisse suos. *Id. Ovid.*
 Quæ calidum faciunt aquæ tactum atque vaporem. *Lucr.*
 Cum mihi non tantum furesque feræque suetæ. *Hor.*
 Atque alios alii inrident, Veneremque suadent. *Lucr.*
 Fundat ab extremo flavos Aquilone Suevos. *Lucan.*
 Imposito fratri moribunda relangvit ore. *Ovid.*
 Reliquas tamen esse vias in mente patenteis. *Lucr.*

5. SYSTÖLE makes a long syllable short; as, the penult in *tulērunt*; thus,

Matri longa decem tulērunt fastidia mœnæs. *Virg. E. 4. 61.*

6. DIASTÖLE makes a short syllable long; as, the last syllable of *amor* in the following verse:

Considant, si tantus amôr, et mœnia condant. *Virg. Æ. 11. 323.*

To the above may be added the following, which, though

chiefly used by the poets, often occur in prose; and are called

FIGURES OF DICTION.

1. *Prosthesis** prefixes a letter or syllable; as, *gnavus* for *navus*. In Latin there are but few examples of this, but in Greek they abound; as, *ἐξῆς* for *ἑξῆς*, *ὄρωγα* for *ὄρα*.

2. *Epenhēsis*† inserts something in the middle; as, *rettūlit* for *retūlit*, *μαχεσάμενος* for *μαχεσάμενος*.

3. *Paragōge*‡ adds to the end; as, *dicier* for *dicti*, *τοῦτον* for *τοῦτον*.

4. *Apharēsis*§ takes away from the beginning; as, *conia* for *ciconia*. Of this, also, examples are rare in Latin, but frequent in Greek; as, *ἦ* for *ἔφρ*. *H.* 1. 219.

5. *Syncōpe*|| takes out something from the middle; as, *peccasse* for *peccavisse*, *ἔβαν* for *ἔβησαν*.

6. *Apocōpe*¶ takes from the end; as, *pecūli* for *peculii*, *δὺ* for *δύνα*. *Il.* 1. 426.

7. *Metathēsis*** transposes letters; as, *pistris* for *pristis*, *ἑδραῖον* for *ἑδραῖον*, 2. *a.* of *δέγω*.

8. *Antihēsis*†† changes one letter for another; as, *faciundum* for *faciendum*, *olli* for *illi*, *ξύν* for *σύν*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POEMS.

Any work composed in verse is called a *Poem*, (*Poēma* or *Carmen*.)

Poems are called by various names, from their subject, their form, the manner of treating the subject, and their style.

1. A poem on the celebration of a marriage is called an *EPITHALAMUM*; on a mournful subject, an *ELEGY* or *LAMENTATION*; in praise of the Supreme Being, a *HYMN*; in praise of any person or thing, a *PAENEGRIC* or *ENCOMIUM*; on the vices of any one, a *SATIRE* or *INVECTIVE*; a poem to be inscribed on a tomb, an *EPITAPH*, &c.

2. A short poem, adapted to the lyre or harp, is called an *ODE*, whence such compositions are called *Lyric poems*: a poem in the form of a letter is called an *EPISTLE*; a short witty poem, playing on the fancies or conceits which arise from any subject, is called an *EPIGRAM*, as those of Catullus and Martial. A sharp, unexpected, lively turn of wit in the end of an epigram is called its *Point*. A poem expressing

* *Prothesis*, *adjectio*; *προστίθημι*, *addo*, to prefix.

† *Epenhēsis*, *insertio*; *ἐνεντίθημι*, *insero in medium*, to insert.

‡ *Paragōgē*, *productio*; *παράγω*, *produco*, to lengthen out.

§ *Apharēsis*, *ablatio*; *ἀφαιρέω*, *aufero*, to take away.

|| *Syncōpē*, from *συγκόπτω*, *concido*, to cut out.

¶ *Apocōpē*, *amputatio*; *ἀποκόπτω*, *amputo*, to cut off.

** *Metathēsis*, *transpositio*, the change of places.

†† From *ἀντί*, *instead of*, and *τίθημι*, to place.

the moral of any device or picture, is called an **EMBLEM**. A poem containing an obscure question to be explained, is called an **ENIGMA** or **RIDDLE**.

When a character is described so that the first letters of each verse, and sometimes the middle and final letters, express the name of the person or thing described, it is called an **ACROSTIC**; as the following on our Saviour:

I nter cuncta micans I gniti sidera cæl I,
E xpellit tenebras E toto Phæbus ut orb E;
S ic cæcas removet JESVS caliginis umbra S,
V ivificansque simul V ero præcordia mot V,
S olem justitiæ S ese probat esse beati S.

3. From the manner of treating a subject, a poem is either *Exegetic*, *Dramatic*, or *Mixt*.

The *Exegetic*, where the poet always speaks himself, is of three kinds, Historical, Didactic, or Instructive, (as the Satire or Epistle;) and Descriptive.

Of the *Dramatic*, the chief kinds are **COMEDY**, representing the actions of ordinary life, generally with a happy issue; and **TRAGEDY**, representing the actions and distresses of illustrious personages, commonly with an unhappy issue; to which may be added *Pastoral Poems*, or **BUCOLICS**, representing the actions and conversations of shepherds; as most of the eclogues of Virgil.

The *Mixt* kind is where the poet sometimes speaks in his own person, and sometimes makes other characters to speak. Of this kind is chiefly the **EPIC** or **HEROIC** poem, which treats of some one great transaction of some great, illustrious person, with its various circumstances; as the wrath of Achilles in the *Iliad* of Homer; the settlement of Æneas in Italy in the *Æneid* of Virgil; the fall of man in the *Paradise Lost* of Milton, &c.

4. The style of poetry, as of prose, is of three kinds, the simple, ornate, and sublime.

COMBINATION OF VERSES IN POEMS.

In long poems there is commonly but one kind of verse used. Thus Virgil, Lucretius, Horace in his Satires and Epistles, Ovid in his *Metamorphoses*, Lucan, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Juvenal, &c. always use the Hexameter verse: Plautus, Terence, and other writers of Comedy, generally use the Iambic, and sometimes the Trochaic. It is chiefly in shorter poems, particularly those which are called Lyric poems, as the Odes of Horace and the Psalms of Buchanan, that various kinds of verse are combined.

A poem, which has only one kind of verse, is called by a Greek name, **MONOCOLON**, sc. *poëma* or *carmen*; or **MONOCOLON**, sc. *ode*; that which has two kinds, **DICOLON**; and that which has three kinds of verse, **TRICOLON**.

If the same sort of verse return after the second line, it is

called *DICŌLON DISTRŌPHON*;* as when a single Pentameter is alternately placed after an HEXAMETER; which is named *Elegiac verse*, (*carmen Elegiācum*,) because it was first applied to mournful subjects; thus,

Flebilis indignos, Elegēia, solve capillos,
Ah! nimis ex vero, nunc tibi nomen erit. *Ovid.*

This kind of verse is used by Ovid in all his other works except the *Metamorphoses*; and also for the most part by *Tibullus*, *Propertius*, &c.

When a poem consists of two kinds of verse, and after three lines returns to the first, it is called *Dicōlon Tristrōphon*; when after four lines, *Dicōlon Tetrastrōphon*; as,

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
Sordibus tecti; caret invidenda
Sobrius aula. *Horat.*

When a poem consists of three kinds of verse, and after three lines always returns to the first, it is called *Tricōlon Tristrōphon*; but if it returns after four lines, it is called *Tricōlon Tetrastrōphon*; as, when after two greater dactylic *Alcaic* verses are subjoined an *Archilochian iambic* and a lesser dactylic *Alcaic*, which is named *Carmen Horatiānum*, or *Horatian verse*, because it is frequently used by *Horace*; thus,

Virtus recludens immeritis mori
Cælum, negatā tentat iter viā;
Cætusque vulgares, et udam
Spernit humum fugiente pennā.

THE VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT METRES USED BY HORACE.

HORACE uses *twenty* different species of metre, combining them in *nineteen* different ways, and of course forming *nineteen* different stanzas. These are as follow, arranged according to the order of preference given them by the poet:—

No 1. The stanza of four lines. The first two are *greater Alcaic*,† measured thus: a spondee or iambus, an iambus with a cæsura, then two dactyles; as,

Vides ut alta stet nivē candidūm.

| | | |

* A *Strophe* or *Stanza* includes as many lines as are necessary to show all the different kinds of measure in an ode. It is called *Strophe*, which in Greek literally means *a turning*, because at the end of it, you turn back to the same kind of verse with which you began.

† From *Alcaeus*, a famous poet of *Lesbos*, whom *Horace* frequently celebrates.

The third line is *Archilochian*,* measured thus: the first and third feet are spondees or iambi; the second and fourth, iambi, with a cæsura remaining; as,

Silvæ laborantēs geluque.
 | | | |

The fourth line is *lesser Alcaic*, measured by two dactyles and two trochees; as,

Fluminā cōstitērint acuto.
 | | | |

This is called the HORATIAN STANZA, because Horace delighted in it above all others. More than one third of his odes are in this stanza.

No. 2. The stanza of four lines. The first three lines are *Sapphic*,† measured by a trochee, spondee, dactyle, and then two trochees; as,

Jam satis tērris nivis atquē diræ.
 | | | |

The fourth line is *Adonic*, consisting of a dactyle and spondee; as,

Terrūlt urbem.
 |

No. 3. The stanza of two lines. The first is *Glyconic*,‡ measured by a spondee, choriambus, and pyrrhichius; as,

Sic tē Divā pētens Cypri.
 | | |

The second is *Asclepiadæan*,§ consisting of a spondee, two choriambi, and a pyrrhichius; as,

Sic frātres Hēlénas lucidā sidēra.
 | | | |

Or thus,

Sic frātres Hēlénas lucidā sidēra.
 | | | |

No. 4. The stanza of two lines. The first has six iambi; the second has four. But sometimes a spondee, dactyle, and pæst, or tribrachys, is admitted into the odd places; that is in the first, third, and fifth. A tribrachys is also found in the even places. The first ten epodes are in this stanza.

No. 5. The stanza of four lines; three Asclepiads and one Glyconic. See No. 3.

* Invented by *Archilochus*, a poet of Paros.

† Invented by *Sappho*, the celebrated poetess of Lesbos.

‡ From *Glycon*, the inventor.

§ From *Asclepias*, the inventor

No. 6. The stanza of four lines. The first two are *Asclepiadæan*, the third is *Pherecratian*, consisting of a spondee, dactyle, and spondee; as,

Grato Pyrrhâ sub antro.

The fourth line is *Glyconic*, No. 3.

No. 7. The stanza of one line. *Asclepiadæan*, measured by a spondee, two choriambi, and a pyrrhichius; as,

Mæcenas utavis editæ regibus.

No. 8. The stanza of two lines. A *hexameter*, and the last four feet of a *hexameter*; as,

Laudabunt illi claram Rhodon aut Mitylenen.

Aut Ephesum bimariisve Corinthi.

No. 9. The stanza of one line, measured by a spondee, three choriambi, and a pyrrhichius; as,

Tu ne quaesieris scire nefas quem mihi quem tibi.

No. 10. The stanza of two lines. The first is *hexameter*; the second has four iambi, and sometimes spondees, &c. in the odd places.

No. 11. The stanza of one line, containing six iambi, or other feet in the odd places.

No. 12. The stanza of two lines. The first is measured by a choriambus and bacchius; the second, by three choriambi and a bacchius.

Lydia dic per omnes,

Te Deos oro Sybarin cur properes amando.

Observe, however, in the second line, that the first choriambus is imperfect, having its third syllable long instead of short.*

No 13. The stanza of two lines; the first line *hexameter* the second containing six iambi, admitting other feet in the odd places.

* Attilius, a learned grammarian, remarks, that Horace was guilty of this error from being inexpert in this kind of measure, and that, having once begun it, he chose to persevere in it to the end. Some, however, call the first foot an *Epuritus*, others divide it into a trochee and spondee.

No. 14. The stanza of two lines; the first a hexameter, the second has two dactyles and a cæsura; as,

Arbōribusquē cōmes.

No. 15. The stanza of three lines. The first is a hexameter; the second has four iambs, admitting spondees in the odd places; and the third line has two dactyles and a cæsura, as in the preceding No.

No. 16. The stanza of three lines; the first having six iambs, and the third having four, admitting spondees, &c. as before; the middle line has two dactyles and a cæsura.

No. 17. The stanza of two lines. The first line contains seven feet, of which the first four are either dactyles or spondees; the last three are trochees; as,

Solvitur acris hiems grata vicē veris et Favōni.

The second line has five iambs and a remaining syllable, admitting spondees as before; as,

Trāhūntquē siccas machinās cārinas.

No. 18. The stanza of two lines. The first has three iambs, preceded by a long syllable; as,

Nōn sūr nēque' aurūm.

The second line has five iambs and a cæsura, admitting spondees in the odd places.

No. 19. The stanza of three lines. The first two contain three ionics; the third contains four; as,

Miserarum' est nēque' amorī dārē lēdum.

INDEX TO THE ODES OF HORACE,

EXHIBITING THE FIRST WORDS OF EACH, WITH REFERENCES TO THE PRECEDING NUMBERS, ACCORDING TO WHICH THEY ARE SCANNED.

<i>Æli vetusto</i>	No. 1	<i>Bacchum in remotis</i>	No. 1
<i>Æquam memento</i>	1	<i>Beatus ille</i>	4
<i>Albi ne doleas</i>	5	<i>Cælo supinus</i>	1
<i>Altera jam teritur</i>	13	<i>Cælo tonantem</i>	1
<i>Angustam amici</i>	1	<i>Cum tu Lydia</i>	3
<i>At O deorum</i>	4	<i>Cur me querelis</i>	1
<i>Audivere Lyce</i>	6	<i>Delicta majorum</i>	1

Descende cœlo	No. 1	Nullus argento	No. 2
Dianam teneræ	6	Nunc est bibendum	1
Diffugère nives	14	O crudelis adhuc	9
Dive quem proles	2	O Diva gratum	1
Divis orte bonis	5	O fons Blandusis	6
Donarem pateras	7	O matre pulchrâ	1
Donec gratus eram	3	O nata mecum	1
Eheu fugaces	1	O navis referent	6
Est mihi nonum	2	O sæpe mecum	1
Et thure et fidibus	3	O Venus regina	2
Exegi monumentum	7	Odi profanum	1
Extremum Tanaim	5	Otium Divos	2
Faune nympharum	2	Parcius junctas	2
Festo quid potius die	3	Parcus Deorum	1
Herculis ritu	2	Parentis olim	4
Horrida tempestas	15	Pastor quum traheret	5
Ibis Liburnis	4	Persicos odi puer	2
Icci beatis	1	Petti nihil me	16
Ille et nefasto	1	Phœbe, silvarumque	2
Impios parvæ	2	Phœbus volentem	1
Inclusam Danaën	5	Pindarum quisquis	2
Intactis opulentior	3	Poscimus siquid	2
Integer vitæ	2	Quæ cura patrum	1
Intermissa Venus diu	3	Qualem ministrum	1
Jam jam efficaci	11	Quando repōstum	4
Jam pauca aratro	1	Quantum distet ab Inacho	3
Jam satis terris	2	Quem tu Melpomene	3
Jam veris comites	5	Quem virum aut heroa	2
Justum et tenacem	1	Quid bellicosus	1
Laudabunt alii	8	Quid dedicatum	1
Lupis et agnis	4	Quid fles Asterie	6
Lydia dic per omnes	12	Quid immerentes	4
Mæcenas atavis	7	Quid obseratis	11
Malâ soluta	4	Quid tibi vis	8
Martiis cœlebs	2	Quis desiderio	5
Mater sæva Cupidinum	3	Quis multa gracilis	6
Mercuri facunde	2	Quo me Bacche	3
Mercuri nam te	2	Quo, quo scelesti ruitis	4
Miserarum est	19	Rectius vives	2
Mollis inertia	10	Rogare longo	4
Montium custos	2	Scriberis Varjo	5
Motum ex Metello	1	Septimi Gades	2
Musis amicus	1	Sic te Diva potens	3
Natis in usum	1	Solvitur acris hiems	17
Ne forte credas	1	Te maris et terræ	8
Ne sit ancillæ	2	Tu ne quæsieris	9
Nolis longa feræ	5	Tyrrhena regum	1
Nondum subacta	1	Ulla si juris	2
Non ebur neque aureum	18	Uxor pauperis Ibyci	3
Non semper imbres	1	Velox amicum	1
Non usitata	1	Vides ut alta	1
Non vides quanto	2	Vile potabis	2
Nox erat	10	Vitas hinnuleo	6
Nullam Vare sacra	9	Vixi puellis	1

APPENDIX.

Of Punctuation ; Capitals ; Abbreviations ; Division of the Roman Months ; Tables of Roman Coins, Weights, and Measures ; Golden, Silver, and Brazen Ages of Roman Literature.

THE different divisions of discourse are marked by certain characters called *Points*.

The points employed for this purpose are the *Comma* (,), *Semicolon* (;), *Colon* (:), *Period*, Punctum, or full stop (.).

Their names are taken from the different parts of the sentence which they are employed to distinguish.

The *Period* is a whole sentence complete by itself. The *Colon*, or member, is a chief constructive part, or greater division of a sentence. The *Semicolon*, or half member, is a less constructive part, or subdivision, of a sentence or member. The *Comma*, or segment, is the least constructive part of a sentence, in this way of considering it ; for the next subdivision of a sentence would be the resolution of it into *Phrases* and *Words*.

To these points may be added the *Semiperiod*, or less point, followed by a small letter. But this is of much the same use with the Colon, and occurs only in Latin books.

A simple sentence admits only of a full point at the end ; because its general meaning cannot be distinguished into parts. It is only in compound sentences that all the different points are to be found.

Points likewise express the different pauses which should be observed in a just pronunciation of discourse. The precise duration of each pause, or note, cannot be defined. It varies according to the different subjects of discourse, and the different turns of human passion and thought. The period requires a pause in duration double of the colon ; the colon double of the semicolon ; and the semicolon double of the comma.

There are other points, which, together with a certain pause, also denote a different modulation of the voice in correspondence with the sense. These are the *Interrogation* point (?), the *Exclamation* or *Admiration* point (!), and the *Parenthêsis* (). The first two generally mark an elevation of the voice, and a pause equal to that of a semicolon, a colon, or a period, as the sense requires. The *Parenthêsis* usually requires a moderate depression of the voice, with a pause somewhat greater than a comma. But these rules are liable to many exceptions

The modulation of the voice in reading, and the various pauses, must always be regulated by the sense.

Besides the points, there are several other *marks* made use of in books, to denote references and different distinctions, or to point out something remarkable or defective, &c. These are, the *Apostrophe* ('); *Asterisk* (*); *Hyphen* (-); *Obelisk* (†); *Double Obelisk* (‡); *Parallel Lines* (||); *Paragraph* (¶), *Section* (§); *Quotation* (""); *Crotchets* []; *Brace* { }; *Ellipsis* (... or —); *Caret* (Λ); which last is only used in writing.

References are often marked by letters and figures.

Capitals or large letters, are used at the beginning of sentences, of verses, and of proper names. Some use them at the beginning of every substantive noun. Adjectives, verbs, and other parts of speech, unless they be emphatical, commonly begin with a small letter.

Capitals, with a point after them, are often put for whole words; thus, A. marks *Aulus*, C. *Caius*, D. *Decius*, or *Decimus*, L. *Lucius*, M. *Marcus*, P. *Publius*, Q. *Quintus*, or *Quinctius*, T. *Titus*. So F. stands for *Filius*, and N. for *Nepos*; as M. F. *Marci Filius*, M. N. *Marci Nepos*. In like manner, P. C. marks *Patres Conscripti*; S. C. *Senātūs Consultum*; P. R. *Populus Romānus*; S. P. Q. R. *Senātus Populusque Romānus*; U. C. *Urbs Condita*; S. P. D. *Salūtem plurimam dicit*, D. D. D. *Dat, dicat, dedicat*; D. D. C. Q. *Dat, dicat, consecratque*; H. S. written corruptly for L. L. S. *Sestertius*, equal in value to two pounds of brass and a half; the two pounds being marked by L. L. *Libra, Libra*, and the half by S. *Semis*. So, in modern books, A. D. marks *Anno Domini*, A. M. *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts; M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*; * LL. D. *Legum Doctor*; N. B. *Nota bene*, &c.

Sometimes a small letter or two is added to the capital; as, Etc. *Et cætera*; Ap. *Appius*; Cn. *Cneius*; Op. *Opter*; Sp. *Spurius*; Ti. *Tiberius*; Sex. *Sextus*; Cos. *Consul*; Coss. *Consules*; Imp. *Imperātor*; Imp. *Imperatōres*.

In like manner, in English, Esq. *Esquire*; Dr. *Debtor* or *Doctor*; Acct. *Account*; MS. *Manuscript*; MSS. *Manuscripts*; Do. *Ditto*; Rt. Hon. *Right Honourable*, &c.

Small letters are likewise often put as abbreviations of a word; as, i. e. *id est*; h. e. *hoc est*, that is; e. g. *exempli gratiā*, for example; v. g. *verbi gratiā*.

* Two capitals in this way denote the plural number; as, L. D. *Legis Doctor*; LL. D. *Legum Doctor*.

Division of the Roman Months.

The Romans divided their months into three parts, by **Kalends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*. The first day of every month was called the *Kalends*; the fifth day was called the *Nones*; and the thirteenth day was called the *Ides*; except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which the *nones* fell upon the seventh day, and the *ides* on the fifteenth.

In reckoning the days of their months, they counted backwards. Thus, the first day of January was marked *Kalendis Januariis* or *Januarii*, or, by contraction, *Kal. Jan.* The last day of December, *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*, or *Januarii*, scil. *ante*. The day before that, or the 30th day of December, *Tertio Kal. Jan.* scil. *die ante*; or *Ante diem tertium Kal. Jan.* The twenty-ninth day of December, *Quarto Kal. Jan.* And so on, till they came back to the thirteenth day of December, or to the *ides*, which were marked *Idibus Decembris*, or *Decembris*: the day before the *ides*, *Pridie Idus Dec.* scil. *ante*: the day before that, *Tertio Id. Dec.* and so back to the *nones*, or the fifth day of the month, which was marked *Nonis Decembris*, or *Decembris*: the day before the *nones*, *Pridie Non. Dec.* &c. and thus through all the months of the year.

JUNIVS, APRILIS, SEPTEMQUE, NOVENQUE tricenas;

Unum plus reliqui; FEBRUVS tenet octo viginti;

At si bissextus fuerit, superadditur unus.

Tu primam mensis lucem die esse kalendas.

SEX MAIVS, NONAS OCTOBER, JULIVS, ET MARS,

Quatuor at reliqui; dabit idus quilibet octo.

Omnes post idus lucas die esse kalendas,

Nomen sortiri debent a mense sequenti.

Thus, the 14th day of *April*, *June*, *September*, and *November*, was marked XVIII. Kal. of the following month; the 15th, XVII. Kal. &c. The 14th day of *January*, *August*, and *December*, XIX. Kal. &c. So the 16th day of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, was marked XVII. Kal. &c. And the 14th day of February, XVI. Kal. Martii or Martias. The names of all the months are used as Substantives or Adjectives, except *Aprilis*, which is used only as a Substantive.

In *Leap year*, that is, when February has twenty-nine days, which happens every fourth year, both the 24th and the 25th days of that month were marked, *Sexto Kalendas Martii*, or *Martias*; and hence this year is called *Bissextilis*.

* *Kalends*, or *Calends*, is derived from *Calo*, -*are*, to call. In the infancy of Rome, a priest summoned the people together in the Capitol, on the first day of the month, or of the new moon, and called over the days that intervened between that and the *Nones*. In later times the *Fasti*, or Calendar, used to be put up in public places. The *Nones* [*Nona*] are so called, because they are nine days from the *Ides*. *Ides*, [*Idus*] from the obsolete verb *Iduare*, to divide, because they divide the month nearly equally.

TABLE.

Mar. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Jan. Aug. Dec.	Apr. Jun. Sep. Nov.	Februarius.
1 Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2 6 ^o Nonas.	4 ^o Nonas.	4 ^o Nonas.	4 ^o Nonas.
3 5 Nonas.	3 Nonas.	3 Nonas.	3 Nonas.
4 4 Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5 3 Nonas.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6 Pridie Nonas.	8 ^o Idus.	8 ^o Idus.	8 ^o Idus.
7 Nonæ.	7 Idus.	7 Idus.	7 Idus.
8 8 ^o Idus.	6 Idus.	6 Idus.	6 Idus.
9 7 Idus.	5 Idus.	5 Idus.	5 Idus.
10 6 Idus.	4 Idus.	4 Idus.	4 Idus.
11 5 Idus.	3 Idus.	3 Idus.	3 Idus.
12 4 Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13 3 Idus.	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14 Pridie Idus.	19 ^o Kalendas.	18 ^o Kalendas.	16 ^o Kalendas.
15 Idus.	18 Kal.	17 Kal.	15 Kal.
16 17 ^o Kalendas.	17 Kal.	16 Kal.	14 Kal.
17 16 Kal.	16 Kal.	15 Kal.	13 Kal.
18 15 Kal.	15 Kal.	14 Kal.	12 Kal.
19 14 Kal.	14 Kal.	13 Kal.	11 Kal.
20 13 Kal.	13 Kal.	12 Kal.	10 Kal.
21 12 Kal.	12 Kal.	11 Kal.	9 Kal.
22 11 Kal.	11 Kal.	10 Kal.	8 Kal.
23 10 Kal.	10 Kal.	9 Kal.	7 Kal.
24 9 Kal.	9 Kal.	8 Kal.	6 Kal.
25 8 Kal.	8 Kal.	7 Kal.	5 Kal.
26 7 Kal.	7 Kal.	6 Kal.	4 Kal.
27 6 Kal.	6 Kal.	5 Kal.	3 Kal.
28 5 Kal.	5 Kal.	4 Kal.	Pridie Kalendas.
29 4 Kal.	4 Kal.	3 Kal.	
30 3 Kal.	3 Kal.	Pridie Kalendas.	
31 Pridie Kalendas.	Pridie Kalendas.		

The Romans, counting in the day on which they dated, called the *second* day before the Kalends, Nones or Ides, *tertio*, and so on. And, as the Kalends are not the last day of the current month, but the first day of the month following; we must take this additional day into consideration in accommodating our calendar to their dates; according to the following method:

RULE. Add *one* to the number of the Nones and Ides, and *two* to the number of days in the month for the Kalends, then subtract the number of the day: e. g. to find the Roman date of the 21st July; to 31, add 2, = 33; from this take 21, the day of the month, and the remainder, 12, is the Roman date. 12mo. Kal. Aug.

THE
DIFFERENT AGES OF ROMAN LITERATURE,
WITH REFERENCE TO THE
PURITY OF THE LANGUAGE.

THE *golden age* is generally computed from the time of the second *Punic* war to the latter end of the reign of *Augustus Cæsar*, and comprehends the oldest authors in the *Latin* tongue now extant, excepting the fragments of *Livius Andronicus*, though, for a considerable time after the commencement of this period, the language was but yet forming, and by gradual improvements afterwards arrived at its most perfect state under *Augustus*.

The *silver age* is reckoned to have commenced on the death of *Augustus*, and continued to the end of *Trajan's* reign.

The *brazen age* began at the death of *Trajan*, and lasted till the time that *Rome* was taken by the *Goths*, about four hundred and ten years after the birth of *Christ*.

The *iron age* commenced from the sacking of *Rome* above-mentioned; after which, the purity and beauty of the *Latin* tongue declined very much, and many base words were introduced into the language, especially by the ecclesiastical and medical writers, the use of which ought to be carefully avoided by all persons studious of writing in a good *Latin* style; the surest way of obtaining which is carefully to read, make observations upon, and imitate, the purest *Latin* writers, especially those who come the nearest to *Cicero*, to whose valuable writings this language is very much indebted.

THE LATIN WRITERS,

Arranged according to the Ages in which they flourished.

The golden age begins at the time of the second *Punic* war, and extends to the latter end of the reign of *Augustus*; extending from the 514th to the 767th year after the foundation of *Rome*, or the 14th year of our Lord.

Writers of the GOLDEN AGE.*

P. Nigidius Figdulus
 C. Decius Laberius.
 M. Verrius Flaccus.
 P. Syrus.
 M. Accius Plautus.
 P. Terentius Afer.
 M. Portius Cato.
 T. Lucretius Carus.
 C. Valerius Catullus.
 C. Julius Cæsar.
 Cornelius Nepos.
 M. Tullius Cicero.
 Sex. Aurelius Propertius.
 C. Sallustius Crispus.
 M. Terentius Varro.
 Albius Tibullus.
 Publius Virgilius Maro.

T. Livius.
 M. Manilius.
 P. Ovidius Naso.
 Q. Horatius Flaccus.
 C. Pedit Albinovannus.
 Gratius Faliscus.
 T. Phædrus.
 C. Cornificius.
 Aulus Hirtius, or Oppius. [One of whom completed the Commentaries of Cæsar.]
 P. Cornelius Severus. [He lived during the reign of Augustus, but the poetry attributed to him is said by critics to have been written by a certain Maximianus, a man of a weak mind.]

Fragments only of the following lawyers remain in the Digests.

Q. Mutius Scævola.
 Alfenus Varus.

M. Antistius Labeo.
 Masurius Sabinus.

Writers of the SILVER AGE.

Cornelius Celsus.
 M. Fabius Quintilianus.
 P. Velleius Paterculus.
 M. Anneus Seneca.
 L. Anneus Seneca.
 M. Anneus Lucanus.
 T. Petronius Arbiter.
 C. Plinius Secundus.
 C. Silius Italicus.
 C. Valerius Flaccus.

M. Valerius Martialis.
 C. Julius Solinus.
 D. Junius Juvenalis.
 D. Papinius Statius.
 Sex. Julius Frontinus.
 C. Cornelius Tacitus.
 C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus.
 L. Anneus Florus.
 C. Suetonius Tranquillus.

Of an uncertain age.

Q. Curtius Rufus.
 Val. Probus, [a grammarian.]
 Sulpitia, [a noble Roman poetess, whose satire against Domitian is still extant.]

Scribonius Largus
 L. Fenestella.

* Of the following only fragments remain.

Livius Andronicus.
 C. Nevius.
 Statius Cæcilius.
 Q. Ennius.
 M. Pacuvius.

L. Attilius.
 C. Lucilius.
 L. Afranius.
 L. Cornelius Sisenna.

These authors are ranked among the writers of the golden age, but rather on account of their antiquity than their elegance. Their writings contain much wisdom and instruction, but are often deficient in the qualities of a finished style.

Noltenius ranks among the writers of the Silver Age,

Phædrus, [who perhaps more properly belongs to this than to the golden age.]
Valerius Maximus.
Palladius Rutilius Taurus.

Justinus.
Aulus Gellius.
Æmilius Mæcer.
Terentianus Maurus.

Writers of the BRAZEN AGE.

Aulus Gellius.
L. Apuleius.
Q. Septimius Tertullianus.
Q. Sorënus Sammonicus.
Censorinus.
Cæcilius Cyprianus.
T. Junius Calpurnius.
M. Aurelius Nemesianus.
Ælius Spartianus.
Julius Capitolinus.
Ælius Lampridius.
Vulcatius Gallicanus.
Trebellius Pollio.
Flavius Vopiscus.
Cælius Aurelianus.
Flavius Eutropius.
Rhemnius Fannius.
Arnobius Afer.
L. Cælius Lactantius.

Ælius Donatus.
Commodianus.
C. Vettus Juvenicus.
D. Hilarius.
Julius Firmicus.
Fab. Marius Victorius.
Sextus Rufus.
Festus Historicus.
Ammianus Marcellinus.
Fl. Vegetius Renatus.
Aurel. Theod. Macrobius.
Q. Aurelius Symmachus.
Dec. Magnus Ausonius.
Sex. Aurelius Victor.
D. Ambrosius.
Aur. Prudentius Clemens.
Cl. Claudianus.
Marcellus Empiricus.
Proba Falconia.

Lawyers, fragments of whose writings remain in the Digests

Licinius Proculus.
Neratius Priscus.
P. Juvencius Celsus.
Priscus Jabolennus.
Domitius Ulpianus.
Herennius Modestinus.
Salvius Julianus.
Julius Caius.

Callistratus.
Æmilius Papilianus.
Julius Paulus.
Sextius Pomponius.
Venuleius Saturnianus.
Ælius Marcianus.
Ælius Gallus, and others.

Laurentius Valla praises exceedingly the pure Latinity of these authors, and affirms, that the Latin language, if it had perished, could be revived by means of the writings of the ancient lawyers alone.

The following are of a somewhat uncertain age.

Valerius Maximus.
Justinus.
Fest. Avianus or Avianus.

Terentianus Maurus.
Minutius Felix.
Sospater Charisius.

ROMAN COINS REDUCED TO FEDERAL MONEY.

BRASS.

		\$	cts.
*1½	A Quadrans,† or teruncius, is equal to	0	00,35 of a cent.
1½	A Triens		,47 “
2	A Semissis, or semi-æs		,71 “
	An As, or æs	1,43	“

SILVER.

2	A Teruncius is equal to	,35	of a cent.
2	A Sembella	,71	“
2½	A Libella	1,43	“
2	A Sestertius, or Nummus, marked L. L. S. or IIS, commonly written HS.	3,57	“
2	A Quinarius, or Victoriātus, marked V.	7,17	“
	A Denarius, marked X.	14,35	“

GOLD.

An Aureus, or aureus nummus \$ 3 58,79 of a cent.
The gold is reckoned at £ 4 sterling, (\$ 17 77½) and the silver
at 5 shillings, (\$ 1 11½) an ounce.

GREEK COINS MENTIONED BY ROMAN AUTHORS.

6	An Obölus is equal to	2,39	of a cent.
4	A Drachma	14,35	“
25	A Tetradrachma or -um	57,40	“
	according to Livy,	43,05	“
60	A Mina	\$ 14 35,18	“
	A Talentum	\$ 861 11½	“

The Romans usually computed sums of money by *sestertii*, or *sestertia*. *Sestertium* is the name of a sum, not of a coin. When a numeral adjective is joined with *sestertii*, it means just so many sesterces; thus, *decem sestertii* = ten sesterces: but when it is joined with *sestertia*, it means so many thousand *sestertii*; thus, *decem sestertia* = 10,000 sesterces.

* These numbers show how many of each denomination it takes to make one of the next following, nearly.

† *Quadrans* signifies a quarter of the as; *triens*, a third; *teruncius*, three uncias of brass, (12 of which made an as), or a silver coin of that value; *libella*, a diminutive of *libra*, being equivalent to the as, which originally weighed a pound; *sembella*, *semi-libella*; *sestertius*, *semis tertius*, or three asses less a half (after the Greek idiom *ἡμιον τρίτον*, for *ἡμι-ἑκκοντῶν*); *quinarius*, five asses, called also *victoriātus*, from the image of Victory, its usual device; *denarius*, ten asses.

If a numeral adjective of another case is joined with the genitive plural, it denotes so many thousand; as, *decem sestertium*, 10,000 sestertii. If a numeral adverb is joined, it denotes so many hundred thousand; as, *decies sestertium*, ten hundred thousand sestertii. If the numeral adverb stands by itself, the signification is the same.

ROMAN LONG MEASURES REDUCED TO ENGLISH.

		Eng. Paces.	Ft.	In.	Dec.
4	1 Hordeigranum, or barley corn, is equal to	0	0	0	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Digītus transversus, or finger's breadth	0	0	0	725 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	1 Uncia, thumb's breadth, or inch	0	0	0	967
4	1 Palmus minor, or hand's breadth	0	0	2	901
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Pes, or Foot	0	0	11	604
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Palmipes, a foot and hand's breadth	0	1	2	505
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Cubitus	0	1	5	406
2	1 Gradus	0	2	5	010
125	1 Passus, or pace	0	4	10	020
8	1 Stadium, or furlong	120	4	4	5
	1 Milliāre, mille passus or passuum	967	0	0	0

ANCIENT ROMAN LAND MEASURE.

100	Square Roman feet equal	1	Scrupulum of land.
4	Scrupula	1	Sextulus.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sextulus	1	Actus.
6	Sextuli, or 5 Actus	1	Uncia of land.
6	Unciæ	1	Square Actus.
2	Square Actus	1	Jugerum.
3	Jugera	1	Heredium.
100	Heredia	1	Centuria.

ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY FOR LIQUIDS, REDUCED TO ENGLISH WINE MEASURE.

		Gal.	Pts.	Sol.	In.	Dec.
4	1 Ligūia is equal to	0	$\frac{1}{48}$	0	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Cyāthus	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	0	469 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	1 Acetabulum	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	0	704 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	1 Quartarius	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	409	
2	1 Hemina	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	818	
6	1 Sextarius	0	1	5	636	
4	1 Congius	0	7	4	942	
2	1 Urna	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	33	
20	1 Amphora	7	1	10	66	
1	Culeus	143	3	11	095	

The *quadrantal* is the same with the *amphōra*; *congiarius*, *dolium*, and *cadus* mean no certain measure, but a *cask* or *keg*.

The Romans divided the *sextarius*, as well as the *libra*, into twelve equal parts, called *cyāthi*; and therefore they called their *calices* either *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, or *trientes*; according to the number of *cyāthi* they contained.

The *cyāthus* corresponded, in use and size, nearly to our wine glass.

ROMAN DRY MEASURE REDUCED TO ENGLISH CORN
MEASURE

		Pk.	Gal.	Pt.	Sol.	In.	Dec
4	1 Ligūla is equal to	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0		,01
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Cyāthus	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0		,04
4	1 Acetabūlum	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	0		,06
2	1 Hemina	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0		,24
8	1 Sextarius	0	0	1	0		,48
2	1 Semi-modius	0	1	0	3		,84
	1 Modius	1	0	0	7		,68

GRECIAN AND ROMAN WEIGHTS REDUCED TO ENGLISH
TROY WEIGHT.

		lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
4	1 Lens is equal to	0	0	0	0 $\frac{24}{112}$
3	1 Siliqua	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{16}$
2	1 Obōlus	0	0	0	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
3	1 Scriptūlum	0	0	0	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 Drachma	0	0	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Sextūla	0	0	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 Siciliēus or -um	0	0	4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	1 Duella	0	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	1 Uncia	0	0	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1 Libra	0	10	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON ROMAN MONEY.

In the preceding tables of money the authority of Dr. Adam, as given in his "Roman Antiquities," has been followed. And perhaps no one could in general be followed with more safety. But on some few points he differs from writers of great respectability. Forcellinus and Eckhel agree in resolving HS, not into LLS, but into IIS; that is, *two asses* and a half; giving the letters or lines II their usual numerical power. This solution seems much more satisfactory than the

former, and is supported by strong probabilities. We find, for example, on ancient coins, HVIR, for DUUMVIR; and an X, standing for ten, has sometimes a mark drawn across it thus, $\frac{V}{X}$; as it is frequently found on the denarius, where it evidently stands for ten asses.

The following account of the Roman mode of reckoning by sesterces is taken from a treatise on the subject by Mr. Raper, in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXI.

“The Romans reckoned by *Asses* before they coined silver, after which they kept their accounts in Sesterces. The word *Sestertius* is an adjective, and signifies two and a half of any substantive to which it refers. In money matters its substantive is either *As*, or *pondus*; and *Sestertius As* is two *Asses* and a half; *Sestertium pondus*, two *pondëra* and a half [of silver], or 250 *Denarii*.

“When the *Denarius* passed for ten *Asses*, the Sesterce of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Asses* was a quarter of it; and the Romans continued to keep their accounts in these Sesterces long after the *Denarius* passed for sixteen *Asses*; till, growing rich, they found it more convenient to reckon by quarters of the *Denarius*, which they called *Nummi*, and used the words *Nummus* and *Sestertius*, indifferently, as synonymous terms, and sometimes both together, as, *Sestertius nummus*; in which case, the word *Sestertius*, having lost its original signification, was used as a substantive; for *Sestertius nummus* was not two *Nummi* and a half, but a single *Nummus* of four *Asses*.

“They called any sum under 2000 Sesterces so many *Sestertii*, in the masculine gender; 2000 Sesterces they called *duo* or *bina Sestertia*, in the neuter; so many quarters making 500 *Denarii*, which was twice the *Sestertium*; and they said *dena vicena*, &c. *Sestertia*, till the sum amounted to a thousand *Sestertia*, which was a million of Sesterces. But, to avoid ambiguity, they did not use the neuter *Sestertium* in the singular number, when the whole sum amounted to no more than 1000 Sesterces, or one *Sestertium*.

“They called a million of Sesterces *Decies nummum*, or *Decies Sestertium*, for *Decies centena millia nummorum*, or *Sestertiörum* (in the masculine gender), omitting *centena millia*, for the sake of brevity; they likewise called the same sum *Decies Sestertium* (in the neuter gender), for *Decies centies Sestertium*, omitting *Centies* for the reason above-mentioned; or simply *Decies*, omitting *centena millia Sestertium*.

or *centies Sestertium*; and with the numeral adverbs *Decies*, *Vicies*, *Centies*, *Millies*, and the like, either *centēna millia*, or *centies*, was always understood.”

The learned, while they agree as to the substance of the foregoing rules, and arrive at the same results in applying them to sums of money mentioned in the classics, yet differ widely with respect to the grammatical construction of the word *sestertius*. Forcellinus* contends, that *sestertium* is always the contracted genitive plural of the masculine *sestertius*; that the use of *sestertia* in the neuter, is confined to the poets, who form the word, by a metaplasm, for the sake of the metre; and that, where it is found in printed editions of prose writers, it has been arbitrarily substituted for the sign HS in the original manuscript, which sign stands in every such instance for *sestertiūm*, the genitive plural of *sestertius*.

Eckhel† considers the numeral adverbs *decies*, &c. as taking the nature of neuter substantives, as in the expressions *hoc decies*, *decies plenum*, &c. which occur in ancient authors; and since *sestertius* is in its nature an adjective (e. g. *sestertius pes*, *sestertius nummus*), he regards *decies sestertium*, *decies plenum*, &c. as phrases of similar construction. Hence we find the adjective *sestertius* varied through almost all the cases, as in the following examples: *Decem arbuscularum umbram tricies sestertii summā compenses*. Val. Max. *Bis et vicies millies sestertium donationibus Nero effuderat*. Tac. *Sexagies sestertio margaritam mercatus es*. Sueton.

* Totius Latinitatis Lexicon.

† Doctrina Numorum Veterum, vol. v. p. 25.

GENERAL RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.*

TO BE LEARNED BY BEGINNERS.



RULE I. CONSTRUE the nominative case first (with the words thereto belonging, if any;) then the verb; then the word or words governed of the verb; lastly the preposition, (if any,) with the word depending on it.

II. A genitive case is usually construed after another noun, or a verbal adjective.

III. An infinitive mode is generally construed after another verb, or a participle.

IV. An adjective or participle, if no other word depend on it, must be construed before its substantive.

V. If an adjective or participle govern a word after it, it must be construed after its substantive.

VI. In an ablative absolute, construe the participle or adjective last, i. e. after the substantive or word with which it agrees.

VII. If two adjectives or participles agree with the same substantive, they must not be construed one before, and the other after that substantive; but either both before, by Rule IV. or both after, by Rule V.

VIII. Let the relative *and its clause* be construed as soon as possible after the antecedent.

* The following Rules are from Lyne's Latin Primer.

IX. Certain adverbs and conjunctions are construed before the nominative case and verb ; i. e. they are construed first in their own clause or sentence : so is the relative *qui* ; and so are *quis* the interrogative, *quantus*, *quicumque*, and such like words, (*with their accompaniments*,) in whatever case.

X. When a question is asked, construe the nominative case (*unless it be the interrogative quis, quotus, quantus, uter, &c.*) after the verb, or else between the English verb and its auxiliary, expressing the auxiliary first.

XI. After the verb *sum*, a verb passive, and a verb neuter, a nominative case is sometimes construed ; but then there is usually another nominative case, expressed or implied, to come before.

XII. An adverb is not to be construed with a substantive, but rather with a verb, or an adjective, or participle.

XIII. After a preposition, constantly look for an accusative, or ablative case.

XIV. The word governed must be construed after (*generally immediately after*) that word which governs it ; except such words as Rule IX. specifies ; and even they must be construed after prepositions.

XV. When in a sentence there is no finite verb, but only an infinitive, with a nominative case, expressed or understood, construe such an infinitive like an indicative, or some other finite mode, the nominative being construed in its proper place.

XVI. When there occur an accusative case and an infinitive mode, *quod* or *ut* being left out, construe the accusative first, with the word *that* before it, because it is there virtually a nominative, and should therefore, with its adjuncts, be construed like a nominative before the verb.

XVII. Words in apposition must be construed as near to each other as possible.

XVIII. All correspondent words must be construed as near to each other as possible.

CONSTRUCTION.

XIX. Generally construe every word in any clause you have entered on after the nominative case, before you proceed to another clause; beginning each clause, as you pass from one to another, with the nominative case and verb, if there be such in it, and finishing it according to Rule I.

XX. An oblique case, unless it be an adjunct to the nominative, should be construed after the verb; and when more obliques than one depend on the same word, construe accusatives before datives, datives before ablatives, and genitives immediately after the words which govern them.

XXI. When *sum* is put for *habeo*, the English nominative is expressed in Latin by a dative, and the accusative by a nominative: in this case construe the dative first, like a nominative; then the verb, as if declined from *habeo*; and then the nominative after the verb, like an accusative.

XXII. By a very common ellipsis, the verb *sum* may be understood in any mode or tense; when it is so, it must be supplied in construing, as the sense requires.

XXIII. By a most elegant ellipsis, any finite verb may be understood, and inferred by reflection from another verb of like import, actually expressed within the period.

XXIV. Adjectives are often elegantly used as adverbs; and are then joined with verbs in the construction, and rendered adverbially.

THE
POSITION OF WORDS
IN
LATIN COMPOSITION.

THE great mystery of the position of words in the Latin tongue lies principally in these two points, viz.

1. *That the word governed be placed before the word which governs it.*
2. *That the word agreeing be placed after the word with which it agrees.*

These two may be termed the maxims of position ; and from them result various rules, which may be conveniently divided into two classes, viz.

1. Rules resulting from the government of words.
2. Rules resulting from the agreement of words.

To which add a third class, viz.

3. Miscellaneous rules, not reducible to either of the two classes foregoing.

RULES OF POSITION.

CLASS I.

RULES RESULTING FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF WORDS.

RULE I. A VERB in the infinitive mode (if it be governed) is usually placed before the word which governs it.

II. A noun in an oblique case is commonly placed before the word which governs it ; whether that word be a verb, or another noun-substantive, adjective, or participle.

III. Dependent clauses, as well as single words, are placed before the principal finite verb, on which such clauses do mainly depend.

IV. The finite verb is commonly placed last in its own clause.

V. Prepositions usually precede the cases governed by them.

CLASS II.

RULES RESULTING FROM THE AGREEMENT OF WORDS.

VI. *First Concord.* The finite verb is usually placed after its nominative case, sometimes at the distance of many words.

VII. *Second Concord.* The adjective or participle is commonly placed after the substantive with which it agrees.

VIII. *Third Concord.* The relative is commonly placed after the antecedent with which it agrees.

IX. *Third Concord.* The relative is placed as near to the antecedent as possible.

CLASS III.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

X. *Adverbs.* Adverbs are placed before rather than after the words to which they belong.

XI. *Adverbs.* Adverbs are in general placed immediately before the words to which they belong ; no extraneous words coming between.

XII. *Igitur, autem, enim, etiam,* are very seldom placed first in a clause or sentence. The enclitics, *que, ne, ve,* are never placed first.

XIII. *Tamen* is very often and elegantly placed after the first, second, or third word of the clause in which it stands.

XIV. Connected words should go together; that is, they may not be separated from one another by words that are extraneous, and have no relation to them.

XV. *Cadence*. The cadence, or concluding part of a clause or sentence, should very seldom consist of monosyllables.

XVI. So far as other rules and perspicuity will allow, in the arrangement and choice of words, when the foregoing ends with a vowel, let the next begin with a consonant; and *vice versa*.

XVII. In general a redundancy of short words must be avoided.

XVIII. In general a redundancy of long words must be avoided.

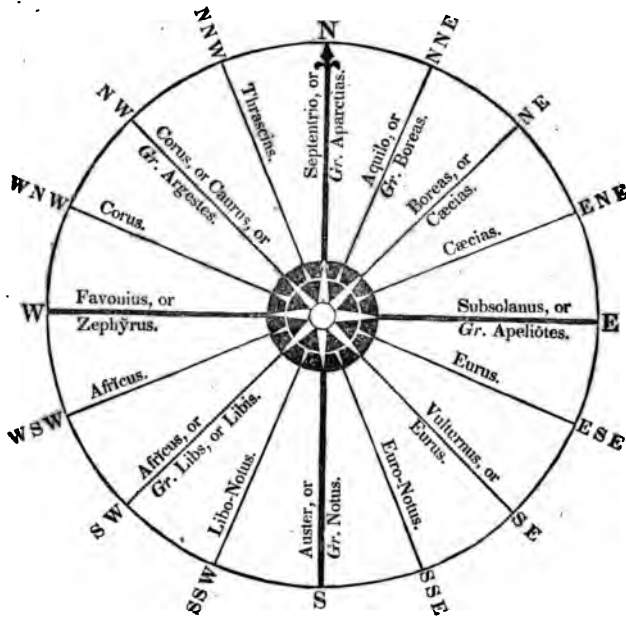
XIX. In general there must be no redundancy of long measures.

XX. In general there must be no redundancy of short measures.

XXI. The last syllables of the foregoing word must not be the same as the first syllables of the word following.

XXII. Many words, which bear the same quantity, which begin alike or end alike, or which have the same characteristic letter in declension or conjugation, (many such words,) may not come together.

THE ANCIENT
NAMES OF THE VARIOUS WINDS.



HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS

HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED,

VIRGIL, for the Use of Schools, with English Notes, a Key for Scanning the most difficult Verses, and Questions on the Subjects of the Text and the Notes, with a copious Index; by B. A. GOULD, Principal of the Public Latin School of Boston.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, FOR JULY, 1826.

"We have the utmost confidence in the correctness of the text of the edition of Virgil now before us."—"We have discovered no typographical error, and no inconsistency in the orthography."

"The notes are various in their kind; and not among the least frequent or useful are those of a philological character. The editor will not be accused of superfluity or prolixity in this part of his work; and his reasons for brevity are such as every person of similar experience will accept without hesitation."—"We rejoice to find this edition of Virgil excluding the order of construction or the interpretation, which has so long disfigured our school Virgil and other Latin Poets."

It is found by experience, that boys, taught to study without the artificial aid of interpretations, or of orders of construction, never feel the want of them, and read Horace and Juvenal with as much facility as they do Cicero and Tacitus.

This work is published on a fine paper, and a beautiful type, and is altogether far superior to any other edition of Virgil in use in our schools.

Also, by the same Editor, **SELECTIONS FROM OVID**, with English Notes and Questions.

Likewise, [in press,] **HORACE**, with English Notes, for the Use of Schools and Colleges on the same plan with the Virgil and Cæsar, and by the same Editor.

